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SHANGAHI MUNICIPAL
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)
NUMERICAL BY REPORT
NUMBER

PROJECT No.

FRU-2

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REEL NO. 3

Nantao / City   List of Labour Unions

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Newspaper Employees' Union ([illegible] 工會) 4? Si Tsong Jao Road, City.	Li Shao-ti (李孝怀)	80
Shanghai Sailors' Union ([illegible] 工會) 7 Yuen Char Ka, Great East Gate.	Lu Yung-shih (盧榮植)	3,000
Diamond Article Makers' Union ([illegible] 小件工會) 19 Yah Si Ka, West Gate.	Chang Zang-pao (張長寶)	300
Printing Works Employees' Union ([illegible] 業工會) ? Tao An Li, Foh Tien An Road, City.	Tung Siao-ming (董小明)	150
Scroll & Fan Shop Employees' Union ([illegible] 工會) Tung Yien Mon, City Garden.	Wu Shou-jee (胡壽祺)	3
Nantao Ordure Coolies' Union ([illegible] 工會) 64 Sih Ka Fong Road, Tsing Lung Jao, Small South Gate.	Chang Yung-chien (張永泉)	400
Ginseng Shop Employees' Union ([illegible] 業職工會) Ginseng Merchants' Guild, Hai Kwoi Ka, Nantao.	Hsu Ching-tsar (徐敬齋)	250
Paper Shop Employees' Union (紙業職工會) 62 Foh You Road, City.	Loh Yau-hua (陸耀章)	40
Sauce Shop Employees' Union (醬業職工會) 117 Foh You Road, City.	Own Sui-fu ([illegible])	2,4[illegible]
Hotel Runners' Union ([illegible]) Tsi Sui Za Temple, Foh Yeh Road.	Chang Yau-ming (張耀民)	140
Coal & Charcoal Shop Employees' Union ([illegible]) 27 Foh You Road, City.	Zhu Jen-teh (朱仁德)	400
Engravers' Union ([illegible] 業工會) 11 Tse King Road, inside Old North Gate.	Yih Soong-sung (葉松生)	400
Lah-Jong Makers' Union ([illegible] 業工會) 35 Tsuen Sin Ka, inside Old North Gate.	Wang Ting (汪鼎)	500

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Newspaper Vendors' Union ([illegible]工会) 191 Mei Ka Loong, Inside Great South Gate.	Mei Kuo-tseng ([illegible]國[illegible])	900
Chinese Pen Makers' Union (毛笔業工会) [illegible] Tsao Loong, Small East Gate.	Hsu Ngoh-ting (徐鹤亭)	200
Chinese Ink Makers' Union (墨業工会) 80 Chang [illegible]a Loong, San Ta Ler.	Wu Teh-chi (胡[illegible]基)	400
Masons & Carpenters' Union (泥木工会) . Siau Bee Loong, Small East Gate.	Chang Tsiu-chien (張秋[illegible])	6,000
Chinese Incense Makers' Union ([illegible]業工会) 90 TaChih Road.	Kuo Pao-chai (郭宝斋)	400
Chinese Dry Goods Shop Employees' Union (南貨業職工会) [illegible] Ling Ying Road, West Gate.	Hsu Sao-chuen (徐少川)	2,000
Chinese Medicine Shop Employees' Union (藥業職工会) Yah Wang Miao Temple, inside Great South Gate.	Fang Tseng (方[illegible])	[illegible],000
Chinese Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees' Union (烟兑業職工会) Yao Ka Loong, Great East Gate.	Chen Yuen-chong (陈元[illegible])	1,000
Foundary Workers' Union ([illegible]工会) Chen Ka Zah, behind the South Station.	Chang Ching-fang (張[illegible]芳)	200
Kiangnan Dock Workers' Union (江南造船所工会) 20 Kiang Ling Li, Pao-chong Hou Ka, Kao Chong Miao.	Ling Chi-kao (凌志[illegible])	1,400
Kiangnan Arsenal Workers' Union ([illegible]工厂工会) Kiangnan Arsenal, Kao Chong Miao.	Pao Ngoh-yung (包鹤[illegible])	[illegible],000
Nantao Match Factory Workers' Union (南市火柴業工会) 3 Hung Mur Li, South Station Road.	Wu Ah-dah (吳阿大)	130
Nantao Tramway Co Workers' Union ([illegible]商電車工会) Kuo F. Road, Nantao.	Chu Han-ngoh (朱漢鶴)	700

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Kuan Sung Yuen Food Stuff Shop Employees' Union ([illegible]) 35 Lu Shiang Yuan Road, City.	Hwang Chung-yen (黃 [illegible])	[illegible]
Wine Shop Employees' Union ([illegible] 職工會) Mao Ka Loong, inside Great East Gate.	Hu Pang ([illegible])	200
Restaurant Employees' Union ([illegible] 工會) Mei Yuan Garden, City Temple.	Mei Kuotsen ([illegible])	300
Cotton Weavers' Union ([illegible]) Dong Loh Li, Mei Sih Road, Nantao.	Chow Tsung-yung (周 [illegible])	900
Leathern Goods Makers' Union ([illegible] 工 [illegible]) 7 Shou Foh Li, West Gate.	Li Wen-soong (李文 [illegible])	1,000
Wharf Goods Watchmen's Union ([illegible]) 30 Kyi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Wu Kyung-neh (胡 [illegible])	250
Woollen Goods Shop Employees' Union ([illegible]) 3 Sz Sih Fang, west of the Shanghai District Court.	Wang Yui-tsung (王 [illegible])	300
Pork Shop Employees' Union ([illegible]) 38 Yuan Shing Li, Chung Hwa Road.	Sung Ping ([illegible])	400
Ham Shop Employees' Union ([illegible]) 11 Tsing Lien Road, Kiu Mur Pee, City.	Lang Ngoeh-chien ([illegible])	480
Bath House Employees' Union ([illegible]) 180 Mei Ka Loong, Inside the Great South Gate.	Chang Yao-san ([illegible])	450
Letter Paper & Book Makers' Union ([illegible]) 7 Foh Shing Fang, Lou Ka Road.	Dung Ying ([illegible])	[illegible]
Wharf Coolies' Union ([illegible]) 437 Chung Hwa Road.	Hung Tung-yee (洪 [illegible])	2,000
Kipsin Dock Employees' Union ([illegible]) 38 Sing Ming Li, Wu Chuin Yuin Road.	Wang Zung-chung (王 [illegible])	[illegible]

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Tooth-brush Makers' Union (牙刷工会) 3 Kwa Teh Li, Kwei Ling Road, outside the Small West Gate.	Su Ngoeh-yao (苏玉瑶)	130
Shanghai Ningpo Steamer Cabin-boys' Union (沪甬輪船[illegible]工会) 80 Chao Ka Pang Road.	Yih Kung-lung (叶英伦)	200
Hosiery Machine Makers' Union (袜机工会) 2 Stone Street, Tsing Loong Jao.	Chow Kuo-sui (周国瑞)	[illegible]
Hweichow Restaurant Employees' Union ([illegible]馆工会) 15 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Kiang Hung-fu ([illegible])	200
Tai Kong Canned Goods Co. Employees' Union ([illegible]工会) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Yui Yao-chua ([illegible])	
French Concession Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (法商水电工会) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Chen Ming-ling (陈民林)	
Hosiery Factory Employees' Union ([illegible]工[illegible]会) 28 Si Ling Road, West Gate.	Chang Kee-hua (张[illegible])	
Chekiang and Ningpo Duck Slaughter Shop Employees' Union (浙宁宰鸭工会) 46 You Cha Wharf Ka (油车码头街)	Wai Chang-ching (阮长庆)	104
Silk Cloth Dyeing Works Employees' Union (绸布染业工会) 4 Pao An Li, For Tien An Temple, Small North Gate.	Sung Ching-ling (孙庆林)	800
Red & White Wood Furniture Makers' Union Branch No.1 (红白木器一分会) South Street, Ma Road Jao.	Wu Foh-kai (胡福[illegible])	[illegible]
Mei Ah Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (美亚丝织厂工会) Tung Miao Jao Road, Zia Tu Road.	Lu Shien-chen (卢[illegible])	3,000
Union of Cargo Watchmen on Steam Launches on the Whangpoo River (黄浦[illegible]夫工会) 27 Shing Teh Li, Li Ma Road.	Hu Wen-chi ([illegible]文[illegible])	300

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
South Station Transportation Hong Employees' Union (南[illegible]運輸工會) Behind the South Station.	Mao Yah-ching (毛[illegible])	50
Shipping Hong Employyes' Union. (報關 工 會) 30 Pan Ka Loong, inside the Old North Gate.	Ying Siao-pao ([illegible])	46[illegible]
Chinese Balance Shop Employees' Union (上海秤業 工 會) Inside the Si Ling Shu Temple, Si Ling Road.	Kwei Kyung-loong (桂[illegible])	105
Shanghai Wine Hong Employees' Union. (上海酒行職工會) 285 Si Mao Ka Loong.	Wu Kuo-mur (胡穀[illegible])	[illegible]20
Shanghai Silk Dyeing Works Employees' Union (上海綢[illegible]業工會) 2 Pao An Li, Tsing Lien Ka, inside the Small North Gate.	Wei Yih (衛[illegible])	6[illegible]
Fah Hwa Village Orange Coolies' Union (法華[illegible] 工 會) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Sung Ah-sui (沈阿[illegible])	2[illegible]0
Cloth Designing and Dyeing Works Employees' Union ([illegible]業工 會) 79 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Zia Ah-king (謝阿[illegible])	240
[illegible] Transportation Boat Employees' Union ([illegible]工 會) Sih Ka Pang.	Ying Tai-an ([illegible]泰[illegible])	160
Shanghai Ready-made Clothing Shop Employees' Union (上海[illegible] 工 會) 39 Sa Tse Loong, Old North Gate.	Shih Sui-ching (石[illegible])	[illegible]76
Shanghai Chinese Food Shop Employees' Union (上海中國[illegible]工會) 95 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Murr Dee.	Sze Yung-ching ([illegible])	[illegible]
Shanghai Times Employees' Union ([illegible]士報工 會) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Chang Tse-pang (張[illegible])	100
Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Evening Post Employees' Union. ([illegible]報[illegible]工 會) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Yui Kying-ngao (余[illegible])	[illegible]
Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (水[illegible]電廠工 會) Yuan Tieh Miao Temple, West Gate.	Lok Peh-ting (陸[illegible])	200
Tah Loong Cloth Factory Employees' Union 大 隆 布 廠 工 會) 31 Hwa Loong, Small West Gate.	Han Yun-tseng (韓[illegible])	16[illegible]
Gunny Bag Shop Employees' Union. (麻袋 業 工 會) Tsi Shan Zu Temple, New North Gate.	Tse Kwei-ziang (朱[illegible])	700
Wharf Godown Barge Watchmen's Union Pootung Section. ([illegible]工會) 39 Kwi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Wu King-neh (胡[illegible])	[illegible]24

CHAPEI (Eastern)

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
1. Gramophone Store Employees' Union ([illegible]職工會) 1 Yui Ching Li, Hung Shing Road, Chapei.	Mao Wei-tseng 毛惠珍	300
2. Pastry Cooks' Union (中西糖果業工會) [illegible] Ming Ka Jao Road, Chapei.	Li Sung zai 李生財	100
3. Chapei Book Binders' Union (裝訂工會) 100 Nen Ling Li, Sing Ming Rd.	Chang Foh Ching 張福卿	200
4. Handcart & Wheelbarrow Coolies' (大小車同業工會) [illegible] Long Liang Li, Shiang San Road.	Chang Kung Chao 張根趙	600
5. Nyi Ho Sock Factory Workers' Union (義和襪廠工會) [illegible] Fon Li, Chung Hwa Sing Rd.	Hsu Tsung-fah 徐春法	300
6. Tailors' (Uniform) Union (軍服[illegible]工會) 340 Sun Yih Li, Kai Vung Rd.	Wu Ching-foh 吳慶福	150
7. Rattan Article Makers' Union ([illegible]工會) 45 Chung San Li, Tien Tung An Rd.	Li Chao-ching 李超卿	150
8. Organ Manufacturers' Union (琴業工會) 7 Soh Kan Fong, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Wu Sing-keng 鄔信耕	200
9. Ming Tsing Engineering Works Workers' Union ([illegible]機器工會) 100 Nan Ling Li, Sing Ming Rd.	Hu Ching-yung 胡涇鎔	200
10. S.N.R. North Station Godown (兩路北站堆棧工會) 21 Yei Shing Li, Vong Ka Zah.	Wang Ih-ting 王一亭	200
11. Paper Box Makers' Union ([illegible]工會) 50 Ven Yung Road.	Chang Teh yueh 張德越	200
12. S.N.R. Train Restaurant Workers' Union ([illegible]工會) 4 Chiaotung Li, Jukong Rd.	Hwang Yung-chong 黃永昌	100
13. Tanners' Union (皮業工會聯合會) Kwei Teh Road, to the north of the Tien Tung An Station.	Chi Ping-tsin 紀賓清	300
14. Stallkeepers' Union (攤販工會) 28 Zen Yung Li, Pao Chong Road.	King Ah Foh 金阿福	500
15. Commercial Press Workers' Union (商務印書館工會) [illegible] Paoshan Road.	Koh Ngoh-zai 葛鶴才	3,000

	Commercial Press Workers' Dept. Employees' Union (商務書二分會), 301 Paoshan Road.	Loh Sz-an 陸思安	2[illegible]0
17.	Commercial Press General Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館總分會), 17 Kiao Tung Li, Wukong Road.	Chong Tung-san 莊通山	340
18.	Silk Weavers' Union (絲織工會) 9 Ziang Shun Li, Paoshan Road.	Sung Nai-hung 孫乃宏	300
19.	Printers' Union (華洋印刷工會) 17 Kiao Tung Li, Wukong Road.	Hsu Teh-ling 徐德麟	1,000
20.	Tailors' (Foreign Dress) Union (洋服業工會) 7 Lien Chih Li, Paoshan Road.	Tsai An-chien 蔡安全	200
21.	Customs Employees' Union (江海關華員聯合會) 1 Hiang Kui Li, Ming Ha Jao Rd.	Tai Ling [illegible]	300
	Chinese Book Binders' Union (華裝書作社) 43 Paoshing Li, Paoshing Road.	Ting Sao-fu 丁少富	100
	Cantonese Restaurant Employees' Union (粵菜館職工會) 41 Yih Foh Li, Paoshan Road.	Liang Jung-yi 梁永欣	1,300
24.	Lithographers' Union (石印印刷工會) 60 Tung Teh Li, Tung Shing Road.	Chow Yung-fah 周永發	700
25.	Chekiang Ningpo Confectionary Shop Employees' Union (浙寧茶食業工會) 60 Tung Teh Li, Tung Shing Road.	Wong Hung-yeu 王洪有	200
26.	Ming Teh Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (綿大絲織工會) 39 Hou Teh Li, Wei Yen Road.	Ho Pah-kong 何伯康	60
27.	Cotton Weavers' Union No.1 (第一棉織工會) 6 San Sing Li, Chung San Road.	Sih Chang-ling 薛長林	50
28.	Chung Yih Cigar Factory Workers' (華益雪茄烟工會) 3 Yung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Rd.	Chu Jen-lung 朱仁龍	200
29.	Bookbinders' Union (裝訂工會) 30 Yah Kui Li, Hsiang Shan Road.	Lieu Soong-chien 刘松泉	300
30.	Tai Chung Yu Match Factory Workers' Union (大中華火柴工會) 435 Foothing Road.	Han Zh-keng 韓[illegible]根	400
31.	S. M. and S.H.E.W. Works Workers' Union (鐵路機廠工會) 15 Teh Yen Li, Tong Ka Zah.	Yang Teh-tsai 楊得才	150
32.	Wen Chi Silk Filature Workers' Union (文記絲織工會) 39 [illegible] Tang Li, Heng Fong Road.	Shao Hung-yuen 邵鴻元	250

33.	Yuen Li Printing Shop Workers' Union ([illegible]) 38 Hung Fah Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Loh Jui-tsing 陸[illegible]	130
34.	San Sing Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union (三星[illegible]) 33 San Fong Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Lieu Poo-yung 刘[illegible]	300
35.	Silk Filature Female Workers' Union ([illegible]女工[illegible]) 21 Shing Yih Li, Paoshing Road.	Wu Yung-loong 吳[illegible]	500
36.	Silk Filature Male Workers' Union ([illegible]) 12 Chaoufoong Li, Paoshing Road.	Yuen Yung-loong 袁[illegible]	200
37.	Tea-leaves Bakers' Union ([illegible]工會) 8 Foh An Fong, Hsiang Shan Road.	Chu Zung-ping [illegible]	200
38.	Foreign Style Furniture Makers' Union (西式木[illegible]工會) 65 Hwa Shing Li, Hwa Shing Road.	Hwang [illegible]ung-yah 黄[illegible]	1,200
39.	Silk Filature Workers' Union in the Eastern District. ([illegible]) 43 Tien Doong Li, Dixwell Road.	Pan Chi-ping 潘[illegible]	800
40.	China Soap Factory Workers' Union (中國[illegible]工會) 9 Yah Loong Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Tien-ling 徐天[illegible]	100
41.	Silk Filature Female Workers' Union in the Eastern District ([illegible]) 14 Shou Ying Fong, Tien Dong Road.	Loh Siao yung 陸小[illegible]	1,700
42.	Silk Filature Female Workers' Union ([illegible]) 15 Tien Shou Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Hsu Lei-jing 徐[illegible]	
43.	Cantonese Grocery Shop Employees' Union ([illegible]) Teh Ling Tong, Jukong Road.	Pan Shun-an 潘[illegible]安	110
44.	Tse Foong Enamel Factory Workers' Union ([illegible]) Te 21 3 Shou Li, Tsing Yuen Rd.	Yien Soong-fong 嚴[illegible]	50
45.	Fremce Stick Workers' Union ([illegible]工[illegible]) 3 Doh An Fong, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Yang Shun-sung 楊[illegible]	300
46.	Gramaphone Box Makers' Union ([illegible]) 26 Yeh Shing Li, Paoshing Road.	Dzung Teh-fu [illegible]	250
47.	Ting [illegible]u Cigar Factory Workers' Union ([illegible]) 7 Hung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Feng-ling 許鳳林	100
48.	Chair Makers' Union ([illegible]) 65 [illegible]ng Shing Li, Hwang Shing Road.	Loo Shun-loong 盧[illegible]	73
49.	Bristle Workers' Union ([illegible]) [illegible] Tsih Zah Li, Chong [illegible] Sing Rd.	Lieu Ah Yung 劉[illegible]	450

[illegible].	Shipbuilding Yard Carpenters' Union ([illegible]) 11 [illegible] Li, Y[illegible] Sing Rd.	Pan Hao [illegible]ng 潘[illegible]軒	1,[illegible]0
[illegible]1.	Ching [illegible] Rubber [illegible] Workers' Union ([illegible]橡膠工會) 676 [illegible] Road.	Chao Chien-pao 趙[illegible]	[illegible]0
[illegible].	Chapei [illegible] Workers' Union ([illegible]) 17 Hiao tung Li, Jukong Road.	Fan I-fong 范一峰	95
[illegible].	Hotel Runners(North Station) Union (北站[illegible]旅棧工會) 126 [illegible]	Zhu Teh-zung 朱[illegible]成	5[illegible]

[illegible] (WEST)

1.	Chapei Ricsha Pullers' Union (閘北人力車[illegible]工會) 274 [illegible]ong [illegible] Road, Chapei.	Wong Sui-ting 王瑞[illegible]	8[illegible]
[illegible].	Star Ricsha Co. Employees' Union (飛星工會) 3[illegible]0 Kuo Shing Road, Chapei.	[illegible] San [illegible]三	[illegible]
[illegible].	Chapei Garbage Coolies' Union ([illegible]) 659 [illegible] Tung Road.	[illegible] Yuen-ziang 馬元祥	[illegible]
[illegible].	Chapei Dyeing Works Workers' Union ([illegible]) 3 Fen Shing Lung Li, Chung San Road.	Lu Yueh-chung [illegible]学忠	[illegible]
[illegible].	Federation of Silk Filature Workers' Unions in Western District ([illegible]西區[illegible]) 317 Heng Tung Road.	Y[illegible] Sui [illegible]瑞	1,300
[illegible].	Chapei Electricity Department & Waterworks Employees' Union (閘北[illegible]工會) 16 Chang Shing Li, Singkiang Road.	Lieu T[illegible]ng-ki 劉[illegible]基	9[illegible]
7.	Union of Wharf Coolies along the Soochow Creek (蘇州河[illegible]) 5 [illegible]ei Ling Li, [illegible]ei Yuen Road.	Chen [illegible] tsieu 陳[illegible]	5[illegible]0
[illegible].	Chapei Porters' Union (閘北肩運[illegible]) 39 [illegible] Road.	Tung Lung-sen 董[illegible]	440
[illegible].	Union of Porters along the Soochow Creek (蘇州河肩運[illegible]) 16 North Lung Yih Li, [illegible]ngolia Road.	Wong [illegible]h Ming 王[illegible]	3[illegible]0
1[illegible].	Rice (Cooked) Hawkers' Union ([illegible]飯[illegible]工會) 16 Chang [illegible]n Road, Jiu [illegible]n Li.	Kuo Pao-long [illegible]	350
1[illegible].	Piece Goods Shop Employees' Union ([illegible]工會) [illegible] Shun Tseng Li, [illegible]ah Shing Road.	[illegible] Lu chung 解[illegible]	1,9[illegible]0
[illegible].	Sewing Factory Female Workers' Union ([illegible]女職工會) 5 Y[illegible] T[illegible]h Li, [illegible]ng [illegible] Sing Road.	Sung Chi-feh 沈[illegible]福	[illegible]40
1[illegible].	Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Union ([illegible]) [illegible] Yung Sung Li, [illegible]ngolia Road.	Chen Han sung 陳[illegible]	5,500

14.	Chapei Masons & Carpenters' Union （建築[illegible]工會） 3 Tai Teh Li, King Lin Road.	Li Chung-wu 李正和	303
15.	Ta Feong Cotton Mill Workers' Union （大東紡廠工會） 114 T[illegible] F[illegible]ng Li, T[illegible]n Tsz Tan.	W[illegible]ng [illegible]ing 王[illegible]琇	1,500
16.	Tung Yih Cotton Mill Workers' Union （鴻益紡廠工會） 1 Hai Ling Li, [illegible]i Yueh Rd.	Li Ching-yuen 李景元	714
17.	Zung Sin Cotton Mill Workers' Union （崇信紡廠工會） 37 Zoong Shing Workers' quarters, Kwong Foh Road, Tan K[illegible] Doo.	Chao [illegible]h-kung 趙阿根	1,200
18.	Doh Zeong Dyeing Work Workers' Union （達豐染織廠工會） 16 Kwong F[illegible]h Road, opposite Jessfield Village	Chang Hwa-jen 張懷仁	792
19.	Shanghai Cloth Factory Workers' Union （上海布廠同業工會） 2 Sz Teh Li, Yung Shing Road.	Chang Vong-tsung 張逢春	32
20.	Sun Sun Co. Employees' Union （新新公司職工會） 7 Kung Yih Li No.3 Lane, North Thibet Road, [illegible]L.	Chang Chi-shun 張志誠	460
21.	Restaurants (S.N.R. & S.H.N.R.) Employees' Union（京滬杭甬兩路餐室工會） 24 Ping An Fang, Hwa Shing Road.	Chow Ching-zai 周金才	14
22.	Butchers' Union in the Northern District （北區豬肉業工會） 4 An Ling Li, T[illegible]tung Road.	Fan Tsi-ziang 范志祥	300
23.	Shanghai Bamboo Shop Employees' Union （上海竹作工會） 15 Jiu An Li, Changan Road.	Hwang Chih-ting 黃阿亭	24
24.	S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Markham Road Godown Coolies' Union （京滬杭甬麥根路站工會） Markham Road Godown at the end of Hong Chi Road.	Pao Yeh-tsing 鮑[illegible]	480
25.	Hung Chang Cotton Mill Workers' Union （[illegible]工會） 844 Markham Li, Markham Road.	Loh Sieu-ngai 陸秀岩	1,600
26.	Tsung Wah Silk Filature Workers' Union （[illegible]華絲廠工會） Tsung Wah Workers' Quarters Chapei, opposite the Jessfield Village	Wong Yeh-jen 王友仁	150
27.	Shanghai Gas Co. Workers' Union （自來火行工會） 8 Chun Chi Li, Singkiang Road.	Wong Sih Kwei 王錫貴	350

[illegible]

LIST OF LABOUR UNIONS

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
[illegible].T. Factory Workers' Union ([illegible]廠工會) 77 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung.	Chen Pei-teh (陳培[illegible])	[illegible]
[illegible] Cotton Mill Workers' Union ([illegible]廠[illegible]工會) 5[illegible] Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung.	Wu [illegible] (吳[illegible])	[illegible]
[illegible] Dock [illegible] Engineering Pootung Works Workers' Union ([illegible]鐵廠工會) [illegible]4 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung.	Sung Soong-[illegible] (沈松[illegible])	[illegible]
Pootung Tailors' Union ([illegible]業工會) [illegible] Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung.	[illegible]ang Yung-chong ([illegible])	[illegible]
Pootung Masons & Carpenters' Union ([illegible]業工會) [illegible]6 [illegible] Shing Li, Lan Nyi Doo.	Fan Tsung (范忠)	[illegible]
Wharf Coolies' Union ([illegible]工會) [illegible] Yung Chin Li, Lan Nyi Doo.	Liu Kuo-liang (劉國良)	[illegible]
[illegible] Chong Match Factory Workers' Union ([illegible]工會) 40 East Yung Shing Li, Loh Ka Doo.	Chiang Chung-yu (蔣[illegible])	[illegible]
Hot Water Shop Employees' Union ([illegible]業工會) 6 Lan Nyi Doo.	Wang Kai-yuen (王開元)	[illegible]
Shanghai Special District Electrical Workers' No.1 Branch Union ([illegible]別市電氣第一分會) Chang Ka Fang, Pootung.	Sung Yah-[illegible] (沈[illegible])	[illegible]
Pootung Wu Foong Iron Works Employees' Union ([illegible]鐵廠工會) Fah Tah Tuan, Pootung.	Kya Ah-[illegible] (賈[illegible])	[illegible]
Pootung Standard Oil Company Godown Employees' Union ([illegible]工會) [illegible].K. Wharf, Pootung.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ship-building Workers' Union ([illegible]工會) [illegible] Sung Ka Loong, Loh Ka Doo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanghai-Chuansha Bus Company Employees' Union ([illegible]汽車[illegible]會) [illegible] Ting Sz Village.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanghai-Chuansha Bus Company Employees' Union ([illegible]汽車職工會) [illegible] K. Loo, Pootung.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earthenware Shop Employees' Union ([illegible]業工會) [illegible] South Bank of the Creek, Loh [illegible] Doo, Pootung.	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

LIST OF LABOUR UNIONS

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
[illegible].T. Factory Workers' Union ([illegible]廠工會) 77 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung.	Chen Pei-teh (陳培德)	7,130
[illegible] Cotton Mill Workers' Union ([illegible]紗廠[illegible]工會) 38 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung.	Wu Tsz-lan (吳[illegible])	3,4[illegible]
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Pootung Works Workers' Union ([illegible]鐵廠工會) 64 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung.	Sung Soong-chien (沈松[illegible])	[illegible]
Pootung Tailors' Union ([illegible]業[illegible]工會) 398 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung.	Hwang Yung-chong (黃[illegible])	684
Pootung Masons & Carpenters' Union ([illegible]建築業工會) 76 [illegible] Shing Li, Lan Nyi Doo.	Fan Tsung (范忠)	[illegible]
Wharf Coolies' Union (輪船裝卸工會) 12 Yung Chin Li, Lan Nyi Doo.	Liu Kuo-liang (劉國良)	[illegible]
[illegible] Chong Match Factory Workers' Union ([illegible]火柴工會) 40 East Yung Shing Li, Loh Ka Doo;	Chiang Chung-yu (蔣[illegible])	615
Hot Water Shop Employees' Union ([illegible]業工會) 6 Lan Nyi Doo.	Wang Kai-yuen (王開元)	200
Shanghai Special District Electrical Workers' No.1 Branch Union ([illegible]特別市電氣第一分會) Chang Ka Pang, Pootung.	Sung Yah-kuan (沈[illegible])	[illegible]
Pootung Wu Foong Iron Works Employees' Union ([illegible]鐵廠工會) [illegible] Tan Tuan, Pootung.	Kya Ah-ping (賈阿炳)	[illegible]
Pootung Standard Oil Company Godown Employees' Union ([illegible]油棧工會) [illegible].K. Wharf, Pootung.	Yang Teh-chang (楊德彰)	[illegible]
Ship-building Workers' Union ([illegible]造船工會) [illegible] Sung Ka Loong, Loh Ka Doo.	Tung Sir-yu (董[illegible])	[illegible]
Shanghai-Chuansha Bus Company Employees' Union ([illegible]汽車[illegible]會) Ching Ning Sz Village.	Yang Sih-fan (楊[illegible])	[illegible]
Shanghai- Chuansha Bus Company Employees' Union ([illegible]汽車職工會) Chow K[illegible] Doo, Pootung.	Jao Yui-shan ([illegible])	[illegible]
Earthenware Shop Employees' Union ([illegible]業工會) 10 South Bank of the Creek, Loh [illegible] Doo, Pootung.	Hsu Nan-hua (徐南華)	[illegible]

List of Labour Unions existing in Shanghai

In November, 1929

Settlement Section

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Commercial Press Sale Office Employees' Union (商務印書館第三分会) Sales Office, Hanan Road.	Hou Ta Tsung (侯大椿) Ling Bei-ken (林培根)	800
Ching Yuin Silk Filature Employees' Union (錦雲絲廠職工会) 400 Chaoufoong Road.	Chang Tsung-wu (張振湖)	23
Ching Yuin Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (錦雲織綢工会) 400 Chaoufoong Road.	Yu Ah-kwei (于阿奎)	60
Ching Hwa Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (錦華絲織職工会) 1951 Tongshan Road.	Chen Foh-liang (陳福良)	100
Shanghai Weaving Factory Workers' Union (第一織造廠職工会) 1911 Ning Fuh Li, East Yuhang Road.	Tang Tai-ken (唐戴耕)	300
China Merchants' Tobacco Co. Workers' Union (華商烟廠工会) 834 Dalny Road.	Chen Yien-pai (陳延伯)	1,300
Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Factory Workers' Union Work(南洋烟廠工会) 22 Chaoufoong Road.	Kiang Tsung (江春)	7,000
New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Employees' Union (瑞鎔鉄廠工会) 791 King Lai Fong, Yangtsepoo Road.	Ah Yuen (阿元)	200
Chi Jing Silk Filature Employees' Union (志勤絲廠職工会) 746 Sin An Fang, Baikal Road.	Wu Tien-shiang (胡天祥)	100
Shanghai Journalists' Association (上海新聞記者联合会) 529 Foochow Road.	Chang Tseng-yuan (張振遠)	120
Inland Steam Launch Employees' Union (內河小輪船職工会) 41 Teh An Li, North Shansi Road.	Shih King-saing (石全祥)	1,600

Cantonese Seasoned Meat Shop Employees' Union (臘味業職工会) 151 Jing Chi Li, North Szechuen Rd.	Li Ih-loong 呂一龍	110
Hwa Cheng Tobacco Factory Workers' Union (華成烟廠職工会) 212 Jing Shou Li, Baikal Road.	Loo Chi-kong 羅季康	1,200
Ordure Coolies' Union (清潔工会) 487 Hung Teh Li, Chekiang Road.	Chang Feng-nyi 張凤議	800
Shanghai Ricsha Owners' Union (上海人力車商互助会) 695 Yu Jeng Li, Peking Road.	Liang Sui-ging 梁瑞亭	40
Shanghai Engravers' Union (雕業工会) 195 Shantung Road.	Yih Seong-tang 葉松堂	200

Frenchtown

Name & Address	President	Number of membe
Silk & Satin Shop Employees' Union (綢綾業職工会) 100 Yung Yui Li, Rue Amiral Bayle.		
Chinese Lawyers' Association (上海律師公会) 572 Rue Amiral Bayle	Yui Chung-loh 俞鍾駱	500
C.M.S.N.Co. Godowns Employees' Union (招商局三碼栈職工会) 44 The French Bund.	Yue Sien-ting 俞仙亭	300
Rice Shop Employees' Union (米糧職工会) 65 Ting Yung Li, Rue Paul Beau	Pan Teng-yung 潘澄雲	1,050
Min Kuo Road Stallkeepers' Union (民國路攤販聯合会) 42 Ningpo Road, Frenchtown.	Li Yung-siang 李榮祥	100
Lodging Houses Employees' Union (棧業職工聯合会) 40 Rue de Ningpo, Frenchtown.	Tsai Jui-sai 蔡如才	250

List of Labour Unions existing in Shanghai in October, 1929.

Nantao & City Section

Name & Address	President	No.of members
Newspaper Employees' Union (报馆工会) 46 Si Tsong Jao Road, City.	Li Shao-ti (李孝悌)	950
Shanghai Sailors' Union (海员工会) 7 Yuen Char Ka, Great East Gate.	Lu Yung-shih (盧荣植)	3,000
Redwood Article Makers' Union (紅木小件工会) 19 Yah Si Ka, West Gate.	Zing Zang Pao (張長宝)	300
Dyeing Works Employees' Union (青藍染業工会) 3 Pao An Li, Foh Tien An Road, City	Tung Siao-ming (董小朋)	750
Scroll & Fan Shop Employees' Union (裱扇業職工会) Tung Yuen Men, City Garden.	Wu Shou-jee (胡寿祺)	360
Nantao Ordure Coolies' Union (清潔工会) 64 Sih Ka Pang Road, Tsing Lung Jao, Small South Gate.	Chang Yung-chien (張永泉)	400
Ginseng Shop Employees' Union (參業職工会) Ginseng Merchants' Guild, Hai Kwoi Ka, Nantao.	Hsu Ching-tsar (徐敬斋)	250
Paper Shop Employees' Union (紙業職工会) 62 Foh Yeu Road, City.	Loh Yau-hwa (陸耀華)	400
Sauce Shop Employees' Union (醬業職工会) 117 Foh Yeu Road, City.	Own Sui-tien (翁瑞夫)	2,450
Hotel Runners' Union (輪船棧房招待工会) Tsi Sui Zu Temple, Foh Yeu Road, City.	Chang Yau-ming (張耀民)	140
Coal & Charcoal Shop Employees' Union (煤炭業工会) 27 Foh Yeu Road, City.	Chu Jen-teh (朱仁德)	600

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Engravers' Union (镌業工会) 11 Tse King Road, inside Old North Gate.	Yih Song-sang (叶松生)	400
Mah-Jong Makers' Union (牌業工会) 35 Tsuen Sin Ka, inside Old North Gate.	Ning Ping (任斌)	800
Newspaper Vendors' Union (报贩工会) 191 Mei Ka Loong, inside Great South Gate.	Mei Kuo-tseng (梅国桢)	900
Chinese Pen Makers' Union (毛筆業工会) Hwa Tsao Loong, Small East Gate	Zeu Ngoh-ting (徐鶴亭)	200
Chinese Ink Makers' Union (墨業工会) 80 Chang Ka Loong, San Ba Ler.	Wu Peh-chi (胡培基)	400
Masons & Carpenters' Union (水木工会) Siau Bee Loong, Small East Gate.	Chang Tsiu-chien (張秋私)	6,000
Chinese Incense Makers' Union (香業工会) 90 Ta Chin Road.	Kuo Pao-chai (郭宝兼)	400
Chinese Dry Goods Shop Employees' Union (南貨業職工会) 5 Ling Ying Road, West Gate.	Zeu Shao-chuen (徐少川)	2,000
Chinese Medicine Shop Employees' Union (藥業職工会) Yah Wang Miao Temple, inside Great South Gate.	Fang Tseng (方政)	3,000
Chinese Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees' Union (烟兑業職工会) Yao Ka Loong, Great East Gate.	Chen Yuen-chong (陈元昌)	1,000
Foundary Workers' Union (翻砂工会) Chen Ka Zah, behind the South Station	Chang Ching-fang (張錦芳)	200
Kiangnan Dock Workers' Union (江南造船廠工会) 20 Kwang Ling Li, Pao-cheng Heu Ka, Kao Chong Miao.	Ling Chi-kao (凌志高)	1,400
Kiangnan Arsenal Workers' Union (兵工廠工会) Kiangnan Arsenal, Kao Chong Miao.	Pao Ngoh-yung (包鶴榮)	2,000

Name & Address	President	No. of members
Nantao Match Factory Workers' Union (南市火柴業工会) 3 Hung Mur Li, South Station Road.	Wu Ah-dah (吴阿大)	130
Nantao Tramway Co. Workers' Union (華商電氣工会) Kuo Fu Road (国货路), Nantao	Chu Han-ngoh (朱庠鹤)	700
Kwan Sung Yuen Food Stuff Shop Employees' Union (冠生園職工会) 95 Lu Chiang Yuan Road, City.	Hwang Chung-yen (黄仲華)	250
Wine Shop Employees' Union (酒行職工会) Mao Ka Loong, inside Great East Gate.	Hu Pang (胡鵬)	200
Restaurant Employees' Union (館菜業工会) Mei Yuan Garden, City Temple.	Mei Kuo-tsen (梅國楨)	300
Cotton Weavers' Union (棉織業職工会) Dung Hoh Li, Mei Sih Road, Nantao	Chow Tseng-yung (周正業)	900
Leathern Goods Makers' (Employees) Union (皮件工会) 7 Chou Yoh Li, West Gate.	Li Wen-soong (李文松)	1,000
Wharf Goods Watchmen's (Employees) Union (各輪船碼頭看貨工会) 59 Kyi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Hu Kyung-Yeh (胡金業)	250
Woollen Goods Shop Employees' Union (上海呢絨工会) 3 Sa Sih Vang, west of the Shanghai District Court.	Wang Yui-tsung (王餘春)	300
Pork Shop Employees' Union (鮮豬職工会) 35 Yuan Ching Li, Chung Hwa Road.	Sung Ping (沈斌)	400
Ham Shop Employees' Union (腿業職工会) 11 Tsing Lien Road, Kiu Mur Dien, City.	Lang Ngoh-chien (冷玉泉)	400
Bath House Employees' Union (浴業工会) 2 Tseng Shing Li, Fang Pang Jao, West Gate.	Chang Yao-san (張耀山)	400

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Letter paper & Book Maker's (Employees') Union (簿信职工会) 8 Foh Shing Fang, Hou Ka Road.	Deung Ying (唐鍈)	430
Wharf Coolies' Union (码头工会整会) 437 Chung Hwa Road.	Hung Tung-yee (洪东表)	2,000
Kiusin Dock Employees' Union (求新厂工会) 98 Sing Ming Li, Wu Chuin Yuin Road.	Wang Zung-chung (王承忠)	220
Tooth-Brush Makers' (Employees') Union (牙刷工会) 3 Kya Teh Li, Kwei Ming Road, outside the Small West Gate.	Su Ngoeh-yao (苏玉瑶)	130
Shanghai-Ningpo Steamer Cabin-boys' Union (沪甬轮船茶房工会) 80 Chiao Ka Pang Road (乔家浜路).	Yih Kung-lung (叶恭倫)	200
Hosiery Machine Makers' (Employees') Union (袜机工会) 2 Stone Street, Tsing Loong Jao.	Chow Kuo-sui (周国瑞)	300
Hweichow Restaurant Employees' Union (徽馆职工会) 15 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Kiang Hung-fu (耿洪甫)	260
Tai Kong Canned Goods Co. Employees' (泰康食品职工会) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Yu Yao-chiu (余耀球)	70
French Town Waterworks and Electricity Employees' Union (法商水电工会) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Chen Ming-ling (陈民林)	
Hosiery Factory Employees' Union (袜厂工整会) 25 Si Ling Road, West Gate.	Chang Yee-Kua (張艷容)	
Chekiang & Ningpo Duck Slaughter Shop Employees' Union (浙甯宰鸭工会) 46 Yu Cha Wharf Ka (油车码头街)	Wai Chang-ching (阮長慶)	194
Silk Cloth Dyeing Works Employees' Union (绸布染业工会) 4 Pao An Li, Foh Tien An (福田庵) Temple, Small North Gate.	Sung Ching-ling (孫慶林)	300

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Red and White Wood Furniture Makers' (Employees') Union Branch No.1 (红白木第一分会) South Street, Ma Road Chiao.	Wu Foh-hai (胡福海)	800
Mei Ah Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union(Branch No.6) (美亚丝织第六分会) Yung Miao Jao Road, Zia Tu Road.	Lu Shien-chen (盧顯成)	3,000
Union of Cargo Watchmen on steam Launches on the Whangpoo River (黄浦更夫工会) 27 Shing Meh Li, Li Ma Road.	Ho Wen-chi (贺天济)	300
South Station Transportation Hong Employees' Union (南站铁路转运栈工会) [illegible] Behind the South Station.	Mao Yah-ching (毛协清)	30
Shipping Hong Employees' Union (报关工会) 30 Pan Ka Loong, inside the Old North Gate.	Ying Siao-pao (应筱宝)	468
Chinese Balance Shop Employees' Union (上海秤業工会) Inside the Si Ling Shu Temple, Si Ling Road.	Kwei Kyung-loong (眭金龍)	105
Shanghai Wine Hong Employees' Union (上海酒行职工会) 265 Si Mao Ka Loong.	Wu Kuo-mur (胡穀谋)	610
Shanghai Silk Dyeing Works Employees' Union (上海绸绫染業工会) 2 Pao An Li, Tsing Lien Ka, inside the Small North Gate.	Wei Yih (衛益)	678
Fah Hua Village Ordure Coolies' Union (法華清潔工会) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Sung Ah-sui (沈阿瑞)	270
Cloth Designing and Dyeing Works Employees' Union (印花染業工会) 79 Lu Kyang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Sia Ah-king (谢阿金)	241
Pig Transportation Boat Employees' Union (上海鲜猪拖船工会) Sih Ma Fang.	Ying Tai-an (殷泰安)	160

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Shanghai Ready-made Clothing Shop Employees' Union (上海新衣职工会) 39 Sa Tee Loong, Old North Gate.	Shih Sui-ching (石瑞卿)	276
Shanghai Chinese Food Shop Employees' Union (上海中国食品公司职) 98 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Sze Yung-ching (施荣庆)	71
Shanghai Times Employees' Union (泰晤士报工会) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Chang Tse-pang (张志鹏)	100
Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Evening Post Employees' Union (大晚报筹备工会) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Yui Kying-ngao (余金鳌)	70
Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (水電業职工会) Kuan Tieh Miao Temple, West Gate.	Loh Peh-ting (陆培庭)	200
Tah Foong Cloth Factory Employees' Union (大丰布厰工会) Si Hwa Loong, Small West Gate.	Hun Yen-tseng (韩贤珍)	169
Gunny Bag Shop Employees' Union (麻袋業工会) Tai Shan Shu Temple, New North Gate.	Tse Kwei-ziang (朱贵祥)	700
Wharf Godown Cargo Watchmen's Union Pootung Section (轮埠看货堆栈浦东区工会) 39 Kyi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	~~39-Kyi-Ka-Loong,~~ Wu Kying-yeh (胡金業)	224

Chapei Section (Eastern District)

Name & Address	President	No. of members
1. Gramaphone Store Employees' Union (上海留声机职工会), 1 Yui Shing Li (裕興里), Hung Shing Road, Chapei.	Mao Wei-tseng 毛 惠 珍	300
2. Pastry Cooks' Union (中西餅業工会) 314 Ying Ka Jao Rd, Chapei.	Li Sung-zai 李 生 財	110
3. Chapei Book Binders' Union (製本工会) 108 Man Ling Li, Sing Ming Road.	Chang Foh Ching 張 福 卿	200
4. Handcart & Wheelbarrow Coolies' (大小車同業工会) 9 Loong Ziang Li, Shaang San Rd.	Chang Keng Chao 張 根 越	600
5. Nyi Woo Sock Factory Workers' Union (義和袜廠职工会) 1 Jing Fan Li, Chung Hwa Sing Rd.	Hsu Tsung-fah 徐 春 法	300
6. Tailors' (Uniform) Union (軍服机衣工会第一分会) 340 San Yih Li, Wei Vung Rd.	Wu Sing-foh 吳 慶 福	150
7. Rattan Article Makers' Union (籐器职工会第一分会) 45 Chong San Li, Tien Tung An Rd.	Li Chao-ching 李 超 卿	150
8. Organ Manufacturers' Union (琴業工会) 7 Foh An Fang, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Wu Sing-keng 郎 信 耕	200
9. Ming Tsing Engineering Works Workers' Union (明精机器工会第一分会) 108 Nan Ling Li, Sing Ming Rd.	Hu Ching Yung 胡 经 鎔	200
10. S.N.R. North Station Godown (滬甯路北站匯货房第一分会) 21 Mei Shing Li, Wong Ka Zah.	Wong Ih-ting 王 一 亭	200
11. Paper Box Makers' Union (紙匣工会第一分会) 60 Wen Vung Road.	Chang Teh-yueh 張 德 越	200
S.N.R. Train Restaurant Workers' (滬甯鐵路餐務工会第一分会) 4 Zhiaotung Li, Jukong Road.	Hwang Yung-chong 黃 永 昌	100
13. Tanners' Union (牛皮業工会联合会) Kwei Teh Fong, to the north of the Tien Tung An Station.	Chi Ping-tsin 纪 賓 清	300
14. Stallkeepers' Union (菜攤工会) 48 Teh Yung Li, Pao Chong Road.	King An Foh 金 阿 福	500
15. Commercial Press Workers' Union (商務印書館第一分会) 501 Paoshan Road	Kuh Ngoh-mai 葛 鶴 木	3,000
16. Commercial Press Editors' Department Employees' Union (商務第二分会), 501 Paoshan Rd.	Loh S-an 陸思安	200

17. Commercial Press General Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館工会第四分会) 538 Paoshan Road.	Chwang Tung-san 莊 通 山	248
18. Printers' Union (華洋印刷工会) 17 Kiao Tung Li, Jukong Road.	Hsu Teh-ling 徐 德 麟	1,000
19. Silk Weavers' Union (絲織工会) 9 Ziang Shun Li, Paoshan Road.	Sung Nai-hung 孫 乃 宏	200
20. Tailors' (Foreign Dress) Union (洋服聯工会) 7 Lien Chih Li, Paoshan Road.	Tsai An-chien 蔡 安 全	300
21. Customs Employees' Union (海關華員聯合会) 1 Ziang Yui Li, Ying Ka Jao Road.	Lai Liang 雷 良	200
22. Chinese Book Binders' Union (華裝合作社) 48 Paoshing Li, Paoshing Road.	Ting Sao-fu 丁 少 富	100
23. Cantonese Restaurant Employees' Union (粵菜酒樓茶点工会) 41 Yih Foh Li, Paoshan Road.	Liang Yung-yi 梁 永 頤	1,300
24. Lithographers' Union (墨色石印工会) 60 Yung Foh Li, Yung Shing Road.	Chow Yung-fah 周 永 發	700
25. Chekiang & Ningpo Confectionary Shop Employees' Union 浙寧茶食工会 60 Yung Foh Li, Yung Shing Road.	Wong Kung Yeu 王 恭 有	200
26. Ziang Tah Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (祥大絲織工会) 59 Hou Teh Li, Wei Wen Road.	Ho Pah-kong 何 伯 康	80
27. Cotton Weavers' Union No.1 (第一棉織工会) 6 San Sing Li, Chung San Road.	Sih Chang-ling 薛 長 林	50
28. Chung Yih Cigar Factory Workers' (群益雪茄烟工会) 7 Yung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Rd.	Chu Jen-lung 朱 仁 龍	200
29. Bookbinders' Union (裝訂工会) 90 Jen Yui Li, Hsiang Shan Road.	Lieu Soong-chien 刘 松 影	300
30. Yui Chong Wu Match Factory Workers' Union (裕昌和火柴工会) 825 Paoshing Road.	Han Ah Keng 韓 阿 根	400
31. S.N.R. and S.H.N.R. Works Workers' Union (鉄路機廠工会) 15 Teh Jen Li, Wong Ka Zah.	Yang Teh-zai 楊 得 才	150
32. Wen Chi Silk Filature Workers' Union (文記絲織工会) 28 Ta Yung Li, Heng Pang Road.	Chao Hung-yuen 邵 鴻 元	250
33. Yuen Li Printing Shop Workers' Union (元麗印刷工会) 38 Hung Fah Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Loh Jui-tsing 陸 如 俊	150

34.	San Sing Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union (三星棉織工会) 33 San Feng Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Liu Poo-yung 刘步雲	300
35.	Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (丝厰女工第八分会) No.8. 21 Shing Yih Li, Paoshing Road.	Wu Yung-leong 吴雲祇	500
36.	Silk Filature Male Workers' Union No.1 (丝厰第一营务工会) 12 Chaofeong Li, Paoshing Road.	Yuen Yung-leong 袁雲祇	900
37.	Tea-leaves Bakers' Union (製茶工会) 8 Foh An Fong, Hsiang Shan Road.	Chu Zung- ping 朱润斌	200
38.	Foreign Style Furniture Makers' Union (西式木器業工会) 65 Hwa Shing Li, Hwa Shing Road.	Hwang Kung-yah 黄公侠	1,200
39.	Silk Filature Workers' Union in the Eastern District (滬东区丝厰工会) 43 Tien Doong Li, Dixwell Road.	Pan Chi-ping 潘季平	800
40.	China Soap Factory Workers' Union (中國肥皂公司職工会) 9 Yah Loong Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Tien-ling 徐天麟	100
41.	Silk Filature Female Workers Union (丝厰女工第七分会) 15 Teen Shou Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Hsu Mei-jing 徐美琴	
42	Silk Filature Female Workers' Union in the Eastern District (丝厰女工東区聯合会) 14 Shou Ying Fong, Tien Dong Road.	Loh Siao Yung 陸小荣	1,700
43.	Cantonese Grocery Shop Employees' Union (廣東雜貨工会) Teh Ling Fong, Jukong Road.	Pan Shun-an 潘慎安	110
44.	Tse Feong Enamel Factory Workers' Union (鑄丰糖瓷工会) 21 S Shou Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Yien Soong-fong 颜双芳	50
45.	Frame Stick Workers' Union (上海镜木工会) 8 Foh An Fong, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Yang Shun-sung 楊順生	300
46.	Grammphone Box Makers' Union (唱机木殼業工会) 26 Yah Shing Li, Paoshing Road.	Dzung Teh-fu 鄭德甫	250
47.	Jing Wu Cigar Factory Workers' Union (人和雪茄烟工会) 7 Yung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Feng-ling 許凤林	100
48.	Chair Makers' Union (花板椅業工会) 65 Hwung Shing Li, Hwang Shing Road.	Loo Shun-leong 盧纯祇	73
49.	Bristle Workers' Union (猪鬃業工会) 2 Tsih Zan Li, Chung Hwa Sing Rd. 積善里	Lieu Ah Yung 刘阿荣	450
50.	Shipbuilding Yard Carpenters' Union (輪船木業工会) 11 An Kong Li, Yung Shing Road.	Pan Kao-pang 潘高邦	1,090

51.	Ching Teh Rubber Co. Workers' Union (慶德橡皮工会) 878 Paoshan Road.	Chao Chien Pao 趙劍宝	90
52.	Chapei Bus Co. Workers' Union (華商公共汽車工会) 17 Kiaotung Li/ Jukong Road. 交通里 虬江路	Fan Ih-feng 范一峰	95
53.	Hotel Runners (North Station) Union (北站内外旅客招待工会) 128 Wong Ka Zah. 王家宅	Chu Teh-zung 朱德成	55

Chapei Section (Western District)

Name & Address	President	No. of members
1. Chapei Riesha Owners' Union (闸北人力车商公会) 274 Kwong Zao Road, Chapei.	Wong Sui-ting 王瑞亭	85
2. Star Riesha Co. Employees' Union (飛星工会) 380 Kuo Ching Road, Chapei.	Koo San 顾三	120
3. Chapei Garbage Coolies' Union (清潔第一分会) 859 Kiao Tung Road.	Ma Yuen-ziang 馬元祥	95
4. Chapei Dyeing Works Workers' Union (染織第一分会) 3 Poh Shing Lung Li, Chung San Road.	Lu Yueh-chung 魯学忠	680
5. Federation of Silk Filature Workers' Unions in Western District. (上沪西区丝厰工会) 217 Heng Tung Road.	Yi Sui 吴瑞	1,300
6. Chapei Electricity Department & Waterworks Employees' Union (闸北商办水电工会) 18 Chang Shing Li, Singkiang Road.	Lieu Tseng-ki 刘振基	96
7. Union of Wharf Coolies along the Soochow Creek (苏州河区碼頭工会) 5 Mei Ling Li, Mei Yuen Road.	Chen Hai-tsieu 陈海秋	550
8. Chapei Porters' Union (闸北肩運第一分会) 39 Chang An Road.	Tung Zung-sen 董潤生	440
9. Union of Porters along the Soochow Creek (苏州河肩運第二分会) 16 North Kung Yih Li, Mongolia Road.	Wong Ah King 王奎金	330
10. Rice (Cooked) Hawkers' Union (菜飯攤業工会) 18 Chang An Road, Jau An Li.	Kuo Pao-long 顾宝郎	360
11. Piece Goods Shop Employees' Union (華洋布業工会) 5 Shun Tseng Li, Wah Shing Road.	Kia Lu-chung 解履忠	1,930
12. Weaving Factory Female Workers' Union (布廠女職工会) 3 Ye Teh Li, Kung Woo ing Road.	Sung Chi-fah 沈子福	240
13. Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Union (丝厰職工联合会) 3 Yung Sung Li, Mongolia Road.	Chen Han-sung 陈漢声	5,500
14. Chapei Masons & Carpenters' Union (建築業第一分会) 5 Tai Teh Li, Zing Lih Road.	Li Chung-wu 李正和	303
15. Ta Feong Cotton Mill Workers' Union (大东纱厰工会) 114 Ta Feong Li, Tan Tsz Wan.	Wong Ah Ping 王阿炳	1,500

Chapei (West Section)

16.	Tung Yih Cotton Mill Workers' Union (统益纱厰工会) 1 Mei Ying Li, Mei Yuen Road.	Li Ching-yuen 李常元	714
17.	Zeong Sing Cotton Mill Workers' Union (崇信纱厰工会) 37 Zeong Sing Workers' Quarters, Kwong Foh Road, Tan Ka Doo.	Chao Ah Kung 赵阿根	1,200
18.	Dah Feong Dyeing Work Workers' Union (達丰染織厰工会) 16 Kwong Foh Road, opposite Jessfield Village.	Chang Hwa-jen 張林仁	792
19.	Shanghai Cloth Factory Workers' Union (上海布厰同業联工会) 2 Sz Teh Li, Yung Shing Road	Chang Vung-tsung 張逢春	320
20.	Sun Sun Co. Employees' Union (新新公司职工会) 7 Kung Yih Li No.3 Lane, North Thibet Road.	Chang Chi-shun 張志綱	460
21.	Restaurants (S.N.R. & S.H.N.R.) Employees' Union (沪寧杭甬两路茶点工会) 24 Sing An Fang, Hwa Shing Road.	Chow Ching-zai 周经才	140
22.	Butchers' Union in the Northern District (北區鲜肉業联合会) 4 An Siang Li, Tatung Road.	Fan Chi-ziang 范志祥	300
23.	Shanghai Bamboo Shop Employees' Union (上海竹作工会) 15 Jiu An Li, Changan Road.	Hwang Choh-tâng 黄竹亭	240
24.	S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Markham Road Godown Coolies' Union (沪寧杭甬栈挑夫职工会) Markham Road Godown at the end of Kong Chi Road.	Bao Yah-tsing 鲍学清	480
25.	Hung Chong Cotton Mill Workers' Union (鸿章纺織染厰工会) 844 Markham Road Li, Markham Road.	Loh Sieu-ngai 陸秀岩	1,600
26.	Tsung Wah Silk Filature Workers' Union (震華丝織工会) Tsung Wah Workers' Quarters, Chapei, opposite the Jessfield Village.	Wong Yeu-jen 王友仁	150
27.	Shanghai Gas Co. Workers' Union (自来火行工会) 8 Chum Chi Li, Singkiang Road.	Wong Sih Kwei 王锡贵	350

Pootung Section

Name & Address	President	No. of members
B.A.T. Factories Workers' Union (英美烟廠工会) 77 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung	Chen ei-teh (陈培德)	7,130
Nikka Cotton Mill Workers' Union (日華紗廠紡織工会) 58 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung	Wu Tsz-lan (吴子蘭)	3,430
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Pootung Works Workers' Union (祥生鉄廠工会) 64 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung	Sung Soong-chien (沈松泉)	4,200
Pootung Tailors' Union (浦东成衣業務工会) 398 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung	Hwang Yung-chong (黄榮昌)	624
Pootung Masons & Carpenters' Union (浦东建築業工会) 66 Hai Shing Li, Lan Nyi Doo	Fan Tsung (范忠)	836
Wharf Coolies' Union (輪船装卸工会) 13 Yung Chih Li, Lan Nyi Doo	Liu Kuo-liang (刘国良)	742
Yung Chong Match Factory Workers' Union (榮昌火柴工会) 40 East Yung Shing Li, Loh Ka Doo, Pootung	Chiang Chen-yu (蒋春雨)	615
Hot Water Shop Employees' Union (水炉業工会) 6 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung	Wang Kai-yuen (王開元)	200
Shangahi Special District Electrical Workers' No.1 Branch Union (上海特别市電気第一分会) Chang Ka Pang, Pootung	Sung Yah-kuan (沈亞觀)	45
Pootung Wu Foong Iron Works Employees' Union (浦东和丰鉄廠工会) Pah Tah Tuan, Pootung.	Kya-Ah-ping (贾阿炳)	160
Pootung Standard Oil Company Godown Employees' Union (浦东美孚油棧工会) M.B.K. Wharf, Pootung.	Yang Teh-chang (楊德彰)	120
Ship-building Workers' Union (上海造船工会) 90 Sung Ka Loong, Loh Ka Doo	Tung Sir-yu (董守裕)	560
Shanghai-Chuangsha Bus Company Employees' Union (上川長途汽車会) Ching Ning Sa Village	Yang Sih-fan (楊錫蕃)	38

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Shanghai Chuan-sha Bus Company Employees' Union (上南長途汽車職工会) Chew Ka Doo, Pootung.	Jao Yui-shan (喬餘三)	32
Earthenware Shop Employees' Union (壜業工会) 19 South bank of the creek, Loh Ka Doo.	Zeu Nan-hua (徐南華)	66

S.B.1.

~~(C.I.D.)~~ Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
File No. C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 655
Date 7.7.30.

July 2, 1930.

Labour Unions.

I agree
I suggest that copies of attached revised list be distributed to the usual authorities and Police Stations. It is advisable that Stations have particulars of unions both inside and outside the Settlement as quite a number of the latter are located in the vicinity of the Settlement boundary and are a source of worry during labour unrest.

I agree

O.K.

Thos Robertson
Superintendent.

2.7.30

D.D.O.
D.S.O.
Inspr. i/c
Sr. Det.
3/7

Copies sent.
7/7

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 1

REPORT

Date July 2, 1930

Subject (in full) Revised Labour Union List

Made by D.S.I. Papp *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson Supt.

I beg to forward a revised list of labour unions. There are at present 187 unions in Shanghai and vicinity, which are distributed as follows :-

Settlement	17
French Concession	5
Chapei	75
Nantao & City	68
Pootung	16
Woosung	5
Yingziangkiang	1
	187

E. Papp
D. S. I.

~~Officer i/c Special Branch~~.
D.C. (Cr. and Sp. Branches)

I.O. D. 655

LIST OF LABOUR UNIONS IN SHANGHAI & VICINITY IN JUNE 1930

Settlement Section

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
1. Commercial Press Sale Office Employees' Union (商務第三分會)	Sales Office, Honan Road.	Ling Pei-ken (林培根)	800
2. Shanghai Journalists' Association (上海新聞記者聯合會)	512 Foochow Road	Chang Tseng-yuan (張振遠)	120
3. Cantonese Seasoned Meat Shop Employees' Union (廣東辣味業職工會)	151 Zung Tse Li, North Szechuen Road	Li Yih-loong (呂一龍)	110
4. Ordure Coolies' Union (清潔工會)	6 North Soochow Road	Chao Ching-ming (趙景明)	230
5. Inland Steam Launches Employees' Union (內河小輪船工會)	41 Teh An Li, North Shansi Road	Shih King-ziang (石金祥)	1,600
6. Concrete Workers' Union (上海紮鐵水泥工程業工會)	3 Burkill Road	Tao Kiu-long (陶九郎)	3,100
7. Sun Sun Company Employees' Union (新新職工會)	4 Yung Ping An Li, Ningpo Road	Loo Sing (盧新)	450

Settlement Section (II)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
8. Shanghai Engravers' Union (鐫業工會)	195 Shantung Road	Yih Soong-sung (葉松生)	250
9. 3rd Section of the 5th District Branch of the Wharf Coolies' Union (碼頭工会五区第三支部)	22 Wuting Road	Pei Tsih-san (裴節三)	700
10. Eastern District Japanese Cotton Mill Employees' Union (滬東日紗廠工會)	574 Shing Zung Li, Point Road	Soong Sih-ziang (宋錫祥)	80
11. Ching Yuin Silk Filature Employees' Union (錦雲絲廠工會)	23 Tien Dong Road, ~~Tiendong Road~~.	Chang Tseng-hu (張振湖)	230
12. Shanghai Weaving Factory Workers' Union (第一織造廠工會)	1911 Yue Ching Li, East Yuhang Road	Wang Dih-foo (王狄虎)	220
13. New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Employees' Union (瑞鎔鉄廠工會)	788 Tsing Lai-Fang, Yangtszepoo Road	Ning Yuin-lai (任運來)	400
14. Hwa Cheng Tobacco Factory Employees' Union (華成煙廠工會)	1112 Jen Shou Li, Baikal Road	Loo Chi-kong (羅季康)	1,700

Settlement Section (III)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
15. Ching Hwa Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (錦華丝織工會)	302 Yuan Chih Li, Chaoufoong Road	Hsu Ching-yung (許錦榮)	120
16. Wu Shing Tobacco Factory Workers' Union (和兴烟廠工会)	610 Dah Teh Li, Chaoufoong Road	Oo Yoeh-mei (邬月妹)	500
17. Cantonese Grocery Shop Employees' Union (廣東雜貨工会)	495 Teh Shing Li, Haining Road	Chen Tso-ling (陈竹林)	340

Name of Union

1. C.M.S.N. Five Godowns Employees' Union
   (招商局五碼頭職工會)

2. Rice Shop Employees' Union
   (米糧職工會)

3. Min Kuo Road Stallkeepers' Union
   (民國路攤販联合會)

4. Lodging House Employees' Federation
   (棧業職工聯合會)

5. Coal Transportation Boat Workers Union
   (煤船駁運工會)

French Concession

Address	Officer-in-charge	No. of Members
44 The French Bund	Yue Sien-ding (俞仙亭)	300
65 Ting Yuan Li, Rue Lemaire.	Pan Teng-yung (潘澄云)	1,050
421 Rue de Ningpo.	Li Yung-ziang (李荣祥)	130
40 Rue de Ningpo.	Tsai Zu-zai (蔡如才)	250.
94 Rue Brodie A. Clarke.	Tsai Zui-ziang (蔡善祥)	220.

Chapei Section (Eastern District) (I)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
1. Gramophone Makers' (Employees') Union (上海留声機職工会)	1 Yu Shing Li, Hung Shing Road	Mao Wei-tseng (毛惠珍)	179
2. Pastry Cooks' Union (中西餅業工会)	314 Ying Ka Jao Road.	Li Sung-zai (李生財)	456
3. Book Binders' Union (製本工会)	108 Nan Ling Li, Sing Ming Road	Chang Foh-ching (張福卿)	269
4. Handcart & Wheelbarrow Coolies' Union (大小車同業工会)	9 Loong Ziang Li, Hsiang San Rd.	Chang Ken-yoeh (張根越)	479
5. Nyi Woo Sock Factory Workers' Union (義和袜廠職工会)	1 Jing Teh Li, Chung Hwa Sing Rd.	Hsu Tsung-fah (徐春法)	126
6. Tailors' (Uniforms) Union (軍服机衣工会)	340 San Yih Li, Wei Vung Road.	Wu Shing-foh (吳慶福)	169
7. Mattan Article Makers' (Employees') Union (籐器職工会)	45 Chong San Li, Tien Tung An Rd	Li Chao-ching (李超卿)	479
8. Organ Manifacturers' (employees') Union (琴業工会)	7 Foh An Fang, Hsiang Shan Road	Oo Sing-keng (鄔信根)	200
9. Ming Tsing Engineering Works Workers' Union (明精機器工会)	108 Nan Ling Li, Sing Ming Road	Hu Ching-yung (胡經鎔)	127

Chapei Section (Eastern District) (II)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No.of Members
10. S.N.R. North Station Transportation Coolies' Union No.1 (滬甯路北站運貨房工会)	21 Mei Shing Li, Wong Ka Zah.	Wang In-ding (王一亭)	364
11. Paper Box Makers' Union (紙盒工会)	60 Wei Vung Road	Chang Teh-yoeh (張德越)	225
12. S.N.R. Train Restaurant Workers' Union (滬甯路餐務工会)	4 Chiaotung Li, Jukong Road	Koo Ying-tang (高雲棠)	164
13. Tanners' Union (牛皮業工会聯合会)	Zung Teh Fong, to the north of the Tien Tung An Station	Chang Yung-sung (張榮生)	74
14. Stallkeepers' Union (菜攤工会)	48 Teh Yung Li, Paochong Road	Kyung Ah-foh (金阿福)	479
15. Commercial Press Workers' Union (商務印書館工会)	501 Paoshan Road	Wang Vung-hua (王文華)	2,721
16. Printers' Union (華洋印刷工会)	17 Kiaotung Li, Jukong Road	Koo Tai-hua (顧旦華)	3,700
17. Foreign Style Furniture Makers' Union (西式木器工会)	65 Hua Shing Li, Hua Shing Road	Yueh Yuin-daung (余雲庭)	606
18. Eastern District Silk Filature Workers' Union (滬東區絲廠工会)	43 Tien Doong Li, Dixwell Road	Wang Ah-nyi (王阿二)	3,987

Chapei Section (Eastern District) (III)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No.of Members
19. Eastern District Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (东区丝厂女工联合会)	Shou Yih Fang, Tien Dong Road	Chang Lao-nyi (張老二)	693
20. Frame Makers' Union (上海镜木工会)	8 Foh An Fang, Hsiang Shan Road	Sung Lai-shun (孫来[illegible])	320
21. Gramophone Box Makers' (Employes') Union (唱机木殼業工会)	26 Yah Shing Li, Si Pao Shing Rd.	Chu Hsiang-tseng ([illegible]象震)	333
22. Bristle Workers' Union (猪鬃業工会)	2 Tsih Zui Li, Chung Hua Hsin Rd.	Kao Chu-kwei ([illegible])	435
23. Shipwrights' Union (輪船木業工会)	7 Ziang Yu Li, Ying Ka Jao Road.	Chen Hsiang-chien (陳[illegible])	1,200
24. Chapei Bus Co. Workers' Union (華界公共汽車工会)	Kiaotung Road near Jukong Road	Fan Ih-foong (范[illegible])	94
25. Sausage Makers' (employees) Union (腸業職工会)	Ts Ziang Li, East Paoshing Road	Shao Ping-zu ([illegible])	254
26. Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (丝織工会)	9 Ziang Shun Li, Paoshan Road	Sung Nai-hung ([illegible])	479

Name of Union

27. Tailors' (Foreign Dress) Union
(洋服职工会)

28. Customs Employees' Union
(海関華员联合会)

29. Chinese Book Binders' Union
(華装合作社)

30. Cantonese Restaurant Employees' Union
(粤菜酒楼茶点工会)

31. Lithographers' Union
(墨色石印工会)

32. Chekiang & Nanking Confectionary Shop Employees' Union
(浙甯茶食工会)

33. Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union
(第一棉織工会)

34. Bookbinders' Union
(装订工会)

apei Section (Eastern District) (IV)

Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
7 Lien Chih Li, Paoshan Road	Taai An-chien (蔡 [illegible])	256
1 Ziang Yui Li, Ying Ka Jao Rd	Yoe Nyi-shun (郁宜成)	1,832
48 Paoshin Li, Paoshing Road	Ting Sao-fu (丁少富)	98
41 Yih Foh Li, Paoshan Road	Liang Yung-ye (梁和頤)	279
60 Yung Foh Li, Yung Shing Rd	Kuo Vung-piao (郭文標)	715
60 Yung Foh Li, Yung Shing Rd.	Wang Kung-yeu (王恭有)	110
6 San Sing Li, Chung San Road	Sih Chang-ling (薛長林)	169
90 Jen Yui Li, Hsiang Shan Road	Lieu Soong-chien (刘松乾)	262

Chapei Section (Eastern District) (V)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No.of Members
35. Yu Chong Wu Match Factory Workers' Union (裕昌和火柴工会)	423 Paoshing Road	Han Ah-keng (韓阿根)	224
36. Railway Godown Workers' Union (铁路栈房工会)	15 Teh Jen Li, Wang Ka Zah	Yang Teh-zai (楊德才)	119
37. Yuen Li Printing Shop Workers' Union (元麗印刷工会)	38 Hung Fah Li, Tsing Yuin Road	Loh Jui-tsing (陸如俊)	340
38. San Sing Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union (三星棉織工会)	33 San Foong Li, Tien Tung An Rd	Liu Poo-yung (刘步雲)	497
39. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union No.8 (丝廠女工第八分会)	21 Shing Yih Li, Paoshing Road	Wu Yung-loong (吴云龍)	796
40. Silk Filature Male Workers' Union No.1 (丝廠第一業工会)	12 Chaoufoong Li, Paoshing Road	Yuan Yuin-loong (袁雲龍)	424
41. Tea-leaf Makers' (Employees') Union (製茶工会)	7 Foh An Fong, Hsiang Shan Road	Chu Zung-ping (朱润斌)	6,700
42. Yung Tai-Wu Tobacco Factory Workers' Union (永泰和烟廠工会)	7 Yung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Rd.	Koo Tsai-ying (顾翠英)	219

Chapei Section (Eastern District) (VI)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No.of Members
43. Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union No.2 (棉織業第二分会)	6 North Ts Van Li, Chung Shing Road	Sung Tsing-hua (孫清華)	468
44. Chair Makers' (Employees) Union (上海花板椅業工会)	40 Hou Teh Li, Wen Vung Road	Loo Zung-loong (盧純龍)	73
45. Tse Foong Enamel Ware Factory Workers' Union (鑄丰搪瓷廠工会)	31 Sz Shou Fang, Tsing Yuin Road	Koo Tai-hua (顧旦華)	700
46. Cooks' (Foreign Style) Union (西廚業工会)	213 Chun Ka Zah Road	Chen Wei-ling (陳渭霖)	256
47. China Soap Company Employees' Union (英商中國肥皂廠工会)	12 Foh Sung Road	Hsu Tien-ling (徐天麟)	550
48. Engineering Works Workers' Union (機器業工会)	19 San Yih Li, Jukong Road	LooChien-shuin (羅乾勳)	720
49. Tseng Nih Weaving Factory Workers' Union (振業織造廠工会)	58 Hung Shing Fang, Paoshan Road	Chang Lien-yuan (張聯員)	87
50. Foundry Workers' Union (小炉翻砂業工会)	7 Ts Shou Li, Jukong Road	Chao Ngoeh-shou (曹岳壽)	148

Chapei Section (Eastern District) (VII)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No.of Members
51. S.N.R. Transportation Coolies' Union (滬寧路裝卸工會)	43 Hua An Fang, Hua Shing Road	Li Kan-yung (李淦榮)	131
52. Commercial Press Edditorial Dept Employees' Union (商務書館編譯部職工會)	538 Paoshan Road	Chu Tung-nien (朱通年)	290
53. Chinese Seamen's Federation (中華海員總聯合會)	450 Jukong Road	Chao Shih-ts (趙植芝)	2,964
54. Postal Employees' Union (上海郵務工會)	39 Ziang Yu Li, Ying Ka Jao Road	Hsu Chia-mur (許嘉謨)	697
55. Chapei Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union (閘北區棉織業工會)	3 Pei Shing Li, Chung Shan Road	Sung Tsing-hua (孫清華)	1,650
56. Candle Makers' (Employees) Union (燭業職工會)	60 Yung Foh Li, Yung Shing Road	Hsu Ching-wu (徐靜和)	746
57. Sui Lung Silk Filature Female Worker' Union (瑞倫絲廠女工會)	14 Shou Boone Li, Tien Doong Road	Li Kwei-ling (李桂林)	1,332

Chapei Section (Western District) (I)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
1. Chapei Masons & Carpenters' Union (建築業工会)	5 Tai Teh Li, Ming Li Road.	Li Tseng-woo (李正和)	503
2. Cloth-weaving Factory Female Workers' Union. (布廠女職工会)	3 Ye Teh Li, Kung Woo Sing Road.	Sung Ts-foh (沈子福)	200
3. Piece Goods Shop Employees' Union (洋布業職工会)	5 North Shun Tseng Li, Hua Shing Road.	Kya Lu-tsung (薛履忠)	5,000
4. 1st Branch of the 5th District of Wharf Coolies' Union (碼頭工会五区第一支部)	16 Shao Woo Li, Mongolia Road	Hsia Yeu-zai (夏有才)	600
5. 2nd Branch of the 5th District of Wharf Coolies' Union (碼頭工会五区第二支部)	15 Cheu An Li, Chang An Road.	Tung Cheu-fah (董[illegible]法)	500
6. 3rd Branch of the 5th District of Wharf Coolies' Union (碼頭工会五区第三支部)	22 Wuting Road.	Bei-Tsih-shan ([illegible] 三)	700
7. Labour Union of the Transportation Coolies at Markham Road Junction (沪寧杭甬鐵路碼頭裝卸工会)	Workers' Quarters of the Markham Road Junction	Bao Siu-ching (鮑秀青)	400

Chapei Section (Western Section)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
8. Coal, Charcoal & Fuel Wood Shop Employees' Union (煤炭柴業職工会)	3 Tung Hou Li, Mongolia Road.	Woo Ah-yung (吴阿荣)	880
9. Settlement Silk Filature Employees' Union (特区丝織工会)	34 An Ziang Li, Dah Tung Road.	Chiang Wei-chow (蒋渭周)	1,100
10. S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Food Hawkers' Union (沪寧杭鉄路食品工会)	24 Ning An Fang, Hua Shing Road.	Zia Ping-vung ([illegible])	200
11. Reorganization Committee of the Silk Finishing & Starching Works Workers' Union (整練漿軸業整委会)	217 Heng Tung Road.	Woo Ding-mei (吴廷美)	250
12. Federation of Shanghai Silk Filature Employees' Union (全沪丝厰職工联合会)	3 Yung Sung Li, Mongolia Road.	Yu Jing-fang ([illegible])	5,000
13. Western District Silk Filature Employees' Union (沪西区丝厰職工会)	217 Heng Tung Road.	Ye Zui (叶瑞)	2,200
14. Chapei Ordure Coolies' Union (清粪工会)	859 Kiaotung Road	Ma Yuan-ziang (马元祥)	120
15. Chapei Waterworks & Electricity Works Workers' Union (閘北水電工会)	18 Chang Shing Li, Sinkiang Road	Liu Tseng-chi (刘增基)	110

Chapei Section (Western District) (III)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
16. Tung Yih Cotton Mill Workers' Union (統益紗廠工会)	1 Mei Ling Li, Mei Yuan Road.	Wang Tso-bing (王 炳)	714
16. Shanghai Gas Co. Workers' Union (同業大[illegible]一会)	8 Ching Tsi Li, Sinkiang Road	Wang Sih-kwei (王錫貴)	550
17. Mei Yah Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (Chapei Branch) (美亞絲織工会)	713 Kiaotung Road.	Kung Ching-sien (江慶[illegible])	200
18. Dyeing & Weaving Factory Employees' Union (染織工会)	3 North Shing Loong Li, Chung Shan Road	Loo Yoeh-tsung (魯学忠)	680

Nantao & City Section

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
1. Loong Chwang Paper Factory Workers' Union (龍章紙廠工会)	945 Lunghua Road	Bao Chia-sung (鮑家聲)	400
2. Shanghai Portland Cement Works Workers' Union (華商水泥廠工会)	8 Hong Ka Zah, Lunghua	Li Lao-wu (李老五)	220
3. Shanghai Finishing & Glossing Works Workers' Union (上海丝光業工会)	8 Hui Ning Fang, Hui Ning Road, Nantao.	Koo Yung-chien (顾永泉)	1,879
4. International Soap Company Workers' Union (五洲固本皂廠工会)	corner of Zia Hsu and Jing Kee Roads, Nantao.	Chow Yuin-ling (周雲麟)	187
5. Shanghai Silk Filature Employees' Southern District Union. (上海丝厰業南区職工会)	951 Zia Tu Road, Nantao.	Wu Teh-peng (吳德平)	324
6. Shanghai Silk Filature Female Workers' Southern District Union. (上海丝厰南区女工会)	951 Zia Tu Road, Nantao.	King Sui-ying (金秀英)	3,500
7. South Station Transportation Hong Employees' Union (南站鉄路轉運工会)	Behind the South Station.	Ting Shao-kong (丁紹康)	345

Nantao & City Section (II)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
8. French Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (法商水電工會)	25 Ming Teh Li, Loo Pei Road, Nantao	Hsu Pao-sung (徐葆生)	420
9. Mei Yah No.6 Factory Workers' Union (美亞第六工會)	2082 Zia Tu Road, Nantao.	Sze Loh-sung (施陸生)	160
10. Chi Ming Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union (啓明棉織工會)	1212 Zia Tu Road, Nantao.	Hsu Foh-nyi (許福義)	130
11. Chi Ming Dyeing Works Workers' Union (啓明染業工會)	1212 Zia Tu Road, Nantao.	Koo Yung-chien (顧永泉)	60
12. Yih Foong Enamelled Ware Factory Workers' Union (益豐搪瓷工會)	39 Chia Teh Li, Vee Ngoo Road, Nantao	Hsu Sur-yih (徐守一)	400
13. Kiangnan Dock Workers' Union (江南造船所工會)	4 Kwang Ping Li, Kaochongmiao Road	Pao Chi-foh (包紀福)	1,400
14. Kiangnan Arsenal Workers' Union (兵工廠工會)	267 Kaochongmiao Road.	Pao Ngoeh-yung (包鈺榮)	2,000

Nantao & City Section (III)

	Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No.of Members
15.	Chinese Shoemakers' (Employees') Union (履業职工会)	Shoemakers' Guild, King Ka Gee Kan Road, Great South Gate.	Nee Ding-loh (倪廷祿)	800
16.	Leather Goods Makers' (Employees') Union (皮件工会)	7 Zui Foh Li, West Gate.	Li Wen-soong (李文松)	1,000
17.	Chinese Balance Shop Employees' Union (秤業工会)	Sz Ling Zu Temple, Sz Ling Road, West Gate	Zu King-loong (時金龍)	200
18.	China Food Company Employees' Union (中國食品公司职工会)	95 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dien	Sz Yung-ching (施榮慶)	700
19.	Paper Shop Employees' Union (紙業职工会)	62 Foh Yue Road	Chen Yao-chwang (陳耀章)	360
20.	Dried Goods Shop Employees' Union (南貨業职工会)	5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road, West Gate.	Hsu Sao-chuen (許 [illegible])	2,000
21.	Woollen Goods Shop Employees' Union (呢絨工会)	3 Sz Shing Fang, off Shanghai District Court.	Wang Yue-tsung (王餘嵩)	300
22.	Chekiang & Nanking Duck Slaughter Shop Workers' Union (浙寧宰鴨工会)	1124 Li Mao Road.	Wai Chang-ching (阮長慶)	200

Nantao & City Section (IV)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
23. Hosiery Machine Makers' (employes') Union (襪機工会)	2 Stone Street, Ts'ing Loong Jao, Nantao.	Chow Kuo-zui (周國瑞)	300
24. Kio-sin/Dock Employees' Union (老新碼工会)	98 Sing Ming Rd, Wu Chuin Yuin Road, Nantao.	Wang Zung-tsung (王承忠)	350
25. Nantao Tramway Co. Workers' Union (華商電氣工会)	231 Kuo Foo Road, Nantao	Wang Ming-tsung (王明忠)	700
26. Ginseng Shop Employees' Union (參業工会)	1373 Hai Kwoi Ka, Nantao.	Zia Ch'u-teh (謝祖德)	300
27. Chinese Incense Makers' (Employes) Union. (香業工会)	90 Dah Kin Road.	Fang Shao-yuan (方紹元)	400
28. Seamen's Union (海員工会)	24 Tung Long Ka Jao Ka, Nantao.	Wu Shun-hai (吴順海)	3,000
29. Tai Kong Canned Goods Shop Employees' Union (泰康食品棧工会)	5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Yu Yao-chu (俞耀珠)	80
30. Hweichow Restaurant Employees' Union (徽館業棧工会)	5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road	Kung Hung-fu (龔洪甫)	800

Nantao & City Section (v)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No.of Members
31. Cotton Weaving Mills Workers' Union (棉織業工会)	Tung Loh Li, Mei Sih Road, Nantao	Chow Tseng-yung (周正榮)	900
32. Pig Transportation Boat Employees' Union (上海鮮猪板船工会)	64 Sih Ka Pang Road, Nantao	Ying Shou-san (應壽[illegible])	200
33. Rose and White Wood Furniture Makers' (Employees') Union Branch No.1 (紅白木第一分会)	Mao Road Jao, Great South Gate	Wu Foh-hai ([illegible]福[illegible])	800
34. Newspaper Vendors' Union (派報工会)	191 Mei Ka Loong, City	Hsu Tse-ching (徐芝[illegible])	860
35. Cloth Designing & Dyeing Works Workers' Union (印花染業工会 .)	79 Loo Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Huang Yuan-hsiang (黃 [illegible])	240
36. Scroll & Fan Shop Employees' Union (書畫箋扇職工会)	Tung Yuan Meng, City Garden.	Woo Shou-gee (胡壽祖)	390
37. Dyeing Works Workers' Union (青藍染業職工会)	3 Pao An Li, Kiu Mur Dee	Kyung Tsoo-kwei ([illegible])	750
38. Silk Gauze Dyeing Works Workers' Union (綢緞染業工会)	2 Pao An Li, Kiu Mur Dee	Wei Yih (衛益)	670

Nantao & City Section (VI)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
39. Silk Cloth Dyeing Works Workers' Union ((綢布染業職工会)	4 Pao An Li, Kiu Mur Dee	Waung Ning-ding (汪寧庭)	780
40. Southsea Steamer Waiters' Union (南華通輪招待工会)	Kih Kwei Li, Chuen Hsin Ka, Old North Gate.	Chang Yao-ming (張耀明)	130
41. Newspaper Office Employees' Union (報界工会)	5 Si Chong Ka, West Gate	Li Shao-tee (李紹弟)	500
42. Preparatory Committee of General Labour Federation (總工会籌備委員)	Medicine Dealers' Guild, Tai Ping Ka, Great East Gate.	Loh Kyung-zu (陸京士)	some 300 labour unions
43. Medicine Hong Employees' Union (藥行業職工会)	39 Shao Chya Road, Great East Gate	Fang Niang-fu ([illegible])	1,170
44. Shanghai Times Employees' Union (泰晤士報工会)	2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong, West Gate	Liu Hung-gee ([illegible])	100
45. Foreign Method Dyeing Works Workers' Union (洋色染業工会)	4 Pao An Li, Kiu Mur Dee.	Chen Chang-tsing ([illegible])	90
46. Straw and Felt Hat Makers' (Employees') Union (草呢帽業工会)	1 Yuan Chi Road, Small East Gate.	Wang Ngoeh-ziang (王玉祥)	247

Nantao & City Section (VII)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
47. Chinese Tailors' Union (成衣業工会)	Siao Bee Lung, Foh Yeu Meng, City	Hsu Ya-ling (徐[illegible]林)	3,300
48. Hotel Runners' on Yangtse River Steamers Union (旅棧長江通輪[illegible]工会)	13 Ts'ing Ying Li, Chu Chong Road, Old North Gate.	Huang Nyi-ching (黄義清)	160
49. Sauce Shop Employees' Union (醬業職工)	117 Foh Yeu Road, City.	Ong Zui-fu ([illegible])	2,450
50. Chinese Ink Makers' (employees') Union (墨業工)	80 Chang Ka Loong, San Pie Luan Ka, City.	Woo Pei-chi (胡培[illegible])	380
51. Chinese Pen Makers' (employees') Union (毛筆業工会)	Hua Chao Loong, Small East Gate.	Hsu Ngoh-ding (徐[illegible])	230
52. Mah-Jong Makers' (Employees') Union (牌業工会)	Tsih Zui Zu Temple, Old North Gate.	Ning Ping ([illegible])	800
53. Engravers' (employees') Union (鐫業工会)	11 Chu Chong Road, Old North Gate.	Yih Soong-sung (葉[illegible]生)	500
54. Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees' Union (烟兌業職工会)	Soong Ngoh Shien, Tung Yeu Meng, City Temple.	Fang Nia-ch'u (方念祖)	350

Nantao & City Section (VIII)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
55. Rosewood Article Makers' (employees) Union (紅木小作工会)	19 Yoeh Si Ka, West Gate.	Chang Chang-pao (張長宝)	300
56. Shipping Hong Employees' Union (报関業工会)	5 Pan Ka Loong, New North Gate.	Soo Hou-sing (苏厚宸)	640
57. Hotel Runners' in South Railway Station Union (南站外埠旅棧招待工会)	Tsi Zui Zu Temple, New North Gate.	Chang Chien-quin (張庭瑾)	200
58. Gunny Bag Makers' (employees) Union (麻袋業工会)	Tsi Zui Zu Temple, New North Gate.	Chu Kwei-ziang (朱贵祥)	300
59. Shanghai-Ningpo Steamers' Cabin-boys' Union (滬甬輪船茶房工会)	80 Jao Ka Road, Small South Gate	Yih Kung-lun (葉恭倫)	250
60. Reorganization Committee of Wharf Coolies' Union (碼頭工会整理会)	Chung Hua Road, Small South Gate	Chen Hai-chuin (陈海泉)	3,500
61. Letter Paper and Account Books Makers' (employees') Union (箋簿賬工会)	5 Fauh Shing Li, Hou Ka Road, Old North Gate.	Daung Ying (董瑛)	400
62. Wine Hong Employees' Union (酒行職工会)	265 Mao Ka Loong, Great East Gate.	Koo Chih-jen (顧志人)	

Name of Union

63. Kuan Sung Yuen Confectionery Employees' Union
(冠生园职工会)

64. Restaurant Employees' Union
(酒菜業职工会)

65. Medicine Shop Employees' Union
(药業职工会)

66. Masons and Carpenters' Union
(水木業工会)

67. Dutch Cloth Dyeing Works Workers' Union
(咈布染業工会)

68. Silk Spinning Workers' Union
(吐丝工会)

Nantao & City Section (IX)

Address	Officer-in-Charge	No.of Members
95 Loo Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Hsu Chi-chang (徐季常)	250
City Garden.	Mei Kuo-shun (穆國城)	350
Hsueh Wang Miao Temple, Great South Gate.	Chao Tseng-hui (趙曾輝)	3,000
Loo Pan Dien Temple, Small East Gate.	Chang Chuen-chien (張 [illegible])	6,000
4 Ding Chiao Ka, West Gate.	Kyung Yee-shun (金 [illegible] 盛)	130
3 San Teh Li, Kiu Mur Dee	Chen Ts-ming (陳子明)	630

Pootung Section (II)

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
9. Pootung Wu Foong Iron Works Employees' Union (和豐鉄廠工會)	Pah Tah Tuan, Pootung	Kya Ah-ping (賈阿炳)	180
10. Boat-Building Yard Workers' Union (上海修造民船工會)	90 Sung Ka Loong, Pootung	Loh Tsai-shing (陸再興)	582
11. Shanghai-Chuansha Bus Co. Employees' Union (上川長途汽車工會)	Ching Ning Sz Village, Pootung	Yang Sih-fan (楊錫蕃)	43
12. Shanghai-Nanhwei Bus Co. Employees' Union (上南長途汽車工會)	Chow Ka Doo, Pootung.	Chiao Yui-shan (喬餘三)	36
13. Earthenware Shop Employees' Union (壜業工會)	19 South bank of the creek, Loh Ka Doo, Pootung.	Hsu Nan-hua (徐南華)	70
14. 1st District Branch of the Wharf Coolies' General Union. (上海市碼頭總工会第一区工会)	22 Shih Pah Kai, Pootung	Liu Sing-pah (劉星伯)	635
15. Pootung Office of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Seamen's Federation (中國海員工業聯合会上海浦東[illegible])	233 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung.	Chu Kuo-sung (朱國生)	340
16. Pootung Branch Office of the Shanghai Porters' Union. (上海市籮擔浦东分工會)	16 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung.	Chang Yu (張愚)	160

Woosung Section

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No. of Members
1. S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Works Employees' Union. (沪寧杭鉄工厰職工會)	18 Hsu Ka Zah, Woosung.	Tsai King-hai (蔡金海)	800
2. Wing On No.2 Cotton Mill Employees' Union. (永安第二紗厰職工會)	Nos. 1 & 2 King Ka Zah, Woosung.	King Yao-wen (金耀文)	1,300
3. Woosung Rice Shop Employees' Union (米業職工會)	60 Wu Foong Road, Woosung.	Wang Kyung-sung (王錦生)	150
4. Woosung Piece Goods Shop Employees' Union. (洋貨職工會)	596 Wai Ma Road, Woosung.	Wang Chi-tang (王啟堂)	80
5. Woosung Branch, Seamen's Union. (海員工會)	4 Wen Chong Road, Woosung.	Wang Yui-ziang (王雨祥)	200

Yingziangkiang Section

Name of Union	Address	Officer-in-Charge	No.of Members
1. San Yeu Industrial Concern Employees' Union (三友實業社工会)	Ma Ngoeh San Road, Yingziangkiang	Chun Yu-ding (秦雨亭)	300

Reg. Copy

January 15, 1931.

C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 655
Date 15-1-31

DISSOLUTION OF LABOUR UNIONS

The Social Daily News, a mosquito newspaper, (Address: corner of Pakhoi and Thibet Rds.) publishes the following article:-

The National Government and the Central Kuomintang Headquarters have determined to dissolve the various labour unions in Shanghai.

As the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang failed sometime ago to observe the order of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters to dissolve the Shanghai Postal Employees' Union, the Central Kuomintang Headquarters will issue a strict order that all labour unions in Shanghai, such as the Shanghai Postal Employees' Union, the Railway Employees' Union, the Commercial Press Employees' Union, the B.A.T. Workers' Union, the Union of Workers of the French Tramway, Electricity, and Waterworks Company, the Union of Workers of the Shanghai Tramway Company, the Union of Workers of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., The Shanghai Newspapers Vendors' Union, etc. (altogether more than 400 labour unions) must be dissolved. The Central Kuomintang Headquarters will also request the Chinese military and political authorities in Shanghai to render assistance in carrying out the order and, when necessary, the Settlement authorities will be requested to help.

This matter greatly concerns the peace and order of Shanghai. There are approximately 300.000 workers in Shanghai who naturally oppose the dissolution of their unions. The Nanking authorities are anticipating that the workers might start a struggle and that Communists might take advantage of the opportunity to instigate the postal workers, railway workers, newspaper office workers, water and electricity workers and other industrial workers to go on strike. Despite the serious nature of the matter, the Government Authorities will decidedly carry out its decision to dissolve all the labour unions in Shanghai. General Chiang Kai Shek is paying great attention to this matter, and Soong Ts Wen, Koong Ziang Shi, Hu Han Min, and other prominent members of the National Government are all of the opinion that if the labour unions in Shanghai are not dissolved, Chinese industry and commerce will go bankrupt. Surprising events are expected immediately the Shanghai authorities receive the order to dissolve the labour unions.

Reg.
Please keep. A copy has been sent to S I for attention.
15:1:31.

D-656

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI [illegible] POLICE
S. [illegible] STRY
No. S. B. D. 656
Date 15-3-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 656
Date 15-3-30

G. R.

No. C.I.D.930/1929.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

CONFIDENTIAL.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG,

8th March, 1930.

Your Ref: I.O.D.656.

Dear Mr. Aiers,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th February. I have nothing of importance to add to my letter of 11th February to Mr. Steptoe.

Mr. Gensberger did not come to notice during his stay in Hong Kong. He appears to have done a little stock-broking while here.

Yours faithfully,

King

K. C. Aiers, Esq.,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
SHANGHAI.

File
14/3

Seen by C.P.
Wd. to file.
P.A.

See also D.4990 re History of the Gensburger Family

8 - MAR. 1936

D [illegible]

File No. ~~C. [illegible]~~

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Confidential

Commissioner of Police.

The attached letter will be forwarded if approved, by Sergeant Mottram of the Hongkong Police who is proceeding to Hongkong as escort to a prisoner on Tuesday, November 19.

O.K.

A/D. C. I.

.O. D.656

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 656
Date 25 : 2 : 30

CONFIDENTIAL.

February 25, 30.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence relating to F.M. Gensberger, I have the honour to request that you be so good as to forward any further information you may have concerning this person.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

T.H. King Esq.,
Director Criminal Investigation,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.

D.656

G. R.

No. Confidential

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG,

21st November, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of your letter No.1.0. D.656, dated 18th November, 1929, with reference to F.M. Gensberger.

I am much obliged to you for the information given in your report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Perdue
p. Captain Superintendent of Police.

Commissioner of Police.
Shanghai Municipal Council.
SHANGHAI.

NOV 27 1929

EC.

SECRET & CONFIDE

Fred. M. Gensburger

A confidential report has been received from the French Police that sometime between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. on July 8, 1929 F.M. Gensberger, the owner of motor car No. 1926, stopped his car near Rue Lafayette, French Concession. He then met two foreign school girls aged about 11 and 12 years respectively who were playing on the road with bicycles. Gensberger took one of the girls into a nearby latrine and attempted to rape her. The girl's companion immediately ran away and informed a school mistress, who notified the French Police as soon as possible, but before their arrival on the scene, Gensberger who had attempted to get away in his car which failed to start, made good his escape leaving his car on the road which was taken by the French Police to the Station.

At 8.30 p.m. same date Gensberger reported to the Central Police Station that his car had been stolen from the Bund in the International Settlement, he also notified the French Police of the alleged loss.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. D. 656
Date 15. 11. 29

G. R.

No.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LFTTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

November 12th, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to request you kindly to furnish me with any available information or official record concerning a man named P.H. Gensburger, who has recently arrived here from Shanghai, where I understand he was formerly in business as a Sharebroker.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

King

Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

6549

Shanghai Municipal Police.

POLICE.
C. I. D.
REGISTRY.
No. 6549.
Date 25-7

Sinza Station.

24th July 1921.

Further **REPORT ON** Mr Gensberger, French Subject, making improper suggestions to Freida Stolk, aged 12 Years, Dutch Subject residing at No48 Bubblingwell Rd.

Made by D.S.I. Kiloh. *Forwarded by* Inspt Sinclair

Sir,

I beg to report that Mrs Stolk, Dutch Subject, and her daughter named Freida Stolk, aged 12 Years, residing at No 48 Bubbling Well Road, were taken to the French Consulate on the 9th July, they explained the circumstances of the case to the French Consul, who promised to interview Mr. Gensberger, Mrs Stolk told the Consul that she did not wish to charge Mr Gensberger, but that he be ordered to pay a certain sum of money to a Local Charity. Mrs Stolk informed me on the 23rd July that she had received two one hundred dollar cheques from the French Consul on behalf of Mr Gensberger, one hundred dollars to be paid to The King's Daughters Society, and one hundred dollars to be paid to The Foreign Womens Home. Mr Gensberger, who at present resides at No 46 Bubbling Well Road quite near where Mrs Stolk resides, has been ordered to remove from that locality as soon as he can obtain quarters elsewhere. These payments are in full settlement of the charge made by Mrs Stolk and her daughter against Mr Gensberger.

Transaction in the record

I am,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. C. Kiloh

D.S.I.

25/7

D.S.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

POLICE.
C. I. D.
REGISTRY.
No 6549
Date 5.7.

Sinza Station

3rd July. 19 21.

REPORT ON Mr Gensberger,French Subject,making improper suggestions to Freida Stolk,aged 12 Years,Dutch Subject residing at No48 Bubblingwell Rd.

Made by D.S.Kiloh. *Forwarded by* Insp Sinclair

Sir,

At about 2pm on the 3rd July,Mrs Stolk,Dutch Subject, Boarding house keeper,and residing at No48and 48A Bubblingwell Road made the following report to me.

At about 5.30pm on the 2nd July,Mr Gensberger,French Subject, residing at No46 Bubblingwell Road and a Broker carrying on business at No23 Avenue EdwardV11,met her Daughter named Freida Stolk,aged 12 years outside No48 Bubblingwell Road,he asked the young girl if she still collected stamps,she told him that she did,he then asked her to come to his room for a few stamps which she did.When they arrived in the room,Mr Gensberger who is 45 years of age,kissed the girl and hugged her,he gave her a few stamps,he then showed her pictures of nude women,he asked her if her skin was like the pictures shown her,she replied that she did not think so,Gensberger then asked the girl to be his sweetheart and kissed and hugged her,he then put his finger down the neck of the girls dress and touched her breasts and said that they were very small but that he could make them grow big,the girl appears to have then left the room and returned to No48 Bubblingwell Road,she did not tell her Mother until about Tiffin time on the 3rd July.

Mr Gensberger came to No48 Bubblingwell Road when Mrs Stolk was relating to me what had taken place,he stated that he had done nothing wrong,he said that he had kissed the girl but denied touching her breasts,he did call her his sweetheart but that that was a very common practice in his Country and that he did not means anything by it. Mrs Stolk was very angry and

Please return this file to the CENTRAL REGISTRY when finished with.

asked that the Police take the matter in hand so that other young girls might be protected.

I am,

Sir,

Yours obediently.

J. C. Wilson

D.S.

D.C.I.

Insp. i/c S.

The girl should be taken, with her mother, to the Consulate which has jurisdiction over [illegible]. where she can make a deposition - for it will be with the Consul concerned to take action or not.

4/7/21.

C.P.

A (Amended Jan. 1923.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Station Record No. 2048.

Central. Police Station.

CRIME REPORT.

July 9th 1929.

Classification of offence.	Larceny from outside.
Out of Limits and, or Doubtful Report.	
Place, Time and Date of offence.	The Bund. Between 5.p.m. & 7.p.m. July 8th 1929.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Mr F.M.Gensberger, of Messrs Gensberger & Weill, No.2.A. Kuikiang Rd.
Circumstances under which the offence was committed.	Between the above time , and date , the complainant left the described motorcar, unattended, on the Bund, near Kuikiang Rd, when he returned for it he found that it had been stolen. Circulated to all stations.

147

JUL 1929

D.I. Hunter
Report on what
you know confidentially
if necessary.
10/7.

URGENT

Nos. and names of detectives investigating.	D.S.Glover, & C.D.C. 151 Zau Yoong Sung.

Initials of Senior Detective

Initials of Inspector in charge

Notes by Divisional Supt. W.K.

When a "Futher Report" NOT concerning arrests is forwarded, a Continuation Sheet is to be used and the Station Record No. of Original Crime Report quoted.

[OVER]

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

E (Amended Jan. 1928).
-28
P., C.I.D. CRIME REPORT.

Central Police Station.

10-7-29.

Record No. 2048.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Further to Central Crime Report No. 2048.

With reference to attached Crime Report, I have been very confidentially informed by Detective Emelianoff, French Police, that sometime between 5 and 7 p.m., July 8th, 1929, Mr. F. M. Gensberger the owner of Motor Car No. 1926, stopped his car in the French Concession near Rue Lafayette where he met two Foreign School girls aged 11 and 12 years respectively who were playing about on the road with bicycles. Mr. Gensberger took one of the girls into a nearby water closet and attempted to rape her. The girl's companion ran and informed the School Mistress who hurriedly called the French Police but before their arrival Mr. Gensberger ran to his car and the engine failed to start, therefore Mr. Gensberger took to the fields and escaped. The French Police removed the car to the French Police Station and later the owner phoned the French Police stating that his car had been stolen from the Bund in the International Settlement. I understand that the French Police are taking criminal action in the case.

Motor Car 1926 reported stolen by Mr. Gensberger by phone at 8-30 p.m., July 8th, 1929.

Supt. " B " Division.

J Hunter
D. I.

A. C. P. (Crime).

A.C.P.
[illegible] of Carcao.
Rcd
10/7

{See 6.2.D
D.656}

D-658

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 16.11.29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. D.658
Date 17.11.29

The attached refers to an advertisement for subscriptions to a book which is being published by H.R. Berndorff and which is entitled "Espionage." The books deals with the various systems of espionage work in the various countries including Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, etc.

The price is 6:50 Gold Marks per copy (bound) and 4:50 Gold Marks (unbound).

It may be purchased from Officer i/c Special Branch, Messrs Nessler, Kiangse Road.

A. Robertson
D. I.

A/D. C. I.

C.I.D. Reg.
File please
16/11/29

FM. 52

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, November 16 1929

To Foreign Section,

Please let me have a rough idea of what all this is about.

Spionage!

kc (Vol)

STUTTGART, Oktober 1929
Pfizerstraße 5—7

Subskriptionsliste

Soeben erschien ein für dort besonders interessantes und aufschlußreiches Buch:

H. R. Berndorff: SPIONAGE!

In Ganzleinen Rm. 6.50, geheftet Rm. 4.50 — Verlag Dieck & Co, Stuttgart

Der Inhalt ist der folgende:

Vorkriegsspionage (Eine Einführung in ihre Organisation und ihre hauptsächlichsten Vertreter)
Schutzleute als Spione (Der Spionagefall Wilhelmshaven)
Oberst Redl, k. u. k. Generalstabschef (Prorussische Spionage eines hohen österreichischen Offiziers)
Ein idealer Spion (Deutsche Spionage in England)
Mademoiselle docteur (Die größte Spionin Deutschlands)
Spionage im Weltkrieg (Ihre gesamte Organisation hüben u. drüben)
Mademoiselle docteur im Krieg
Spionage, die den Krieg entschied (Der Diebstahl des deutschen Staatsgeheimcode in Brüssel)
Mata Hari (Tänzerin und Spionin)
Spionage in Klosterzellen (Die russische Spionage)
Der Tod der Edith Cavell
Nachkriegsspionage mit Orloff etc.

[redacted] *haftet (Der französische*

(Englische Spionage gegen

achrichtenoffizier

Probe umstehend

Spionage!

Kr (Voe)

STUTTGART, Oktober 1929
Pfizerstraße 5—7

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Spionage in Klosterzellen (Die russische Spionage)
Der Tod der Edith Cavell
Nachkriegsspionage mit Orloff etc.
Zwei Meter von der Grenze entfernt verhaftet (Der französische Kapitän d'Armont)
Marthe Moreuil, Spionage am Fallschirm (Englische Spionage gegen Frankreich)

Verfasser ehemaliger Nachrichtenoffizier

Probe umstehend

Spionage!

STUTTGART, Oktober 1929
Pfizerstraße 5—7

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[redacted] *verhaftet (Der französische*
n (Englische Spionage gegen

achrichtenoffizier

Probe umstehend

Eine Probe aus

Mademoiselle docteur, die größte Spionin Deutschlands

Im Jahre 1917 beginnen in allen kriegführenden Ländern die großen Rekrutierungen, die das Menschenmaterial herbeischaffen sollen für den Endkampf, der schließlich doch einmal kommen muß. Hat man die zur Verfügung stehenden Jahrgänge schon eingezogen? Auf welche Truppengattungen sind sie verteilt worden und vor allem, wann sollen sie so ausgebildet sein, daß von ihnen eine Verstärkung der feindlichen Heere zu erwarten ist? Das sind Fragen, die im Augenblick weder von J. Matthesius noch von Annemarie Lesser zu beantworten sind, so oft auch militärische Stellen diese Fragen stellen. Man muß da noch ein paar Wochen warten, bis die Ausgehobenen sicher eingerückt sind, dann kann man erst in den Garnisonen des feindlichen Landes erkunden lassen.

Ein Tag bevor die diesbezüglichen Anweisungen an den Hauptagenten in Paris abgehen sollen, geschieht etwas Unerwartetes. Über die Schweiz kommt ein Kurier und bringt aus Paris eine entsetzliche Nachricht. Dort hat man zu ermitteln vermocht, daß die französische Gegenspionage schon seit Wochen eine Liste in der Hand hat, auf der die genauen Personalien der wichtigsten, in den großen Städten Frankreichs stationierten Agenten verzeichnet stehen. Ein Mann hatte eine Unvorsichtigkeit begangen, war ergriffen und als deutscher Agent entlarvt worden. Die Behörden hatten ihm nicht nur die Rettung vor dem Tode, sondern auch die Freiheit und eine große Geldsumme zugesagt, wenn er seine Gefährten verriet. Er hatte nicht gezaudert, sein Leben zu retten.

Der Hauptagent in Paris, ein deutscher Offizier, teilte mit, daß man nicht wisse, wen alles der Mann verraten habe, daß es ihm sogar unbekannt sei, wieviel der entlarvte Agent überhaupt von den Personen und dem Gang des deutschen Nachrichtendienstes in Frankreich gewußt habe. Eines war aber sicher, daß der Hauptagent selbst verraten war, und er schrieb, daß dieser Brief, mit dem er diese entsetzliche Nachricht übermittelte, vielleicht der letzte sei, den er aus Frankreich herausbefördern könne. Der Hauptagent teilte mit, daß er trotz allem auf dem Posten bleibe und sich als Offizier betrachte, der vor dem Feinde stehe.

Als Annemarie Lesser diesen Chiffrebrief enträtselt hatte, schob sie den Text wortlos dem Herrn J. Matthesius hinüber. Diese Nachricht traf die beiden schwer. Augenscheinlich verfolgten die Franzosen die Taktik, die Agenten zunächst einmal ruhig weiter arbeiten zu lassen, sie aber im stillen zu beobachten, um sie dann mit einem großen Schlage sämtlich ausheben und an die Wand stellen zu können. Sicherlich würden sie das in einem Augenblick tun, in dem es ihnen ganz besonders darauf ankam, ihre Maßnahmen hinter der Front zu verschleiern.

Gelang den Franzosen dieser Plan, dann war es sicher, daß die deutsche Heeresleitung gerade in einem Augenblick nicht mit Nachrichten versorgt wurde, in dem die Franzosen einen entscheidenden Schlag planten. Als man sich über diese Konsequenzen klar geworden war, erklärte Mademoiselle docteur:

»Ich werde nach Paris fahren.« In der ganzen Zeit ihrer Zusammenarbeit war es das erstemal, daß J. Matthesius den ernstlichen Versuch machte, sie von einem gefährlichen Vorhaben abzubringen. Drei Tage brauchte Annemarie Lesser zu den Vorbereitungen für ihre gefährliche Fahrt. Drei Tage lang bekam sie Matthesius nicht zu Gesicht, und als sie dann zu ihm kam, da fuhr er sie an:

»Wie kommen Sie denn in dieses Zimmer? Was wollen Sie denn hier? Wer sind Sie?«

Es dauert selbst für die scharfen Augen des Herrn Matthesius einige Zeit, bis er seine Kameradin erkennt. Vor ihm steht ein Mädchen mit tizianroten Haaren, mit unreinem Teint, schlampigem Rock, ausgetretenen Schuhen, geflickten Strümpfen, gedunsenen Zügen und mit einem stupiden Gesichtsausdruck.

Dieses Mädchen fragt nach einigen Tagen in Paris in einem noch sauberen, aber verschlissenen, blauen Mantel, und mit einem unmöglichen Strohhut mit roten Bändern bei den Stellenvermittlerinnen nach Arbeit. Sie stammt aus der Normandie, ihre Herrschaft, die mit ihr in Toulon war, hat sie in Paris entlohnt, es waren Engländer, die nach Hause gefahren sind. Sie zeigt ihre Papiere, sie ist »fleißig, willig und ehrlich«. Fast überall bietet man ihr eine Stellung an, aber sie kann sich nicht entschließen, sie geht durch die Straßen, besieht die Denkmäler, die öffentlichen Gebäude und fragt, einen Pappkarton mit ihrer Habe in der Hand, bei den Pförtnern nach Stellung.

Auch hier könnte sie an zwei oder drei Stellen gleich da bleiben, aber sie will sich immer wieder die Sache noch einmal überlegen, und so fragt sie am Abend auch den Pförtner eines großen Hauses in der Rue François, das die Nummer drei trägt. Dieses Haus steht im Erdgeschoß anscheinend leer, im ersten Stock sind Büros und im zweiten und dritten betreibt man ein Hotel garni.

Zu derselben Zeit hat die deutschen Agenten in Frankreich noch die Weisung erreicht, auf dem schnellsten Wege in ein neutrales Land zu fliehen. Der Hauptagent und drei seiner Leute entkamen über die spanische Grenze, die andern wurden sämtlich verhaftet, als sie den Zug bestiegen.

Ein Dutzend Männer, die den Tod nicht fürchteten, verschiedenartigster Nationalität, rückten von Berlin aus auf den verschiedensten Wegen an ihre Stelle in das Land des Feindes ein, um das Werk der auseinandergesprengten oder verhafteten Agenten fortzuführen.

Das Haus Rue François 3 in Paris ist kein gewöhnliches Haus. Sowohl die Büroräume, wie das Hotel garni sind erst seit kurzer Zeit hier etabliert. Um es kurz zu sagen, in diesem alten und etwas unheimlichen Kasten befindet sich jetzt das Zivilbüro der Zentralstelle für die Spionenabwehr in Frankreich. In den Büros sitzen französische Offiziere in Zivil, das Hotel garni ist geschaffen zur Beherbergung der Agenten, die aus den verschiedensten Gegenden und Ländern zu allen möglichen Stunden in Paris eintreffen. In den Büros brennt Tag und Nacht Licht, in den Gastzimmern des Hotels garni sitzen ständig Männer und Frauen, reden und hören zu, gehen und kommen. Niemals hätte sich Mademoiselle docteur in dieses Haus getraut, wenn sie hätte befürchten müssen, daß ihr ehemaliger Freund, der Unteroffizier aus der uniformierten Spionageabwehrabteilung, die natürlich mit diesem Geheimbüro in der Rue François Hand in Hand arbeitete, noch auf seinem Posten gewesen wäre. Aber sie wußte, daß er schon seit geraumer Zeit als Souslieutenant zur Truppe eingerückt war.

Der Concierge dieses Hauses hatte Annemarie, die einen unerhört ehrbaren und phantastisch dummen Eindruck machte, nach oben an die Verwalterin des Hotels garni gewiesen. Hier stellte man sie für ein recht geringes Entgelt an, sie erhielt dazu freie Kost und ein Logis in einem Zimmer zusammen mit drei andern Mädchen, und sie übernahm dafür die Verpflichtung, zu scheuern und zu waschen. 14 Tage lang arbeitete sie hier. Sie wusch die Treppen auf, sie fegte diese unendlich schmutzigen, alten Gastzimmer aus, reinigte das Geschirr, und sie kannte nur eine Erholung bei dieser schweren und ungewohnten Arbeit, eine Erholung, die ungeheuer gefährlich war und die noch einmal ihr Schicksal werden sollte.

An den Abenden dieser Tage, an denen sie die Treppen herauf und hinunter gelaufen war, an denen ihr der Abschaum des internationalen Agentengesindels in die Waden gekniffen hatte, an denen sie ihren Hunger mit schmaler und unsauberer Kost hatte stillen müssen, an den Abenden dieser Tage brachte die Morphiumspritze sie in eine andere Umgebung. In dieser Zeit kam es, daß diese Spritze mehr als einmal am Tage ihre Funktion erfüllen mußte.

Nach zwei Wochen beginnt sie ihre Fäden zu ziehen. In den Nächten, ab 1 Uhr, wenn die Offiziere gegangen sind, sitzen bis zu den frühen Morgenstunden nur zwei Unteroffiziere in den Büros der ersten Etage. Dann muß in den Zimmern in Anwesenheit der beiden Soldaten sauber gemacht werden. Dieser Dienst geht unter den Mädchen des Hauses reihum, und es ergab sich bald aus dem Gespräch zwischen Annemarie Lesser und ihren Kolleginnen, daß sie von den vier Mädchen die ärmste war. Der Nachtdienst, das nächtliche Reinigen, war diesen Mädchen, die am Morgen um 7 Uhr, und manchmal schon früher, wieder auf dem Posten sein mußten, eine Qual, und so begrüßten es die drei Kolleginnen, daß sich die vierte gegen ein geringes Entgelt bereit fand, diesen Dienst ständig zu übernehmen. Das Mädchen aus der Normandie freundete sich schließlich mit einem der Unteroffiziere an. Sie saß während seines Dienstes in der Nacht oft an seiner Seite, und wenn es

Spionage! Aus dem Verlage DIECK & Co, Stuttgart, Pfizerstr. 5/7, wird bestellt durch die Buchhandlung ……………………………………

H. R. Berndorff: SPIONAGE!

Preis in Ganzleinen gebunden RM 6.50, geheftet RM 4.50

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in den Büros ganz still war, erzählte dieser Mann von seinem kleinen Hof, der in dem von den Deutschen besetzten französischen Gebiet lag, von seiner Frau und seiner Tochter, von denen er nur selten und in regellosen Abständen hörte.

An dem Sonntag, mit dem die vierte Woche der Anwesenheit der Mademoiselle docteur in dem Haus in der Rue François begann, an diesem Sonntag hatte dieser Unteroffizier allein Dienst. Der Sonntag war der einzige Tag, an dem von den beiden Soldaten nur einer in der Nacht anwesend zu sein brauchte.

In dieser Nacht sah der Unteroffizier das Mädchen aus der Normandie erstaunt an. Wo hatte er nur seine Augen gelassen? Dieses Mädchen war doch eigentlich sehr hübsch! Die sonst teilnahmslosen und trüben Augen glänzten förmlich vor Munterkeit, sie neckte ihn, und auf einmal trat sie, während er an einem Tisch saß, hinter ihn, und hielt ihm im Spiel die Augen zu. Lachend faßte der Unteroffizier nach ihren Gelenken. Plötzlich fiel ein Tuch über seine Augen, er fühlte etwas Feuchtes, widerlich Süßes, vor seiner Nase und vor seinem Mund, das Blut brauste in seinem Schädel, und er wußte nicht mehr, was um ihn geschah. In dieser Nacht verließ ein Mädchen in blauem Mantel das Haus Rue François 3, das viel jünger und hübscher war als das Dienstmädchen aus der Normandie.

Am Morgen spielte der Telegraph aus dem Haus in der Rue François an alle Grenzstationen und an alle die militärischen Grenzstellen, denen die Bewachung der Züge Pflicht war. Der Telegraph tickte während des ganzen Tages, denn es war Schreckliches geschehen. Ein Unteroffizier in dem zivilen Büro der Spionageabwehrstelle war betäubt worden. Alle Akten, Listen und Papiere über die französischen Agenten nicht nur in Deutschland, sondern auch in den neutralen Ländern, waren geraubt, und die Täterin war vermutlich eine Person, die als Dienstmädchen Aufnahme in dem Hause gefunden hatte.

Der Telegraph spielte vergebens. Zwar hatte er veranlaßt, daß sämtliche Frauen, die die Grenzen des Landes passieren wollten, außergewöhnlich scharf auf ihre Identität, ihre Papiere und ihr Gepäck untersucht wurden, aber auch diese Maßnahme half nichts. Es gibt in der Geschichte der Spionage den Bericht von einem Abend, an dem eine Frau von Frankreich aus auf verborgenem Wege über die Grenze auf Schweizer Land floh. Auf den letzten 500 Metern vor der Schweizer Grenze wurden später drei Männer aufgefunden — Grenzwächter und ein Soldat . . . jeder von diesen drei Männern hatte eine Revolverkugel in der Brust.

In Deutschland aber holte man zum großen erfolgreichen Schlage gegen die feindliche Spionage aus. (Fortsetzung im Buch)

Ein Urteil:

Auch ein Heldenbuch! Es ist ein dunkles, von schwarzen und blutigroten Schatten verhangenes Kapitel der Politik und der Militärpolitik aller Mächte: die Spionage. Geniale Abenteurerlust, oft mißverstandene Romantik, dazu schlechtestes Menschentum, Gier nach Geld, vereinen sich bei den Persönlichkeiten, die einmal dem Zwange, Spion zu sein, verfallen sind, und schon aus dieser gegensätzlichen Zusammenstellung der Grundlagen für eine erfolgreiche Spionage ergibt sich der Querschnitt der Menschen, die in ihr arbeiten. Sie haben, wie man zu sagen pflegt, fast alle einen »Knax«, und wenn es auch manch einen geben mag, der sich aus reiner Abenteurerlust mit diesen dunklen Geschäften abgibt, so ist doch die Mehrzahl der Spione aller Länder einem Kreis von Menschen entnommen, die auf dieser Erde nichts mehr zu verlieren haben, und denen es gleichgültig ist, ob sie täglich und stündlich mit dem einen Fuß im Zuchthaus, mit dem andern vor dem Rand des frischaufgeschütteten Grabes stehen. Merkwürdig nur, daß auch Frauen ganz besonders von der Art des Spionen angezogen werden und sich ihr mit weiblicher Leidenschaft, aber auch mit ungemein großer Intelligenz hingeben.

Im Jahre 1913 wurden in Deutschland allein 346 Personen festgenommen, die deutsche Geheimnisse ausspioniert oder wenigstens den Versuch dazu gemacht hatten. Das sind aber meist nur die kleinen Leute gewesen, die nicht viel herausbekommen haben, die schließlich käuflich für jede Macht waren, und durch deren Arbeit nicht allzuviel Schaden angerichtet wurde. Allein die Zahl ist ein Beweis dafür, mit welchen außerordentlichen Mitteln und mit welcher Organisation vor dem Kriege gearbeitet worden ist, um hinter die militärischen Geheimnisse der andern zu kommen. Das war nicht nur in England und Frankreich so, sondern das gleiche Bild trifft man auch in Deutschland, Rußland und Österreich und in allen den Ländern, die in jenem überhitzten Jahrzehnt vor dem Kriege sich auf den Zusammenstoß vorbereiten mußten, dem dann die Ereignisse und die Geschichte den Namen »Weltkrieg« gegeben haben. Mögen nun auch die Hunderte von Spionen aller Herren Länder an kleinen Mosaiksteinchen viel, Wesentliches und Unwesentliches, zu dem Gesamtbild beigetragen haben, das ihre hohen Chefs in den Spionagebureaus der europäischen Staaten fortlaufend von den Rüstungen der andern Mächte hatten und sich gestalteten, — auch die großzügigste Organisation konnte im Spionagewesen nicht das erreichen, was beabsichtigt war, sondern der Erfolg blieb immer nur wenigen, einzelnen Menschen, mutigen und genialen Persönlichkeiten vorbehalten.

Über diese will ein Buch berichten, das H. R. Berndorff unter dem Namen »Spionage!« im Verlage Dieck & Co in Stuttgart soeben herausgebracht hat. Es streift darum nur ganz kurz den verkappten Spion, der als Inspektor der internationalen Schlafwagengesellschaft durch Europas Länder jagt, die kleinen Tänzerinnen und Choristinnen, die aus Geldhunger sich dem gefährlichen Geschäft widmen, den wenigen jungen Soldaten, die, in Schulden geraten, Großspionen in die Hände fielen und nicht mehr von ihnen loskamen; es erzählt auch nur flüchtig von den z. T. ungeheuren Summen, die für das Spionagewesen aufgewendet wurden, so in Rußland Millionen von Rubeln; es spricht nur nebenbei von dem großzügigen Versuch englischer Spione, Tauben mit kleinen Kameras auszurüsten, an denen ein Uhrwerk befestigt war, das zu einer bestimmten Zeit beim Fluge über deutsche Festungen einen Film zur Abrollung brachte. Dagegen treten in ihrem ganzen abenteuerlichen Reiz, in ihrer Genialität, ihrem Verbrechertum und ihrer Vaterlandsliebe die großen Spione Europas bildhaft und fast greifbar aus den Seiten dieses Buches hervor: Mata Hari, die Tänzerin und Courtisane, der K. u. K. Generalstabschef Oberst Redl, die größte Spionin Deutschlands »mademoiselle docteur«, der deutsche Ingenieur Karl Graves, die Engländerin Edith Cavell und der russische Kapitän Andreas Peeka. Auch der Staatsrat Orlow, der erst jüngst in der deutschen Öffentlichkeit wieder genannt wurde, tritt mit seinem phantastischen Lebensgang in Erscheinung, und wenn auch nicht bei ihm, der jetzt in Deutschland unangefochten leben kann, so endet doch fast stets das Leben auch der großen Spione im frühen Grabe, im Wahnsinn oder in einem entsetzlichen menschlichen und sittlichen Elend.

Das ungewöhnliche Buch, das die dramatischen Szenen nur so häuft, nimmt schnell den Leser in seinen Bann. Und es spricht nicht nur von der Spionage vor dem Kriege, sondern im wesentlichen von der viel gefährlicheren, weil stets mit dem Tode bezahlten Spionage der kriegführenden Mächte und zuletzt auch von den törichten und läppischen Versuchen der Franzosen, in unserer deutschen Reichswehr zu spionieren, einem Heere, in dem nichts zu spionieren ist, weil seine Grundlage und sein Aufbau durch den Versailler Vertrag bis zur letzten Patrone schriftlich festgelegt und international verbürgt sind. Sehr hübsch auch das Lebensbild der Französin Marthe Moreuil, die nicht lange nach dem Weltkriege in englischem Auftrage Frankreich, den Bundesgenossen, vom Fallschirm aus als Spionin durchforscht und durch ihre Entdeckung der innigen »Entente cordiale« einen recht groben Stoß versetzt, — aber das alles tritt zurück vor dem menschlich oft achtenswerten Schicksal der Großspione beiderlei Geschlechts, die den stillen, nachdenklichen Beschauer fesseln und tief erschüttern. F. M.

Hannoverscher Kurier vom 29. 9. 1929

Innerhalb 3 Wochen — 6 Auflagen!

D-663

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 663.
Date 5-12-29.

File No.
Foreign Section Station,
Date December 4, 1929.

A

REPORT

Subject (in full) S. Rappoport.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky.   Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.S.I.

The undermentioned Soviet Agent left Shanghai for Tientsin by train at the end of November 1929.

S. Rappoport- ✓ Communist. Soviet Agent.
Attached to the Soviet
Trade Mission in Tientsin.
Resided at 175 Range Road.

B. Maklaevsky
D. S.

A.P. 4/12/29

4/12/29.

A/D. C. I.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

POLICE

Foreign Section Station,

D. 663

REPORT

Date November 18, 1929

Subject (in full) S. Rappoport.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky. Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.D.I.

The undermentioned Soviet Agent recently arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin.

S. Rappoport-	Soviet Agent. Communist. Attached to the Soviet Trade Mission in Tientsin. Resides at 175 Range Road.

B. Maklaevsky

D. S.

M.R. 18/11

A/D. C. I.

19/11

18.11.29

RAPPOPORT, S. - Soviet

Attached to Soviet Trade Mission in Tientsin.
Resided at 175 Range Road.

SMP

SMP: I.O. D 663
5 December 1929

D-667

Editor-in-Chief : Chen Pu-lai(陳布雷), formerly Chief Editor of the Journal of Commerce(now defunct), and at present concurrently the Chief of the Educational Department of the Chekiang Provincial Government.

Assistant Editor-in-Charge : Chen Chong-pu(程滄波), a Chinese lawyer at Bei Teh Li, Sinza Road, and concurrently secretary to the Chinese Merchants Steam Navigation Co. Mr. Chen is a graduate of Futan University, Kiangwan.

Associate Editors : Ho Si-ya(何西亞), a native of Chekiang, being in charge of all political news.

Chow Hsiao-an(周孝庵), a native of Sungkiang, a graduate of the Shanghai College of Law, Kiangwan Road. Being in charge of all general news.

Tai An-lu(戴藹廬), a graduate of Waseda University, Tokio, Japan, being in charge of all economic news. Concurrently Mr. Tai is the editor of the Bankers' Weekly, published by the Chinese Bankers' Association.

The China Critic, a weekly published at 95 Carter Road, is reported to be subsidized by the Nationalist Government, and is accordingly a strong advocate for the abolition of extraterritoriality and its columns are never without criticism of the Shanghai Municipal Council and foreigners in general. Its staff is as follows :-

Editor-in-Chief: Liu Dah-kyung(劉大鈞), who left for Japan some three months ago and whose work is now looked after by the managing editor.

Managing Editor : Kwei Chung-chu(桂中樞), a native of Szechuen and returned student of U.S.A. Concurrently Mr. Kwei is the assistant Sales Manager of the Odeon Theatre Co., 219 Szechuen Road.

Associate editors : Pan Kwang-tan(潘光旦), a native of Katinghsien and a man of letters.
H.Y. Warren Chen(陳華寅)
Lee Kan(李幹).

Contributing Editors :
Y.C. Ma(馬寅初), Ph.D., a returned student of U.S.A.
V.S. Phen(潘蓋孫)
Chang Hsin-hai(張歆海)
Chen Cin-jen (陳欽仁)
Lin Yu-tang (林語堂)
P.T. Chen (陳炳章), an official of the Ministry of Finance,Nanking, who is at present in Foochow.
T.King (全剛)

Business Manager : P.K. Chu(朱少屏), general secretary to the World's Chinese Students Federation, 95 Carter Road. Mr. Chu is a returned student of the U.S.A.

Beyond the fact that members of the staffs of these two papers are for the most part ardent advocates of San Min Chu I there is nothing known politically of an outstanding character about any of them.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
File No.
No. I. O. D. 667
28-11-29
November 28, 1929.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Sir,

"China Times" and "China Critic"

(Copy attached)

The article referred to by Col. Halland is copy of a manifesto issued by the Shanghai District Kuomintang which is notorious for its anti-foreign propaganda and there is nothing significant in the fact that it appeared in the "China Times" as it also did in the Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao, Eastern Times and Minkuopao of the same date. Owing to the dread of Kuomintang reprisals in the shape of a mail ban or boycott against them, these papers publish Kuomintang matter, which is for the most part trash, without question. As for the China Critic, its policy is to uphold Kuomintang ideals and opinions, and naturally anti-foreign articles are welcome to its columns. There is no evidence that the article was instigated by disgruntled foreigners and its style throughout is typical Kuomintang hysteria. / The China Times, 160 Shantung Road, may be reckoned next in importance to the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao (the two biggest Chinese dailies) and while articles advocating the abolition of extraterritoriality and enlarging on the misdeeds of foreigners, appear in its columns from time to time, its policy may be said to be one of impartiality or as near to it as one can expect of a Chinese paper in these times when an editor with a mind of his own is shortlived. The staff of this paper is as under:

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(C.I.D.) Office Notes

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Lin Yu-tang (林語堂)
P.T.Chen (陳炳華), an official at the Ministry of Finance, Nanking, who is at present in Foochow.
T. King (金子剛)

Business Manager: F.K.Chu (朱少屏), general secretary to the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 95 Carter Road. Mr. Chu is a returned student of the U.S.A.

Beyond the fact that members of the staffs of these two papers are for the most part ardent advocates of San Min Chu I, there is nothing known politically of an outstanding character about any of them.

Thos Robertson
C. D. I.

Officer-in-Charge
of Special Branch.

Translation of an article appearing in the "Shun Pao", "Sin Wan Pao", "China Times', 'Eastern Times" and 'Min Kuo Pao' of May 27, 1929:

The Shanghai District Kuomintang has issued the the following manifesto on the subject of the fatal assault on Chang Yoh Liang by British soldiers on Singapore Road:

"Judging by the atrocious act of British soldiers in assaulting Chang Yoh Liang to death we are convinced that the British soldiers are regarding Chinese as slaves and their country as an annexed nation. They are insulting Chinese in a reckless manner and killing Chinese freely. This is an unprecedented disgrace to the Chinese people. We do not want to enumerate all the atrocious acts that have been committed by British soldiers in China. They have now dared to commit another fatal assault, this time on one Chang Yoh Liang. This case does not concern the Chinese people in Shanghai only, butit affects the entire population of China. We have requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to demand that an apology be tendered, that the family of the victim be compensated, that the assailants be dealt with severely and that British soldiers in Shanghai be withdrawn.

"In view of the seriousness of the case we earnestly hope that people throughout the country will make preparations to support our Government inthis case. We must strive for the abolition of unequal treaties, the restoration to China of the foreign settlements, and the abolition of consular jurisdiction in order to secure true independence for China. So long as consular jurisdiction remains unabolished the rights of the Chinese people will be left unprotected and so long as foreign settlements and unequal treaties are in existence the atrocious acts of all imperialists in China can never be checked. Imperialism can not be overthrown unless we succeed in abolishing the unequal treaties, securing the restoration of the foreign settlements, and abolishing consular jurisdiction. We want to impress on the revolutionary people in Shanghai that at the present time when negotiations are being conducted by the Government we should in no way allow ourselves to be misled by reactionary elements to do anything to cause the negotiations to result in failure. We should realize that many diplomatic cases have failed because of the activities of reactionary elements. Now in dealing with the present case of fatal assault on Chang Yoh Liang, we should work with one accord and under the guidance of the Shanghai District Kuomintang. In order to secure success for the negotiations over the Chang Yoh Liang case and to secure equality and freedom all the people should render assistance in the case and check the activities of the reactionary elements."

SECRET.

H.B.M.Consulate-General, 667
Shanghai. 20/11/29
19th November 1929.

My dear Aiers,

An article on the alleged misbehaviour of British soldiers in China appeared in the "China Times" of the 27th May 1929 and was later reproduced in the "China Critic" of the 30th May 1929. Have you any information as to the authorship of these articles? It is known that Agnes Smedley has sent similar articles to the Free Press of India and the authorities in India therefore suggest that she was possibly responsible for the effusion in the "China Times". I should be grateful also if you would kindly let me have brief reports on both the "China Times" and the "China Critic".

Yours sincerely,

G.H.R. Hallal.

R.C.Aiers Esq.,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Foreign Section,
For attention please
19/11/29

D-668

[illegible]
C. I. D. REGISTRY
[illegible] D. 668
Date 26-11-29

Translation.

Shanghai Provisional Court,

Shanghai, November 26 1929.

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

With reference to your letter asking for a copy of the reactionary printed matter as seized by the Kouamingtang Directory Committee of Bing-Kiang-hsien for the purpose of making the investigations, I have to inform you that as the said printed matter was not forwarded to this Court by the Kiangsu Provincial Government, I am unable to forward you a copy as requested.

You are still requested to effect its prohibitions.

Showin Wetzen Hsu,
President.

CHIN

As they do not have a copy + we cannot get one I am afraid the last para is an impossibility.
File Rca
26/11

逕覆者案准

貴[illegible]長第一八八九函開關於[illegible]江蘇[illegible]務[illegible]管[illegible]獲一[illegible]宜同前

為便利翻譯起見[illegible]將該項[illegible]物附下。[illegible]

前來[illegible]物本存

[illegible]蘇省[illegible]

在[illegible]仍有[illegible]賣[illegible]求[illegible]再此致

工部局[illegible]長

院長徐維震

中華民國十八年十一月二十五日

上海租界臨時法院用箋

D. 668.
20. 11. 29.

November 20, 29.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of November 16 requesting action by the Municipal Police in respect of a reactionary propaganda article, sample of which was seized at Ping Kiang Hsian (   ), and in reply to request that you will be good enough to obtain for me copy of the article in question to facilitate investigation.

I should be glad if you would kindly notify the concerned of the importance of forwarding samples of books or literature with each request for Police enquiries concerning communistic or other objectionable printed matter.

Yours faithfully,

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

President,
Shanghai Provisional Court.

逕啓者本月十六号來函聞於平江縣黨務指導委員会查獲之反動宣傳品一事謹悉為便利調查故此將該項刊物寄下一份並祈諭告前途凡遇請共產或其他反動文字該項文字須附寄一份以便調查為荷此覆此致

上海臨時法院〻長

代理處長愛爾司

十一月廿日

File No. D. 668

(C.I.D.) Office Notes 19.11.29

I suggest the Provisional Court be requested to obtain for us copy of the propaganda article in question as being necessary to investigation by the S.M.P. It might also be pointed out at the same time that it would be of considerable aid to the Municipal Police if requests for suppressive measures against publishers of communistic matter were accompanied in each & every case by samples of the offending books or literature

Thos Robertson
C.D.I.

逕啓者案奉

江蘇省政府第四八六二號訓令內開爲令知事案准

內政部訓令內開案奉

行政院訓令內開案奉

國民政府訓令開據[illegible]文官處呈稱

中央執行委員會秘書處函開據中央宣傳部呈稱[illegible]其搜獲之反動宣傳品[illegible]

[illegible]已有反動宣傳品[illegible]

[illegible]國民政府[illegible]一體嚴

上海租界臨時法院用箋

當事人或[illegible]公民[illegible]逕送瞞於左列各款（即或前材料第一

規一一[illegible]節犯罪嫌疑人[illegible]在不[illegible]由管當官合議無由

[illegible]出所[illegible]思[illegible]錄記[illegible]同物[illegible]面官明[illegible]際[illegible]為何[illegible]附瞞

朕於左列各款（即或前材料第一二）一不能此[illegible]行[illegible]等情形此日

總[illegible]所際[illegible][illegible]日[illegible]即[illegible]轉告[illegible]一[illegible]當庭[illegible]以上及

明此[illegible]不此[illegible]即使[illegible]有以用[illegible]一[illegible]當庭[illegible]

[illegible]內[illegible]際[illegible]分有外相[illegible]官[illegible]一[illegible]當庭[illegible]由[illegible]覆

[illegible]有[illegible]之[illegible]由[illegible]當[illegible]當庭[illegible]內不

此[illegible]內[illegible]在[illegible]

[illegible]物[illegible]當[illegible]一[illegible]致

工部局[illegible]台鑒

院長

中華民國　年十一月十六日

上海租界臨時法院用箋

Translation.

668
20. 11. 29.

Shanghai Provisional ~~Court~~,

Shanghai, November 16 1929.

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have received Secret Instruction No.4862 from the Kiangsu Provincial Government quoting Secret Letter from the Ministry of the Interior quoting Secret Instruction received from the Administrative Yuan quoting Secret Instruction received from the National Government quoting letter from the Central Executive Committee's [illegible] transmitted through the Secretariat of the National Government quoting Secret Petition submitted by the Central Propaganda Bureau quoting petition submitted by the Kuomingtang Directory Committee's Propaganda Department of the Hunan Province stating as follows:-

> "The Kuomingtang Directory Committee of the Bing-Kiang-Hsien has forwarded to us a reactionary propaganda Article seized by them with request for its prohibition. It is found that on the original propaganda Article there is on the cover the printed form of the Methods of Prevention of the Spinal Meningitis circulated by the Health Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality and on the inside the First Issue of the Political Materials which is another name of the Communists' reactionary propaganda Article. The originial Article is forwarded herewith for your consideration and for Secret Orders to issue to the various Koumingtang Bureaus and for a Secret Communication to be sent to the National

Government for orders to issue for its strict and secret prohibitions so as to end the troublesome origins."

"Endorsement has been duly made by the Annual Committee for its execution accordingly. Apart from secretly instructing the various Koumingtang Bureaus for execution accordingly, a copy of the original Article and the endorsement made are forwarded herewith with the request that investigations be made and the same transmitted for execution accordingly."

"This is duly submitted to you for consideration."

"This should be executed accordingly. Apart from forwarding a reply, you are hereby instructed to execute accordingly and issue orders in turn for its strict and secret prohibitions so as to curb the reactionary movements."

"You are hereby instructed to issue orders in turn to the various Provincial Municipalities for its strict and secret prohibitions."

"Apart from forwarding a reply and having separate instructions issued, you, the Shanghai Provisional Court, are hereby instructed to execute accordingly and issue orders in turn for its strict and secret prohibitions."

In consequence of the above, apart from submitting a reply, you are requested to effect strict and secret prohibitions.

John C. H. Wu,
President.

Chinese Section,
For attention please
19/11/29.

D-669

SULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.2717.

SHANGHAI, 30th August 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 13th August 1937, No.D.669, concerning Gustor Otto Teppers, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

For Acting Consul-General.

30 AUG. 1937

Major K.M.Bourne,
Deputy Commissioner i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

File
D.B.R.
31/8

669
19-8.

August 18 37.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2629 dated 12th August, 1937, and in reply to send herewith a copy of report concerning Gustor Otto Teppers.

x Enclosed 19/8.
ACD

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner of Police
in Charge.

Acting Consul-General,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai/

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.......

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 17, 1937.

Subject Gustor (Gustav) Otto Teppers - Communication dated August 12, 1937, from the Netherlands Consulate-General.

Made by D.S. Larby Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

With reference to the attached letter from the Netherlands Consulate-General, requesting information regarding one Gustor Otto Teppers, I have to state that Teppers formed the subject of a similar communication dated September 12, 1931, from the Netherlands Consulate-General. The undermentioned details briefly summarize the activities of this individual :

Gustor (Gustav) Otto Teppers alias Ulrich Von Lindenberg, alias Captain Nappy alias Captain Bergen, age 44, has come to the notice of the Municipal Police on eight occasions between May, 1925 and December, 1936, in connection with charges of fraud, false pretences, larceny and possession of firearms. In six instances, Teppers has been sentenced to serve terms of imprisonment. Since 1931, however, Teppers has only come to the notice of the Municipal Police on one occasion, namely the 12/12/36, when he was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment on a charge of false pretences. Subsequent to his release from Ward Road Gaol on the 12/3/37, the activities of Teppers have not formed the subject of any Police investigation.

R. J. Larby
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

17/8

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

D

No. 2629. SHANGHAI, 12th August 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Gustor Otto Teppers has applied to this Consulate for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies.

He is in possession of a Lithuanian passport No. 29877, Serie OB No. 19057 issued by the Lithuanian Consulate at New York on the 12th January 1937.

According to his passport he is born at Memel in 1898.

He states to be a coffee and sugar broker and intends to visit the Netherlands Indies for about one or two months.

His wife Eugenya Constantina Teppers will accompany him on his trip.

On March 22nd 1937 the local British Consulate-General issued a visé valid for travelling to India and Burma.

Teppers resides at 453 Boone Road.

I should be much obliged to you if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against this person from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Acting Consul-General.

Sp B

16 AUG. 1937

Major K. M. Bourne,
Deputy Commissioner i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

D S. Carle,

DBR 17/8

[illegible]
S. B. REG.
D. 669
23 2 35

C O P Y.

Para. 65/35. Lund, F.O. (Previous ref. para. 38/35, October List).

Information has been received from the Hong Kong Police that he is not identical with the F. Lund deported from Manila. The present whereabouts of F.O. Lund are not known but he should not be allowed to re-visit Malay.

D 669

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 069
D. 10/7/33

July 10 33

Dear Barton,

I forward herewith for your information a memorandum on a German who is believed to be identical with a man of the same nationality who pretends that he is in a position to supply information about the Singapore Base.

Yours sincerely,

J. Barton, Esq., ✓
British Consulate-General.

Lieut Commander E.H. Hopkinson, R.N., ✓
Lieut. E. Carlsen, U.S.Marine Corps. ✓

General file on the Criminal Activities of Teppers and Wallace on file in Crime Registry.
25/6/34

S.4, Special Branch,

July 8, 1933.

Memorandum on a German named Gustav Otto Teppers alias Ulrich Von-Lindenburgh alias Frank Olaf Lund

The above named first came to the notice of the Municipal Police on May 16, 1925 when he was arrested on a Mixed Court Warrant on a charge of obtaining merchandise valued at $1,120 from Chinese by means of fraud. He escaped a prosecution through the complainant withdrawing the charge on May 22 and settling the case out of Court. He again came to the notice of the Municipal Police in 1927 when it became clear that he was an imposter and swindler. His criminal record which began in Shanghai in that year is as follows:-

Court	Offence	Sentence	Date of Sentence
Provisional	Fraud	3 months, to count 2 days under detention as one day's imprisonment.	20/6/27
Provisional	False Pretences (2 counts)	1st) 1 month by French Court 2nd) 11 months plus 15 days remission of sentence.	8/9/27
Provisional	False Pretences (4 counts)	11 months & 25 days. Sentence to commence after conclusion of previous sentence (8/9/27)	16/9/27
		Original sentence cancelled. 5 months. 2 days' detention as 1 day's imprisonment (Appeal Court)	14/10/27.
Provisional	Fraud	Case withdrawn	1/11/27
Provisional	Fraud (6 counts)	Six months on each count but only to serve 18 months in all.	21/12/27
Shanghai Special District	Larceny Possession of Firearms and Fraud.	3 months. 2 days to count as 1	11/6/31

After his release from prison in 1931 he left Shanghai but returned in November, 1932. It is said that he spent most of the time he was absent in Saigon and that he succeeded in obtaining Ticals 10,000.00 by fraud there, but this report has not been verified.

His description is as follows: Age 40; height 5'10"; medium build; fair complexion; grey eyes; blond hair; bullet wound back of right hand. Speaks English fluently and represents himself as an engineer by profession.

He is at present residing with his wife at No.10 Park Lane. The latter is said to be an ex-prostitute whose maiden name was E. Bolshava.

D 669

SHANGHAI MUNI
S. B.
N. D 669
D. 5/7/33

July 1st 33

Dear Carlsen,

Believed to be Von Lindenberg. file D. 669.

I have a suspicion that the German named Lund who pretends to be able to furnish particulars about the Singapore base is identical with an imposter of the same name and nationality who is well known to the Police.

x of U. Von Lindenberg

I am sending you a photograph of the latter and shall be thankful if you could kindly find out if my suspicion is well founded.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. E. Carlsen,
Intelligence Office,
U.S.Marine Corps.

F 201 A
G 2000-3-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry ~~OFFICE~~

FILE NO. D. 669

SUBJECT:

Wallace - obtaining goods by false Pretences.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Filed in	Crime Registry	E. 642
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

D-645

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. a D. 675
Date 21.12.29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Foreign Section Station,
Date December 19, 1929.

Subject (in full) General L. Vlassievsky.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky. *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson C.D.I.

SECRET &

The undermentioned White Russian General recently arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin.

General L. Vlassievsky- Aide-de-Camp and local representative of Ataman Semenoff. Resides at 56 Avenue Dubail.

It is reported that General L. Vlassievsky accompanied Ataman Semenoff in the latter's recent visit to Mukden, Peking and Tientsin in an endeavour to amalgamate the various unions of the members of the former White Russian Far Eastern Army in these centres under one leadership.

It is also reported that, with the assistance of the Japanese Authorities, Ataman Semenoff intends to open an offensive, with a detachment composed of members of the said unions, against the Soviet in Mongolia. The funds for this purpose will be met out of the money the Ataman received from the "Pogtiagin's Millions."

Ataman Semenoff is now in Japan.

D. Maklaevsky
D. S.

H.R. 19/12/29

Usual authorities
Rcd.

20/12/29

A/D. C. I.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 14.11.29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No. D. 675

Sir,

The reference to the proposed White Russian Concession is contained in the attached file at Flags "A" "B" and "C." I feel sure that mention was also made of it in some other files but these are not available at present. So far as I know nothing has been difinitely decided by the Chinese authorities and in view of the present Sino-Soviet crisis it is unlikely that the scheme will be encouraged at the present stage.

Ataman Semenoff is most anxious that such a concession be formed but according to newspaper reports he was snubbed recently by Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang and is therefore not likely to press the matter until he regains favour.

H Robertson
D. I.

A.C. Political.

Reg. Please file.
14/11/29

I. 675
15. 11. 29

Extract from File I.O. 7740.

The undermentioned White Russian General left Shanghai for Mukden, via Dairen on November 10, 1929 in the s.s. "Dairen Maru".

General L. Vlassievsky.	Local representative of Attaman Semenoff, who negotiated, on behalf of the latter, with the Nationalist Government, for the formation of a White Russian Concession in Manchuria. He was recalled by telegram by Ataman Semenoff, who is at present in Mukden.

Foreign Section

What is the nature please of the White Russian Concession in Manchuria, about which negotiations are being conducted?

(Sd.) T.P.G.

D. 675.
15.11.29.

Extract from I.O. D. 88

RUSSIAN REACTIONARIES.

The negotiations started in May between Ataman Semenoff and the Nanking Government for the establishment in China of a reservation for White Russians were contined during the month June and are now reported to have taken more definite shape. It appears that Ataman Semenoff is now now en route from Japan to Dairen where he will meet a representative of the National Government and a foreigner from Peking who will be accompanied by General Vlasievsky Aide-de-Camp to the Ataman. At the meeting certain terms will be discussed under which the Ataman will be authorised to receive Russian funds deposited in the banks at Harbin some years ago by former Czarist officials and utilise same for the organisation of anti-communist troops to be stationed in the Three Rivers District in Mongolia. These troops will be recruited from among the Russian refugees who settled on the borders of U.S.S.R. after the revolution. It is said that the Japanese General Staff are assisting Ataman Semenoff to realise his intentions and that the sum of Y250,000.00 was awarded him by the Japanese Government in the beginning of June to further the project. Apparently the ~~gift~~ gift was actually handed to Mr. Tano, the Ataman's Japanese Secretary, who transmitted only 25,000.00 to the recipient. Mr. Tano is now under arrest in Tokyo.

In spite of the many rumours and reports received chiefly from Soviet sources to the effect that White Russians have been active participants in raids into Soviet Russian territory since the commencement of the Sino-Soviet crisis no confirmation has been obtained nor is it known that the Chinese authorities are employing White Russians in the ranks of the Chinese Army. There is no doubt, however, that important White Russian leaders like Ataman Semenoff and Lieut. General Horvath are keeping in touch with developments with a view to taking an active part in the struggle should war be declared. Of these two leaders Ataman Semenoff is the more likely to be eager for action as he is anxious to establish a buffer state in Mongolia and in order to achieve his aims would without hesitation place the military forces under his leadership at the disposal of the Manchurian authorities.

It is also reported that on July II, a meeting of the Diplomatic Body was held to discuss questions relating to the Shanghai Municipal Council and roads outside the Settlement.

Russian Reactionaries.

It is known that several White Russian Military leaders are now in North China and are no doubt keeping themselves in touch with the present Sino-Soviet situation. Their activities, however, must depend on the turn of events and their chances of furthering their own interests for future developments.

Ataman Semenoff, who was in North China when the ultimatum was sent to China, is reported to have been anxious to throw the weight of his resources on the side of China undoubtedly with the object of creating a buffer state in Mongolia. His offer of assistance, however, was refused and he was informed that any action on his part lekely to retard a peaceful conclusion of the issue between China and the U.S.S.R. would be immediately quelled.

In this connection it is significant that General Vlasievsky, the Ataman's official representative in Shanghai, visited the latter in Harbin about July 19, and while the result of his visit is uncertain there is every possibility that the present crisis and the part to be played in it by that part of the White Russian community loyal to Ataman Semenoff, was the topic of discussion.

Foreign Agents, Movements, Etc.,

Three Soviet agents arrived in Shanghai during the month and one departed. In addition to these it is known that 25 known and/or suspected Soviet agents reside in the Settlement while four Soviet State Commercial enterprises still function within the limits. The fact that only four Soviet agents arrived at or left Shanghai during July is explained in an order received from Moscow to await further instructions. A tense feeling of uncertainty exists among local Soviet employees, agents and citizens who held a representative meeting at I Canton Road on July II to define their position in the event of hostilities breaking out between Soviet Russia and China but were relieved when Comrade Plavin explained that no drastic measures concerning them would be resorted to by the Chinese Authorities.

Information was also received that the local office of Dalbank, 29 Szechuen Road, had received instructions from Moscow to close down and wind up their business. So far no preparations have been made to this end by the persons concerned. Information was also received that the local office of Centresojus had received similar instructions but certain Chinese are said to be using their influence with the Nanking Government to keep the premises open in order to dispose of large stocks of tea to the U.S.S.R. and thereby avert the loss of several million Taels to Chinese tea dealers.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~DRAWER~~

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 673
Date 9/1/30

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

File No.

Foreign Section Station,

Date January 8, 1930.

Subject (in full) Proposed Organisation of the Union of the Former Ranks of the Far Eastern Army.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky. Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.D.I.

Information has been received to the effect that General L. Vlassievsky, Aide-de-Camp to and local representative of Ataman Semenoff, who returned to Shanghai in December 1929 from a visit to Ataman Semenoff at Mukden, is organizing the the local branch of the Union of the former ranks of the Far Eastern Army, which went out of existence in 1920 after the fall of Ataman Semenoff's Government in Transbaikal Province. The Headquarters of the Union of the former ranks of the Far Eastern Army is in Mukden, its Chairman is Lieut-General Baksheeff, Assistant to Ataman Semenoff, who was appointed to this post by the latter.

The staff of the local Union consists of the following persons:

General L. Vlassievsky-	Representative of Ataman Semenoff. Resides at 56 Av. Dubail.
General Malaken-	Chairman of the Union. Appointed to this post by General Vlassievsky. Resides in the French Concession.
Mr. Gerrard de Soucanton-	Assistant to General Malaken, employee of the Telephone Company. Resides at 381 Avenue Joffre.

The main object of organising the various branches of the Union of the former ranks of the Far Eastern Army throughout China is to consolidate the organisation under the leadership of Ataman Semenoff, who, it is reported, is acting on instructions from the Japanese Authorities, who are reported to be supporting the new adventure against Soviet Russia in Mongolia. The different branches of the Union are regarded as recruiting offices for a Detachment in Mongolia where the offensive

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.... Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) ....

--- 2 ---

Made by .... Forwarded by ....

against Soviet Russia will be launched. It is reported that Ataman Semenoff was visited in Mukden by several Mongolian Princes, who invited him to organise a White Russian Detachment, with the assistance of Mongolians to free Mongolia from the yoke of Soviet Russia.

The expenses incurred in the carrying out of this project will be met out of the money the Ataman received from "Pogtiagin's Millions," which were deposited in banks in Japan in the name of the former ranks of the Far Eastern Army.

Information has also been received that some of the local White Russians, who are known personally to General Malaken, were informed by the latter that after joining the local Union they should hold themselves in readiness to go to Mongolia to fight against Soviet Russia. This is known to only the most faithful adherents of Ataman Semenoff who are sworn to secrecy.

Attached is a copy of Ataman Semenoff's secret order to Lieut-General Baksheeff which was received by General Vladdievsky in Shanghai and was copied by a friend of the undersigned.

B. Maklaevsky.
D. S.

A.R. 8/1/30

A/D. C. I.

II/ A.C. (Pol)
Copies to
H.B.M. Con Gen
U.S. Con Gen
British Military (Capt Goldsmith)
8/1/30 ECA

III/ Copies sent 9/1/30
C.I.O. Reg

JPG.
8/1/30

9/1

IV/ D.C.
Information
8/1/30
D.C.1.

Translation.

Copy.

Strictly confidential.

To Lt.General Baksheeff,
Chairman of the Union of former Far Eastern
Army Members.

In the name of Admiral Koltchak, the High Commander, who fell in the service to his Motherland, I raise once more the banner of struggle against the Government of the III International of Red Moscow, which was dropped for a while as a result of the scattering of emigrants, in response to the sanguinary happenings in the Three Rivers District and with a view to defending the whole of White Russian emigration against their extermination by the Red International in the territory of China.

I forward your Excellency the stamp of "The Union of Members of the Former Far Eastern Army", the model of which I certify hereby by my own signature. Let this stamp be the symbol of unification for all existing Russian White emigrant groups and organizations in the territory of China, in pursuit of joint and serious endeavour to regenerate the Great and Powerful Russia.

Sd. Ataman Semenoff.

Correct:

Sd. Major-General Vlassevsky.

Translation.

Confidential.

Copy.

RESOLUTIONS

of the Commander-In-Chief of the former Far Eastern Army.

I. Will communicate with Gen. Podtiagin, to whom as a result of agreement between the lawyer of Major Kuroki and Gen. Podtiagin's lawyer, the Dr. of Law Kisi, 730.000 Yen have been forwarded, this money belonging, according to the judgment rendered by the Japanese Court in Tokio, to the members of the former Far Eastern Army, and to save it from attempts of the Bolsheviks to get these funds of the White Russians through the agents of the Red Moscow.

2. To legalise openly the "Union of members of the former Far Eastern Army" through the medium of the official Japanese and Chinese institutions.

3. To lay as the foundation of existing emigrant unifications the following:

a) That former members of the Far Eastern Army be members of the Union.

b) That the existing emigrant unifications continue to function in their original status irrespective of what they are called.

c) That the Chairman of the "Union of Members of the former Far Eastern Army" approve of the stamps used by emigrant organisations, which will join the General Union of the members of former Far Eastern Army.

Sd. Ataman Semenoff,

Commander-in-Chief of the former

Far Eastern Army.

Correct: Sd. T.M. Vlassevsky.

D-684

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 684
Date 22.1.30.

Translation of a letter from C.D.C. 92 Lai Yu Mung addressed to the D.C.I.:-

Sir,

I beg to report that at 6.30 p.m. on December 27 I was invited by one Yen Feng San to the latter's house at Sin Kai Woo. When I arrived there I saw more than 20 men in the house. I was then taken by them to Room No. 28 of the Lee Kang lodging house in the neighbourhood of Sin Kai Woo, where I was detained. At 10 a.m. on the following morning they asked me to go to a teashop. When they took me into Chinese Territory they called a policeman who accompanied us to the Shanghai District Court. Upon arriving at the Court the complainant informed the Court that I have fraudulently claimed to be a compradore of a steamer belonging to the Butterfield & Swire & Co. I told the Court that some time in the month of May Mr. Jamieson, British Consul, introduced me to the Butterfield & Swire & Co. and Jardine & Matheson & Co., and documents referring to this are now on file for reference purposes.

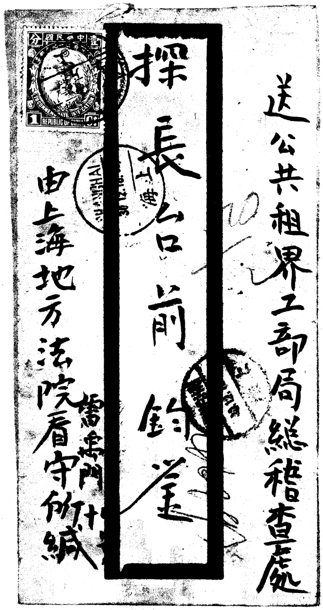
The Court then told me that if the British Consul will testify my statement I shall be released.

(This report is made in detention house No. 29, Shanghai District Court, on December 29, 1929)

JAN 21 1930

31/12

22/1



送公共租界工部局總稽查處

探長台前 鈞鋻

由上海地方法院看守所緘

雷禹門什

Form No. 2
G.36000-9-26

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 684.
Date 22-1-30.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarter Staff Station.

December 31st., 1929.

Further **REPORT ON** C.D.C. 92 Lan Yui Mung Imprisoned in the Chinese City for Fraud.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Telfer

Sir,

C.D.S.I. Voong Pah Zung called at the Chinese City Court on December 30th, 1929, for C.D.C. 92 Lan Yui Mung's "Warrant Card", but the authorities there would not hand over same to him until a foreigner made application for it. This information was forwarded to you on the morning of December 31st., 1929, and I understand Tan Zau Liang of the Chinese Intelligence Office has been instructed to make the necessary application.

C.D.C. 134 Voong Shih Foo went to interview Yoong Mai Nan(楊梅南), compradore of Butterfield & Swire, The French Bund, at his office at latter address on December 31st., 1929, re C.D.C. 92 Lan Yui Mung. He informed him that Lan Yui Mung had given great assistance to the foreign community in Szechuen during the trouble in 1925, consequently he had to leave as the Chinese were taking up a dangerous attitude against him. He left and came to Shanghai eventually. Mr. W. F. Johnstone, then the manager of the above shipping company's Branch in Szechuen, wrote a letter to the manager of the Shanghai Branch to give Lan Yui Mung a position. Owing to the fact the latter had no experience in the shipping business and had no guarantor the manager in Shanghai could not give him a job. The story that Lan Yui Mung would be taken on with the aforementioned shipping company as compradore was groundless.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

Alexander Telfer

D.S.I.

Supt. P.
[illegible]

A/D.C.I.

Form No. 2
G.36000-9-26

I.O.D. 684.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters *Station.*

December 29th, 1929.

REPORT ON C.D.C. 92 Lan Yui Mung imprisoned in the Chinese City for Fraud.

Made ~~by~~ and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Telfer

Sir,

I beg to report that C.D.C. 92 Lan Yui Mung failed to appear at the Special Criminal Branch office on the morning of December 28th, 1929. C.D.C. 1 Chang Sau Ching was sent to the aforementioned detective's home at No.586 Yunnan Road to inquire for him.

C.D.C. 1 Chang Sau Ching did not find him at his home, but ascertained from the Chinese who live there that he had been arrested by the French Police on the afternoon of December 27, 1929.

Enquiries were made at the French Police, but it was discovered he had not been arrested by them.

It was later ascertained that a Chinese named Nyi Voong San(嚴风山) living at No.37 French Bund detained C.D.C. 92 Lan Yui Mung at the latter address on his own authority on December 27, 1929, about 7 p.m., and then took him to the Chinese District Court, Chinese City, on Dec. 29,1929, for Fraud.

From enquiries made from Nyi Voong San it was ascertained that C.D.C. 92 Lan Yui Mung between April 1929 and October 1929 had collected over $2000 from 41 Chinese as guarantee money for jobs on the s/s "~~Dah Tung~~ Tatung" owned by Butterfield & Swire. He had informed those Chinese that he was compradore on this particular steamship and had got his position through the British Consul. This they believed, because he was seen to go several times to the British Consulate. However, on the Chinese Festival of the 8th moon(September 17th 1929) when

Form No. 2
G.38000-9-26

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by *Forwarded by*

(continued)

he had promised he would give the 41 Chinese positions on s/s "~~Dah Tung~~ Tatung," he did not act up to it, and consequently delayed them for such a period that they realised he was a fraud.

The 41 Chinese had laid their complaint at the Chinese City Court, and he is therefore under arrest there pending trial for Fraud.

C.D.S.I. Voong Pah Zung will call at the Chinese City Court on December 30th 1929 for C.D.C. 92 Lan Yui Mung's warrant card, and will also inform the authorities there that the Settlement Police will take no interest in the charge against him.

A.
My instructions

warrant card returned.
2/1/29

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently
Alexander Telfer.
D.S.I.

A/D.C.I.

Copy to A.P. Blunt Esq C.M.G.
H.B.M. Consul

DEC 30 1929

2 Copies
Ed/ao 30/12

D. 684.

I was detained last night by one Yen Feng San (嚴凤山) in the latter's house at Shin Kai Woo (新闸河). I am now in the Shanghai District Court. Please bring this to the notice of officers of C.I.D. Headquarters, Commissioner of Police and British Consul.

C.D.C. 92 Lai Yu Mung.

Supt. P.A.

Keep p/.

現有新[illegible]和
已[illegible]打我
開[illegible]收又在新
向花家田那到
上海把之法院

制
雷禹門
善之蜀東

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
File No. C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 684.
Date 22 - 1 - 30.

January 18, 1930.

C.D.C.92 Lai Yu Meng, C.I.D.Hdqrts Staff, sentenced.

Sir,

C.D.C.92 Lai Yu Meng who was arrested and detained in the City Court in December 1929 was sentenced on January ~~30~~ 15 to three months imprisonment for obtaining money by fraud from applicants for positions as waiters on a steamer of Butterfield & Swire of which the accused posed as compradore.

Tan Shao-liang
Clerical Assistant.

Actg D.C.I.

19.1.30

Supt P.A.
Dismiss from force
20/1/30.

P.O.E 1120.
21/1/30

C.P.
Information. Mr Blunt informed.
20/1/30
a/D.C.I.

JAN 21 1930

27/1.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. D. 684
Date 3-1-30

Rough translation of a letter addressed to the
D.C.I. from C.D.C. Lai Yu Mung, who is
who being detained at the Shanghai
District Court:

Sir,

I beg to report that two persons named Yih Hai Chuen and Yen Feng San have instituted a lawsuit against me at the Shanghai District Court accusing me of having fraudulently claimed to be compradore of Butterfield & Swire & Co.

After hearing the case the Judge of the District Court ordered me to secure a letter from the British Consul in order to testify my statement. If I can succeed in securing this letter the Court will release me at once.

Dated December 31, 1929.

D.C.
Information. I am not interfering at all as I understand there are 42 Complainants against him.

4/1/30

a/DCI.

JAN 6 1930

送本埠公共租界工部局投
總稽查處
探長台前鈞鑒

雷禹門
由上海地方法院看守所十廿號寄

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 684
Date 31. 12. 29.

December 31 29

Sir,

I shall be thankful if you will be good enough to hand through bearer, the warrant card of C.D.C.92 Lai Yi Meng who is at present under detention in your gaol for alleged fraud.

Yours faithfully,

Lea.

Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

President,
Shanghai City District Court.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGY.
No. I. Q. D. 684
Date 13-12-29

th December, 1929.

My dear Martin,

Many thanks for your letter of 3rd December, (No.IO.D-684). Lui Yu Len has again called on me this morning, with the letter, which I enclose in the original, and do not want back. You will see that he is now anxious to accept a salary of $25.

If therefore you are ready to reconsider your decision and to give him a trial we shall be grateful; - if only to save us from his constant visitations!

But I leave it, of course, to you to take such action as you think proper.

I am sending this letter sealed, and by the hand of the individual concerned.

Yours sincerely,

A.E.Blunt.

Captain R.M.J.Martin,
Deputy Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
Shanghai.

Lau Yui Ming appointed C.D.C. No 92 on probation from 15/12/29. P.O. C. 991.

13/12/29.

4th December, 1929,
Shanghai.

Council General:
Great Britian,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I am much indebted you of your kind favour to recommend me as a detective to the police department of the Municipal Council. I have been two times in the Municipal Council and knowing that the salary of a detective is twenty-three dollars per month, so I am ready to take that post for my present living being.

Yesterday, I met with the foreign detective in charge and he told me that he will consult with you again because he thinks that the salary of a detective can not help my living. There must be something misunderstanding of the foreign detective in charge. So now, I take the liberty to let you know that there is no objection of mine by taking that post even the salary may not help me all.

As you know I have done my best in the volunteer of Szechuen and I hope there will be a chance for me to undertake a unexpected result to the secret service of the Municipal Council by a special appointment for me to run all over inside the settlement.

I hope you would kindly helping me to get that post by explaining my acceptness of that post to the foreign detective in charge.

I thank you very much with all my indebtness.

Yours most obedient servant,
Lui Yu Mang

I.O. D 684

NGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D..684.
Date..4.-12.-29.

December 3, 29.

My dear Blunt,

With reference to your letter of November 2, Lui Yu Men has been carefully examined by our C.I.D. with a view to ascertaining his suitability or otherwise for employment in that department. He is, as you say, quite illiterate and further has rather exaggerated ideas of the price which should be paid for his services.

We have come to the conclusion that he is not suitable for employment as a detective and in consequence I am afraid we have nothing else to offer.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) R.M.J. [illegible]

A. P. Blunt, Esq., C.M.G.,
H. B. M. Consul,
Shanghai.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C. I. D.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 684
2-12-29
Date 2.12.29.

District. Shanghai, 192

INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

I am afraid we have nothing to offer this man. Even were he to condescend to accept a job as agent, and there are no vacancies at the moment, I do not think he would shine.

Thos Robertson
C.D.I.

Officer in charge,
Special Branch.

A.D.C. I.

I agree

D.C.

We have nothing suitable for him. He is a typical Chinese of the uneducated Officer type + would surely cause trouble here.
2/12.

2/12/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, December 3 1929.

To C.D.I. Robertson,

Please go into this matter, and let me know if there is any way in which we could use this man

---

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone -- C. 743.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

2-12 1929

Mr Given

I am afraid he is no use to us. Please see him when he calls again from a political point of view.

a/D.C.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGIST
No. D. 684.
Date 2.-12.-29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Application to join C.I.D. (Chinese)

Applicant's name Lew Yui Mung.
Province Szechuen.
Hsien
Age 34 years.
Married or single married (wife living in Chungking)
Former trade or calling army officer

Rank, No. & Station -
Eu -
Religion -
Date joining S M P. -
Residence Chinese Y.M.C.A. Szechuen Rd.
Recommended by

Remarks by C.I.D. Headquarters

Writing Poor
Knowledge of foreign languages nil
Knowledge of foreign writing nil
Education Poor.
Special qualifications & abilities None

Knowledge of Chinese dialects Szechuen & Mandarin.
General Knowledge -
Appearance Smart.
Police record -

General Remarks

The subject of attached letter has been examined by D.I. Sung Dau & myself, & I am of the opinion that he is not suitable for the position of detective in the S.M.P. He has no knowledge of Police duties or the Shanghai dialect, and is a poorly educated person, he also expects more remuneration than the present salary of a 1st class detective sergeant. Lew Yui Mung (雷禹明) states that he has resided in Shanghai about 1 year, & has been receiving about $300 monthly from 3 British shipping companies & the British Consulate which ceased about 2 or 3 months ago. He formerly received $200 monthly whilst serving as an officer in the Chinese Army.

30/11/29. 19

Supt.

Specimen of handwriting on back.

P.T.O

西一千九百二十九年十一月二十九號即夏歷民國十八年十月二十九日

投考華探華捕雷禹門號姓名　四川省重慶府巴縣現年三十四歲前任民團團長業有妻

何教無　現住青年會號四川路於　年　月　號充當巡捕　年今在　捕房上差

懂英文及英語否無　或能說別方言語有官話

能識當票字藉否　或有平生所能的能辦地方治安事

考試字跡於左

呈為呈請謀一相當事情　前民國九年畢業四川陸軍六師軍官學堂服務護衛營排長民國十年陞任本營連長十一年陞任本師營長十二年調任壁山縣局長十三年回本縣由地方紳士公舉本縣民團〻長十六年任四川陸軍一師咨議又兼任陸軍三師參事於十七年十月來滬旅特呈請

總巡台前核准

批評

此人上海言語不甚懂字跡不甚清秀據云來至上海年餘地方亦甚生疏

SZECHUAN.

D2

LUI YU MEN

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 684
Date. 30 xi 29

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

November 29th, 1929.

My dear Martin,

With reference to my letter of November 22nd, the bearer is Lui (Lei) Yu Men. I shall be much obliged if you will see him and do for him what you consider proper and possible.

Yours sincerely,

Captain R.M.J. Martin,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
SHANGHAI.

D. 684
26. 11. 29.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

November 22nd, 1929.

My dear Martin,

I spoke to you on the telephone a day or two ago about one Lui (Lei) Yu Men. I will send him around to you with a chit in a day or two, but in the meanwhile the following are some details about him:-

2. He was Captain of the Lung Men Hao (Chungking) "T'uan" or militia, at the time of the disturbances of 1925 resulting from the Shanghai May 30th affair. (Lung Men Hao, as you probably know, is the suburb of Chungking on the river bank opposite the town, where most of the British mercantile community reside). It was, to a considerable extent, due to Lui (Lei) Yu Men that we did not have a really serious/

Captain R.M.J.Martin,
Deputy Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
SHANGHAI.

[illegible]

serious affair at Lung Men Hao. He took considerable risk and intervened frequently on behalf of the British community. His action was, no doubt, partly influenced by the fact that he and his militia were subsidized by the British firms who had property at that place.

3. After things had quietened down in the autumn of 1925, he was deprived of his post as Captain of the militia owing to his friendliness to us. An attempt was also made to murder him for the same reason. Various British firms did their best to give him employment, but on each occasion he proved to be too big for his boots and he had to leave.

4. As to his subsequent history, I am not too clear. I know that various concerns, Mackenzie and Company, Asiatic Petroleum Company, Butterfield and Swire and Jardine Matheson and Company have tried to help him from time to time with money or otherwise. Late in 1927 he appeared again in Chungking

and/

and I got him a job as Staff Officer to one of the local Generals. As far as I can understand his story, he had to resign his post owing to the old threats to himself. One of his friends was murdered, and he was given a strong hint that if he stayed at Chungking the same thing would happen to him. At any rate, whatever was the cause of his leaving, I understand that he will not go back to Chungking on any account. He has addressed various petitions to the British firms; to ourselves; to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and, I rather gather, to yourselves (letter of June 1st 1929 to "British Consul"), trying to get employment. Hence this letter to you.

5. He is a Szechuanese; I gather largely illiterate; and on his record, apart from the services he rendered at Lung Men Hao, his work is not too reliable. His merits are that he is a good executive officer with considerable personal courage and you

might/

might be able to find useful employment for him in your detective branch. ?

6. As you will gather, I do not know sufficient about the man to give him any personal recommendation. But if you can give him any employment on trial, I should be much obliged. I am telling him that the chit I am giving him to you is the last thing we can do for him.

Yrs. ever

D-685

D.C. (Cr.)

Sir,

File on Miss Sangster attached.

21/1.

P.A. [illegible]

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
D. 685.
21. 1. 32.

Shanghai Jan 20th 1932

Capt. Gerard:
Commissioner of Police:
Shanghai Municipal Council:

Dear Sir:

I, the undersigned, British subject, 24 years of age, educated from local Convent, can speak fluent Shanghai dialect, desires to seek position as girl-detective or female police searcher. Has no previous experience, salary desired $60. a month.

Hoping to receive a reply at your convenience,

I am
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant
Lizzie Sangster.

D.C. (Crime)
If not wanted
please answer regretting
that we have [illegible] to offer
suitable for [illegible]
[illegible]

Address :—

Miss. L. Sangster,
S. D. 282 Haining Road,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. C. D. 688
Date 14-12-29

Shanghai, 11 Dec. 1929.
20 Route Prosper Paris.

To the Director,
"Criminal Investigation Department',
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Sir,

Being tired of leading an idle social life and as am ambitious for a detective career, therefore, am willing to offer my service free as "female searcher". I do not want to receive any salary, as am one of those fortunate few who does not have to earn my own living, as my parents are wealthy enough to support me.

Hoping to receive a favourable reply at your convenience,

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Miss. L. Sangster.

File RCW
13/12

Sir
File attached. 11/12.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
S. I. D. L. 685
26-11-29.

November 26, 29.

Dear Madam,

With reference to your application for a position as a female searcher, I regret to inform you that there is no suitable vacancy for you in this Department at present.

Yours faithfully,

Director of Criminal Investigation.

Miss. L. Sangster,
20 Route Prosper Paris,
Shanghai.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 25. 11. 29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. D. REGISTRY
S. I. O. D.....685
Date 25 - 11 - 29

Sir,

The attached letter was received by post on November 24, 1929.

A. Robertson
D. I.

A/D. C. I.

D.S. Miss Sangster applied a few weeks ago for a post as a female searcher. She is is a British Eurasian.

25:11:29

Draft reply regret no vacancy.

26/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 685
Date 24-11-29

Shanghai, November 22, 1929.
20 Route Prosper Paris.

To

Detective Inspector Mr. H. Robertson,
Room No.312 Police Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Council,

Dear Sir,

I shall be much obliged if you will be kind enough to give me a definite reply, if whether my application will be accepted by the Council.

Thanking you very much and hoping to receive a favourable reply at your earliest convenience,

I remain,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 11. 10. 29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

D. 685
File No.

Crim
No. ~~My~~ 171

Sir,

With reference to that attached letter of October 1, 1929 from Miss L. Sangster, inquiries show that she is the daughter of Charles Sangster, a British subject, employed as a wharfinger by Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. for P & O ships. Miss Sangster in appearance is more Chinese than anything else and was educated at the Institution of the Holy Family in Chapei (now in Quinsan Road) which she left three years ago since which time she has been unemployed. She speaks the Shanghai and Soochow dialects fluently and has an excellent knowledge of written and spoken English.

Miss Sangster seems to have no special qualifications for the position of a "female police-searcher" unless perhaps her knowledge of English. She appears to be somewhat simple. Attached is a letter brought to this office by her in response to a request for references.

H. Robertson
D. I.

File Rcd
11/10

A/D. C. I.

11/10/29

Misc/171

From V.Vizenzinovich
c/o **CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA**
227 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
TELEPHONE 33110.

Shanghai, 8 October 1929

Dectective Inspector Mr Robertson,
Shanghai Municipal Police
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

At the request of Mr Charles Sangster, British subject. I have to inform you that I have known him and his wife for many years and that Miss Lizzie Sangster is their elderst daughter and that they are all residents of Shanghai.

Yours truly

V. Vizenzinovich

171

Shanghai, October 1, 1929.

Captain R.M.J. Martin,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,

Dear Sir,

I, the undersigned, highly-educated, prominent society girl, British Subject, 22 years of age, can speak fluent Shanghai dialect, very intelligent, well acquainted with Chinese affairs, and well known in Shanghai Chinese social circles, desires to seek position as girl-detective (female police searcher).

Hoping to receive a reply at your earliest convenience,

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Lizzie Sangster.

For. Sec:
Who is she. See her
& ask why &c &c.
2/10

Address:-

Miss. Lizzie Sangster,
20 Route Prosper Paris,
Shanghai.

D-687

.o. 2
0-8-29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

GHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. F.O.D. 687
Date 27-11-29

Central Station.

Date November 25th, 1929.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Attached Newspaper Cutting.

Made by D. I. Hunter, Forwarded by

With reference to attached, I interviewed Mr. King, Sub-Manager of the Bank of China on the 23rd November 1929, who stated that other than the eight (8) persons arrested in the French Concession by the French and Chinese Authorities, and the seizure of the complete printing plant, no further arrests were made. Mr. King further stated that the complete gang of counterfeiters had been captured and from information obtained from the prisoners under arrest there were no others connected with the counterfeiting in the International Settlement.

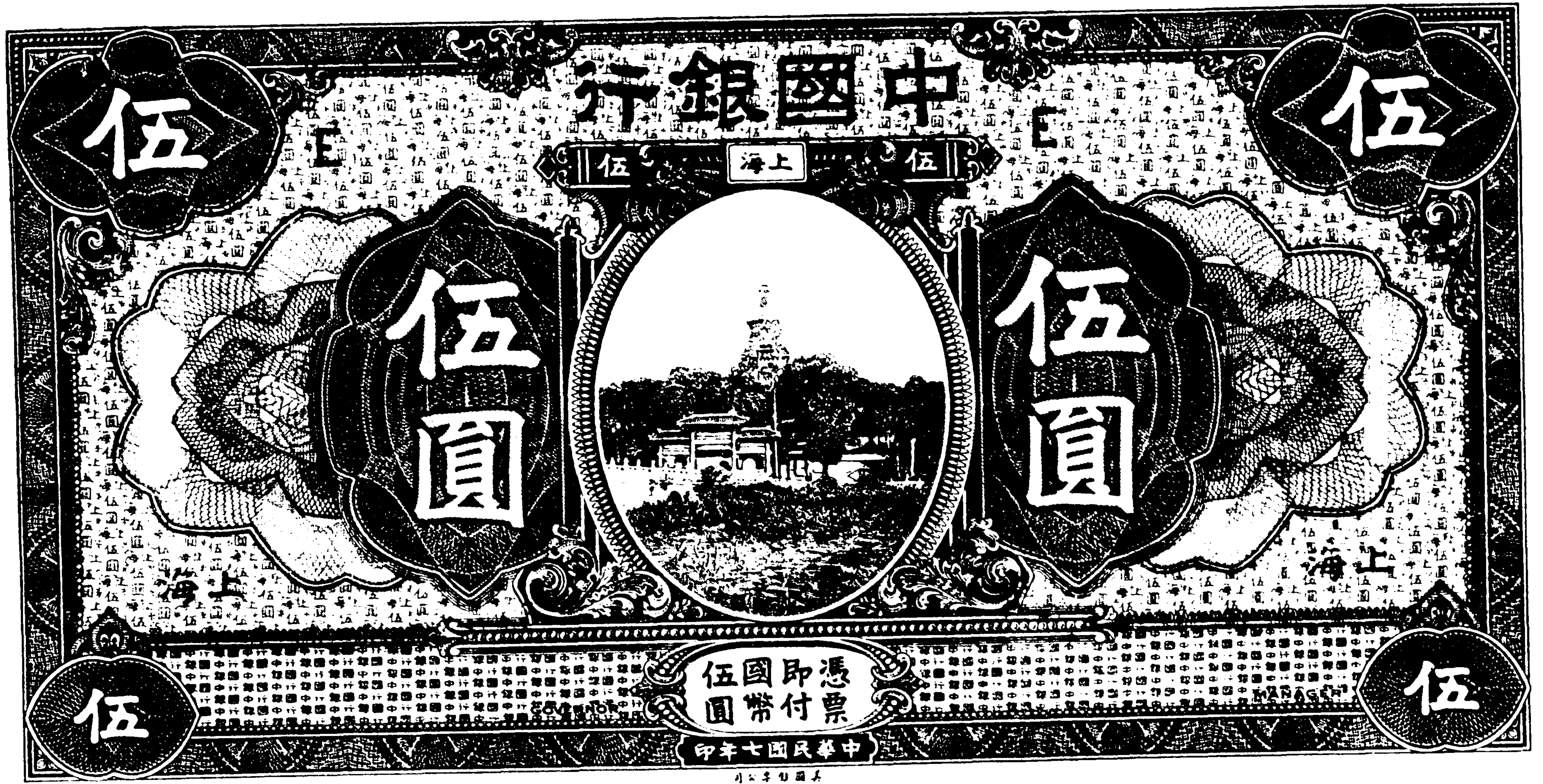
The French Police were also interviewed and stated that no further arrests were expected in connection with the case.

Attached are specimens of the uncompleted notes received from the French Police.

J. Hunter
D. I.

D. D. C. A. O/c Fr.
We can do nothing
more I think.

26/11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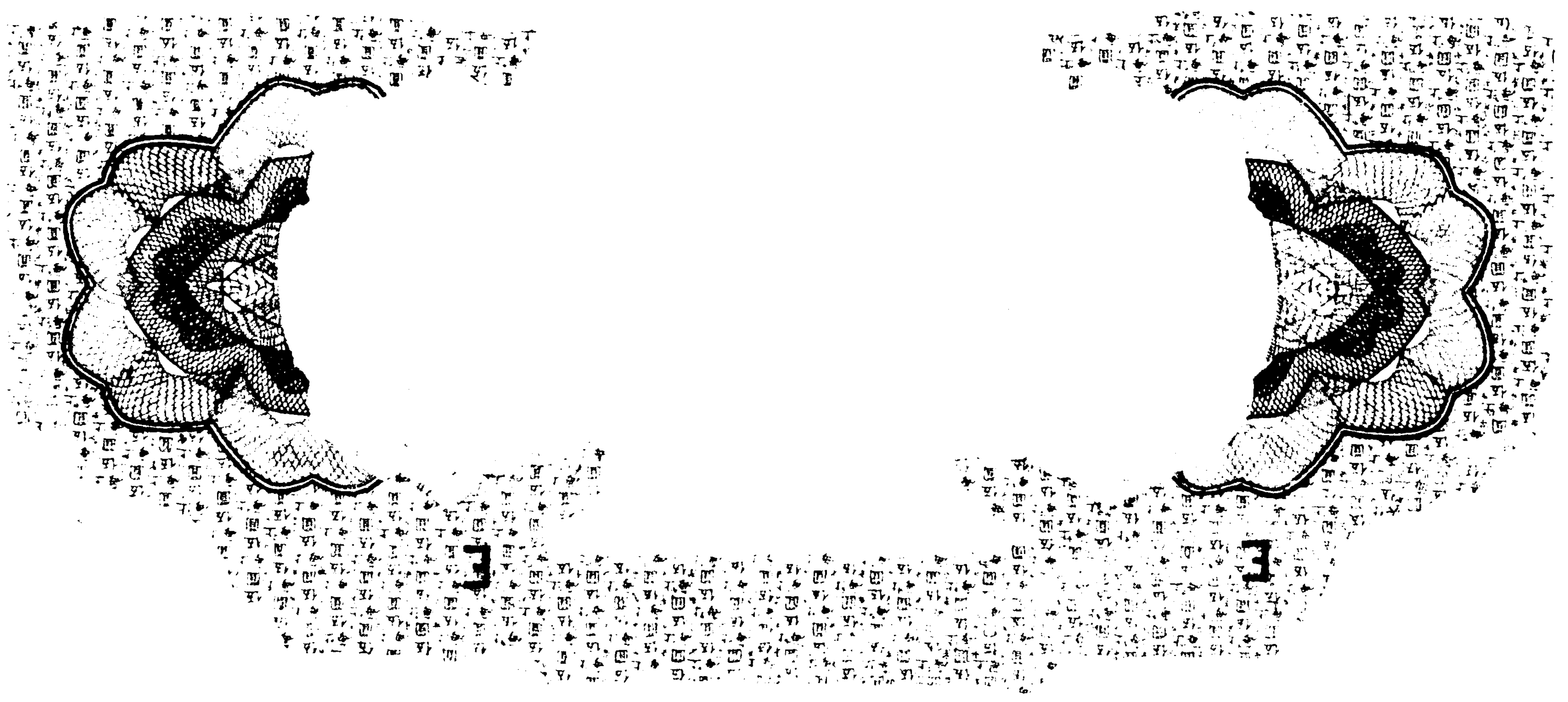
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COUNTERFEITERS ARE TAKEN AT WORK

7 Chinese Caught Making Spurious $5 Bank Of China Notes

A lightning raid by French police on a counterfeiting establishment in the French Concession yesterday afternoon, resulted in the arrest of seven Chinese and the seizure of 6,000 partially-completed Bank of China notes of $5 demom~~ination, a huge~~ quantity of banknote paper, several printing presses and other paraphernalia.

The raid was carried out so suddenly and thoroughly that the seven Chinese arrested were caught red-handed in the act of printing the spurious money. The seven will be brought up to-morrow morning in the French Provisional Court for trial.

The arrest of the counterfeiters was carried out by the French police co-operating with detectives from the office of the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Commander. The appearance in the Chinese city during the last two weeks of a number of spurious $5 Bank of China notes, led to an investigation being made by the Chinese detectives and the trail led to a Chinese house in an alleyway off Rue Amiral Bayle.

Early yesterday morning, the Chinese detectives informed the French police of the result of their investigation, and plans were then made to raid the house in which the counterfeiters were believed to be manufacturing the spurious money.

Shortly before 3 p.m. a detail of French foreign and Chinese detectives and detectives from the office of the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Commander, swooped down suddenly on the suspected house. The dwelling was surrounded by the police and without any preliminaries, the front door forced.

As the police made their way into the house, a Chinese rushed out of one of the rooms, but before he could give an alarm, he was seized. The police made their way into one of the rooms on the ground floor and found six other Chinese there, making test prints on the reverse sides of several of the partially completed banknotes.

No resistance was made by the Chinese and a thorough search of the house was made by the police. In an upstairs room was found bundles of the half-completed $5 Bank of China notes, and a large quantity of banknote paper, while downstairs were the printing presses and other equipment. Five plates were also seized. According to the French police, the spurious notes were so excellent that it would take an expert to distinguish the difference between them and real Bank of China notes of the same denomination.

A D.W.

D.O.
Please send some one to ascertain if we can do anything here. We are always interested in such cases.
22/11

S.I. Wu [illegible] for action [illegible]
23/11

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 21.11.29

A.R.

D-691

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. C. D. 691
Date 11-12-29

G. R.

No. C.I.D. 834/25.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG,

5th December, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.C.I.D. D.691, dated 29th November, 1929, and beg to thank you for the trouble taken in verifying the statement made by Mrs. C.N. Sedanova or Sedanoff.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

p. Captain Superintendent of Police.

Commissioner of Police.
Shanghai Municipal Council.
SHANGHAI.

EC.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 691.
Date 29-11-29.

C.I.D. D.691

November 29, 29.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter C.I.D. 834/25 of November 21 forwarding a copy of statement by Mrs. Clavdia Nikolaevna Sedanova or Sedanoff. The contents of this statement have, in accordance with the request in your letter, been verified, and found to be correct.

Mrs. Sedanova is well known to Detective Sergeant Ovsiannikoff of this Force, who is able to vouch for her good character, honesty and reputation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Acting D. C. I.
for Commissioner of Police.

Captain Superintendent of Police,
HONGKONG.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 691.
Date 29.11.29.

File No.

Foreign Section Station,

Date November 28, 1929

REPORT

Subject (in full) Mrs. C.N. Sedanova.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff. Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.D.I.

With reference to the attached letter from the Hongkong Police dated November 21, 1929, C.I.D. No. 834/25, I beg to report that I know Mrs. C.N. Sedanova, dress maker by profession, to be an honest and hard working lady. In 1925 and 1926 she lived in the house of Mrs. Wielmojna (my mother-in-law) and worked as a ladies dress maker. Sometime in April 1927 she left Shanghai for Hongkong where she was invited to work in an establishment owned by Mrs. Flint. At the end of 1927 she returned to Shanghai and lived at 59 Avenue Road. At the beginning of 1929 she proceeded to Tsingtao where she also worked as a dress maker for a foreign lady returning here in September 1929 and went to live in the house of Mrs. Wielmojna, 43 Wayside Road. On November 2, 1929 she proceeded to Hongkong intending to open a ladies dress-making saloon.

The statement which she made to the Hongkong Police is quite true. There is nothing in Police records concerning her.

V. Ovsiannikoff
D. S.

HR. 28/11/29

28:11:29

A/D. C. I.

Reg. Letter as per draft attached.
28/11/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 697
Date 27-11-29.

G. R.

No. C.I.D. 834/25.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

21st November, 9.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a statement made to Hong Kong Police by Miss Clavdia Nikolaevna Sedanova, or Sedanoff, who is applying for permission to be allowed to remain in Hong Kong.

I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to verify her statement and let me know if there is anything known against her.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

p. Captain Superintendent of Police.

Commissioner of Police.
Shanghai Municipal Police.
SHANGHAI.

EC.

Miss CLAVDIA NIKOLAEVNA SEDANOVA, or SEDANOFF, 33 years, states:-

I am a Russian national, having been born at SEMIPALATINSK, Russia on 29.10.1897. Both my parents are dead. In 1917 I went to Vladivostok where I stayed for over five years. I am a Dressmaker by profession and I took in that kind of work for my living. In 1923 I went to Tsingtao and stayed there for nearly two years and then went to Shanghai. In Shanghai I have lived at No. [illegible] Muirhead Road, and at No. 59 Avenue Road, also at No 43 Wayside Road. I lived for the greater part of the time with Mr & Mrs. Ovsiannikoff, they now reside at No. 43 Wayside Road. Mr. Ovsiannikoff is a detective in the Shanghai Municipal Police. In April, 1927 I came to Hong Kong where I arrived on about 26.4.27. I worked here for Madame Flint for about five or six months until she went bankrupt. After this I remained on in Hong Kong for a further two months and took in dressmaking at the place where I was living, which was No.7 Pratt Buildings, which was run by Mrs. Hardinge as a Boarding House. On 20.11.27 I left Hong Kong and went back to Shanghai and have lived there all the time I have been away from Hong Kong. I first lived at No. 59 Avenue Road and then moved to No.43 Wayside Road and lived again with Mr & Mrs. Ovsiannikoff. In Shanghai I took in dressmaking at my home. On 2.11.29 I left Shanghai on the S.S. "Andre Lebon" and arrived in Hong Kong on 5.11.29., and am now staying with Mrs. Hardinge who keeps "Berkeley Lodge" at No. 13 Cameron Road, Kowloon. I obtained a visa from H.B.M Consul-General, Shanghai to come to Hong Kong to receive payment in connection with the Bankruptcy of Madame Flint. I was due over $900.00. During my absence from Hong Kong Mrs. Hardinge has collected two lots of money for me from the Supreme Court amounting to just over $100.00, but I was not aware of this as her letters have not reached me. For the past two years it has been my intention to come to to come

to Hong Kong and open up a place of my own, but I did not think it was necessary to tell the Consul that. I have now made definite arrangements to take over a three roomed flat at No. 18 Ice House Street, 1st floor, on the 1.12.29. One room I am making into a Show and Fitting room combined, one into a roam for the Chinese tailors and the other as a living room as I intend to live on the premises. It is therefore my wish to be allowed to stay in Hong Kong indefinitely. I shall be in sole charge of the place and no other female will work there. I am in possession of Chinese passport No. 581 issued to me by the Commissioner of Foreigh Affairs in Shanghai on 5.10.29. Visa for H.K. given at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai on 3.10.29.

20.11.29.

(Sd) L.R.Whant.
P.S.A.31.

No. 89
T.H. 1000-12-26.

~~B 2182~~ D. 691

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. B 2184

REFERENCE SLIP FROM COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C.P.	Supt. (South)	For necessary action ✓
A.C.P. (S)	Supt. (North)	Draft reply
,, (C)	C.I. i/c C.	Furnish data
,, (T)	,, ,, L.	Investigate and report
,, (R)	,, ,, S.	Note and file
,, (M)	,, ,, W.	Note and return ✓
2/ ,, (F)	,, ,, Depot.	Report present status
Registrar (M/C)	Insp. ,, H.	Submit recommendation
D.C.I. ✓	,, ,, H.R.	For further report
C.R.	,, ,, W.H.	For opinion
Prosecuting Solicitor	,, ,, Y.	Reply to writer direct
Storekeeper	,, ,, B.W.	See me in re:
Chief Supt.	,, ,, G.R.	
Supt. (General Office)	,, ,, N.S.R.	
Gaol Supt.	,, ,, P.R.	
	Trooper Sub-Inspr.	

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:—
(Headquarters only)

INITIALS	C. P.	FOR FILE	C. P.
	D. C. P.		D. C. P.
DATE 28-2-31		DATE	

(For Headquarters' use only)

Note:—Memo. to C. Is, etc., No. 188 must always be complied with.

D 691

No. C.I.D. 834/I925.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

22nd February, I927.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. C.I.D. 834/I925, dated the Ioth Instant, I have the honour to forward herewith further particulars of Mrs K.N. Sedanova.

- She is sometimes styled Mrs Clara Sedanoff.
She possesses passport No. I03I dated July I2, I923, issued at Vladivostok R.S.F.S.R.
Date and place of her birth - 29th October I892, at Simpolatine, Siberia. -

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J.H.Booth
Director of Criminal Intelligence.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

D. 691
Date 21/2 27

ES

February 21, 27

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. C.I.D. 834/1925 dated February 10, and in reply to inform you that there is nothing of a detrimental nature known in Shanghai against the character of Mrs. K.N. Sedanova, a Russian national, at present residing at No. 23 Linda Terrace, Avenue Joffre, who is desirous of entering the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) E.I.M. Barrett.

Commissioner of Police.

Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.

D. 691

Shanghai Municipal Police.

B 3184
21-2-27

Intelligence Office *Station.*

February 20, *192*7

REPORT ON Application of Mrs. K.N. Sedanova to enter the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Made by D.I.Yorke *Forwarded by* J.H. Givens C.D.I.

Sir,

There is nothing of a detrimental nature known in Shanghai against the character of Mrs. K.N. Sedanova, a Russian national, at present residing at No.23 Linda Terrace, Avenue Joffre, who is desirous of entering the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

R.W. Yorke.
D. I.

D. C. I.

R.
as above

D. 691

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C/P

File No. B4/184

REFERENCE SLIP FROM COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

TO:	TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C.P.	Supt. (South)	For necessary action
A.C.P. (S)	Supt. (North)	Draft reply ✓
,, (C)	C.I. i/c C.	Furnish data
,, (T)	,, ,, L.	Investigate and report
,, (R)	,, ,, S.	Note and file
,, (M)	,, ,, W.	Note and return
2/ ,, (F)	,, ,, Depot.	Report present status
Registrar (M/C)	Insp. ,, H.	Submit recommendation
D.C.I. ✓	,, ,, H.R.	For further report
C.R.	,, ,, W.H.	For opinion
Prosecuting Solicitor	,, ,, Y.	Reply to writer direct
Storekeeper	,, ,, B.W.	See me in re:
Chief Supt.	,, ,, G.R.	
Supt. (General Office)	,, ,, N.S.R.	
Gaol Supt.	,, ,, P.R.	
	Trooper Sub-Inspr.	

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:—
(Headquarters only)

INITIALS	C. P.	FOR FILE	C. P.
	D. C. P.		D. C. P.
DATE 16/2/27		DATE	

(For Headquarters' use only)

Note:—Memo. to C. Is, etc., No. 188 must always be complied with.

D691

HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
C.I.D. No. B5184
Date 16/2/27

No. C.I.D. 334/I925.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

10th February, I927.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Europe-Asia Trading Company of this Colony have applied for passport facilities for Mrs K.A. Sedanova of 23 Lauda Terrace, Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, a Russian national, to come to this Colony in the capacity of dressmaker to Madame Flint of the abovementioned company.

I shall be pleased if you will inform me if anything is known against Mrs Sedanova.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Director of Criminal Intelligence.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

D-701

[illegible] O. D.70I

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 701
Date 17 - 12 - 29.

December I7, 9

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3683 dated December 6, I929, regarding the whereabouts of Lu Wei Chuang (   ) and his wife Chen Shu Ju (   ), who are reported to be connected with the Mao Tsung Trading Co., Kobe, Japan, and to inform you that exhaustive enquiries have been made, but no trace can be found of these people in Shanghai. Efforts to locate them are being continued, and any fresh information obtained will be communicated to you in due course.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Rea

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. File No. TH
No. I. Q. D. 701
Date 17-12-29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

S. B. Chinese Section. December 14th, 1929.

Re' Lu Wei Chuang & wife-Chen Shu Ju.

Sir,

Reference to the attached, inquiries so far have failed to locate these persons Lu Wei Chuang (呂渭川) and his wife Chen Shu Ju (陳淑[illegible]) here. J.C.D.I. Nakagawa has made inquiries at the Japanese Consulate but they have no record of the above persons at the Consulate.

Officer i/c
Special Branch,

J. Prince
C. D. I.

Reg.
Please draft reply to
Consul-General for Netherlands
giving the substance of the
above report.
16/12/29.

NERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
OR MIDDEN-CHINA.
L. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3683.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 701.
Date. 8.12.29.

SHANGHAI, 6 December 1929.

Sir,

× With Chinese Sect.

× With reference to my letter of 27 November 1929, No.3598, concerning Lu Wei Chuang (呂渭川) and his wife Chen Shu Ju (陳淑如), I have the honour to inform you that I am now in receipt of information from the Netherlands Consulate General at Hongkong that the District Magistrate at Amoy issued passports 880 and 881 to the Chinese woman Tan Siok Zoo (陳淑如) aged 22 years and to her so called husband Loo Boh Chong (呂慕宗), aged 29 years.

There exists no doubt but that Tan Siok Zoo is the same as Chen Shu ju, and that Loo Boh Chong is the same as Lu Mao Tsung, who in my letter referred to above I supposed to be the same as Lu Wei Chuang.

They presented their passports to the Netherlands Consulate General at Hongkong, who refused to give them a visa. As the Netherlands Indian Immigration authorities have been warned against these persons, it is not likely that they will enter Netherlands East India, and I would be much obliged to be informed of their whereabouts in case they return to Shanghai.

At the time they gave their address as : Hotel Tonshin (東昇旅館) room 31.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Consul General.

The Director of Criminal Investigations,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

Chinese Section
For attention please
9/12/29

ERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
R MIDDEN-CHINA.
EL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

HANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 701
ate. 28. 11. 29.

No. 3598.

SHANGHAI, 27th November 1929.

Sir,

On about the 10th instant Lu Wei Chuang (呂渭川) and his wife Chen Shu Ju (陳淑如) applied to this Consulate for a visa for the Netherlands East Indies. The man said to be owner of the Mao Tsung Trading Co., Sannomiya-cho 3-chome No.33, Kobe. The fact that their passports were issued by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu and not by the Chinese Consul General at Kobe seemed suspicious to me, so that I asked my colleague in the latter city for particulars. I am informed now that the Mao Tsung Trading Co. was founded in Kobe in March 1928 by a certain Lu Mao Tsung. This man embezzled Yen 70,000.- from various banks and firms and fled to China in July of this year. Perhaps Lu Mao Tsung and Lu Wei Chuang are the same person.

The two applicants for visas were at the time accompanied by a Japanese Ro Shiki Ki (侶式期郎) or in Chinese Lu Suh Chi Lang, who had a passport, issued by the Governor of Hyogo Prefecture (Kobe) in the course of this year, and said to be a nephew of Lu Wei Chuang.

It further appears that Ro Shiki Ki and Lu Mao Tsung are brothers, natives of Formosa and Japanese subjects.

If the Police should know something about the whereabouts of these people at Shanghai I should be glad to be informed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

The Director of Criminal Investigations,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D REGISTRY
No. B. 2097
Date 13. 11. 29

November 13, 29

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.3387 dated November 8, 1929, and in reply to inform you that there is nothing in Municipal Police records against Mr. Lu Wei-chuang (呂渭川) and his wife Chen Shu-ju (陳淑如), the information sheets concerning whom are returned herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul-General for Netherlands,
SHANGHAI

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

P.B. Chinese Section.

November II, 1929.

Applicant for Passport Vises.

Sir,

Reference to the attached, inquiries show that there is nothing in S. M. Police records, or otherwise known to us against the persons Wei Chuang Lu (呂渭川), and Shu Ju Chen (陳淑如).

Mr. Sih
usual letter

Prince
C. D. I.

A. C. P. Pol'.

NERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
OOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D REGISTRY
No. 3. 2097
Date 9. 11. 29.

No. 3387.

m Mr. Lu Wei Chuang &
e Chen Shu-ju.

SHANGHAI, 8th November 1929.

Sir,

I should feel greatly obliged if you would kindly find out whether anything is known from a point of view of politics or of morals against the persons mentioned in the attached information sheets. They have applied to this Consulate for a visè to the Netherlands Indies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Vice Consul.

The Director of Criminal Investigation,
S.M.P.,
SHANGHAI.

AC (Pol)
Seen
9/11

Chinese Section,
For attention please
9/11/29

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, December 4, 1929.

To C.D.I. Prince.

There is no record of Ko Shiki Ki at the Japanese Consulate and his whereabouts are unknown at present. The Consular authorities have not been informed of the embezzlement of Yen 70,000.00 by Lu Lao Tsung, who fled to China in July this year. The Chief of Police requests that the Japanese be arrested should he appear again at the Netherlands Consulate.

S. Nakagawa

C.D.I.

-Generaal Der Nederlander
Voor Midden-China.
Tel. A.D.Hollandia.

Shanghai 27th Nov. 1929.

No. 3598.

-C-O-P-Y -

Sir,

On about the 10th instant Lu Wei Chuang (呂渭川) and his wife Chen Shu Ju (陳淑如) applied to this Consulate for a visa for the Netherlands East Indies. The man said to be owner of the Mao Tsung Trading Co.,Sannomiya-Cho 3 Chome No.33, Kobe. The fact that their passports were issued by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu and not by the Chinese Consul General at Kobe seemed suspicious to me, so that I asked my colleague in the latter city for particulars. I am informed now that the Mao Tsung Trading Co. was founded in Kobe in March 1928 by a certain Lu Mao Tsung. This man embezzled Yen 70,000.-from various banks and firms and fled to China in July of this year. Perhaps Lu Mao Tsung and Lu Wei Chuang are the same person.

The two applicants for vises were at the time accompanied by a Japanese Ro Shiki Ki (侶式期郎) or in Chinese Lu Suh Chi Lang, who had a passport, issued by the Governor of Hyogo Prefecture (Kobe) in the course of this year,and said to be a nephew of Lu Wei Chuang.

It further appears that Ro Shiki Ki and Lu Mao Tsung are brothers, natives of Formosa and Japanese subjects.

If the police should know something about the whereabouts of these people at Shanghai I should be glad to be informed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

The Director of Criminal Investigation.
Shanghai Municipal Council.
SHANGHAI.

Consul General.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

GHAI MUNICIPAL P
& S. B. REGS.
S. B. D. 701
5-12-30.

No. 3870.

SHANGHAI, 4-12-1930.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.S.B. D.701 dated the 3rd instant regarding three Chinese Lady teachers and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

File

S.B. D.701

[illegible]
& S. B. REGS
S. B. D. 701.
e 3 - 12 - 30.

December 3, 30.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 3674, dated November 24, 1930, I have to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against the following persons:-

Mrs. Yang-Chi-ming (楊啟明)
Miss Ting Yun Tsing (丁韻清)
Miss Chen Shu Yu (陈淑玉),

who have applied to your Consulate for a visê to the Netherlands Indies.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

TPGivens
Officer i/c Special Branch

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI [illegible]
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 701
Date 26-11-30

SULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3674.

SHANGHAI, 24th November 1930.

Visum Mrs. Yang Chi-ming ✓
Miss Ting Yun Tsing. ✓
& Miss Chen Shu Yü — D.701
*

Sir,

I should feel greatly obliged if you would kindly find out whether anything is known from a point of view of politics or of morals against the persons mentioned in the attached information sheets. They have applied to this Consulate for a visè to the Netherlands Indies.

* Sir,
File D. 701 on Miss Chen Shu Yu attached.
No record on others.
26/11.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

Sir/
Nothing is known in this Office against Mrs. Yang Chi-ming, Miss Ting Yun Tsing and Miss Chen Shu Yu, Enquiries show that the last named ~~person~~ is a totally different person to Miss Chen Shu Yu who forms the subject of file D. 701.
J.B.R. 3/12/30.

R.C.Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

D.I. S.I.,
For attention please.
26:11.30.

AAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.3804.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 701.
Date 27-12-29

SHANGHAI, 27th December 1929.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, No.I.O.D.701, regarding Lu Wei Chuang and his wife Chen Shu Ju, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Vice-Consul
for Consul-General.

The Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

D-702

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, 29·11·29, 19

To Chinese Section

Please note contents of attached letter I anticipating leftist propaganda.

JR

Noted :-

Information conveyed to Staff for necessary attention

Information also conveyed to I.S staff although contents of letter are too vague to prove useful.

JR 2·12·29

2/12/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 702.
Date 28-11-29

November 27, 29.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 26 requesting assistance from the Municipal Police in suppressing the activities of certain reactionaries, who are in the habit of fabricating rumours defamatory to the National Government, and to prevent the circulation of propaganda in the form of literature prepared by these parties, and to inform you in reply that the matter is now receiving attention.

Yours faithfully,

Lea

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Mr. Showin Wetzen Hsu,
President Shanghai Provisional Court.

C.D.I. Robertson,
For attention

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. D. 702
Date 27-11-29.

Translation.

Shanghai ~~Provisional Court~~,
Shanghai, November 1929.

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have received a letter from the Kiangsu Bureau of Foreign Affairs quoting Secret Instruction No.2759 received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs quoting Instruction No.894 received from the National Government quoting letter from the Central Executive Committee of the Koumingtang Party in China stating as follows:-

> "It is found that the Reactionary Party has lately appeared in different places using the name of the Koumingtang Joint Associations or the Koumingtang Bureaus in a certain place in defaming the Central Government with a view to disturb the minds of the populace and bring trouble to the Government. This should be strictly prohibited. At our 35th Meeting held it is decided that the Government be requested to forward a circular telegram to the Military and political Organs in the whole Country for their strict and secret prohibitions of the reactionary printed matters without letting them to have the same secretly distributed and for strict punishments to be meted out to those reactionaries without letting them to start rumours gagin to disturb the minds of the populace. At the same time we will also

forward a circular telegram to the whole of the Koumingtang Members and the people for their assistance in doing away with the reactionary movements. It is requested that the matter be dealt with accordingly."

"This should be done accordingly. Apart from forwarding a reply and having separate instructions issued, you are hereby secretly instructed to execute accordingly and issue orders in turn for its strict and secret prohibitions and for punishments to be meted out."

"Apart from submitting a ~~report~~ reply and having ~~separate~~ separate instructions issued, you are hereby instructed in turn for strict and secret investigations and apprehensions."

"You, President of the Shanghai Provisional Court, are requested to execute accordingly."

In consequence of the above, you are requested to give order for strict and secret investigations and apprehensions to be made.

Showin Wetzen Hsu,

President.

D-703

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. OFD No. 703.
Date 29.-11.-29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

November 27, 1929.

Public Advertising Boards of the Public Utility Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Public advertising boards for the use of merchants have been erected by the Public Utility Bureau on sites adjoining or abutting the following points on outlying Roads.-

1. Great Western Road - in a field opposite the Kuang Hua University (beyond the railway crossing).
2. Hungjao Road and Fraser Road corner.
3. Hungjao Road and Keswick Road corner.
4. Hungjao Road and Avenue Haig corner
5. Chung Shan Road at Hungjao Road crossing.

In the cases of 1 and 5 there is no encroachment on S.M.C. land, but the other sites, owing to the absence of boundary stones, are to me doubtful in this respect. The question, however, could easily be settled by a P.W.D. representative.

While these boards are primarily for advertising at a fee by merchants, it is known that similar boards in Woosung and Nantao areas are occasionally made use of by the Kuomintang for the purpose of exhibiting propaganda posters, and no doubt we can look to seeing the sins of the foreigner enumerated on these new boards ere long.

Thos Robertson
C. D. I.

Officer-in-charge,
Special Branch.

C.I.
Information
Scares
27/11 a/s.C.I.

A/D.C.I. Information
27:11:'29.

Copy to Secretary - Sent 29/11.

NOV 27 1929

Memorandum.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,
POLITICAL BRANCH, (C.I.D.)

Tel: No. 12060 November 27, 1929

To Intelligence Section,

Information has been received from a reliable source that hoardings have been erected on Hungjao Road at (1) the corner of Avenue Haig and (2) opposite Mr Tucker's house. Please ascertain confidentially the parties responsible for the erection of these hoardings, the object for which they have been put up, and whether the erection of them has

resulted in any encroachment-
on the Municipal road.

D-705

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 23. 11. 29
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FILE No. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 705.
Date. 29. 11. 29.

Sir,

The 14.000.000 Roubles were auctioned in Messrs L. Moore & Co.'s premises, Kiangse Road at 10 a.m. on November 23. Dr. Kornet, a naturalised American of Russian origin, residing at 18 Carter Road, purchased them for $6.00. They were put into auction by a Chinese.

H. Robertson
D. I.

A/D. C. I.

23:11:29.

Ch. Information
25/11

NOV 2[illegible] 1929

Vremia" of Oct. 23,

I4.000.000 Roubles to be auctioned off.

At one of the Auction rooms to-day bonds to the value of I4.000.000 Roubles of the "Freedom Loan", which had been ordered by the Kerensky Government in America and circulated as paper currency in Siberia in I9I9, together with some "Kerensky" notes, will be sold. Former values have been put for auction by Chinese.

The bonds of 200 Roubles each, represent a good sized bale, being tied together.

F. 201
T.H. 1000-3-30.

[illegible] 10. S/80/94, 95

C. I. D. REGISTRY

FILE No. D/6.

SUBJECT:

[illegible]

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
	6-6-30.

D-707

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 707
Date 29-11-29

File No.
Foreign Section Station,
Date November 27, 1929.

Subject (in full) Report on Lecture titled the "Status of Shanghai" delivered by Dr. C.L. Hsia at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. on the evening of November 26, 1929.

Made by D.S. O'Neill. *Forwarded by* T.P.Givens A.C.

This lecture if such it might be called was given before a mixed audience of foreigners and Chinese, who were given an opportunity to question the speaker at the conclusion of the lecture on the various points raised.

Dr. Hsia in opening his address dwelt some time on the origin of the Settlement, quoting freely from the early treaties and pointed out that in analysing these treaties there were no legal grounds for the foundation of the Settlement. The speaker then traced the rise of the original Settlement which was controlled by a Committee of Roads and Jetties for approximately 10 years till in 1854 the Shanghai Municipal Council as it is known today was inaugurated with the consent of the Ministers at Peking, but without the sanction of the Chinese Government which Dr. Hsia states shows that the Settlement as it now functions is independent of both the Chinese and Foreign Governments and here asks whether it is a sovereign state. To more clearly point this out he made reference to the May 30th incident, when the Diplomatic body at Peking sent a commission to inquire into that affair and which subsequently as a result of these inquiries ordered that the then commissioner of Police and Inspt. Everson be dispensed with. The Municipal Council, Dr. Hsia points out in defying these orders clearly showed its independence of the Diplomatic Body and how much more is this the case in dealing with the Chinese Authorities who have no redress for any action of the Municipal Council detrimental to the Chinese.

From the above reasoning the lecturer then spoke of the unfair discrimination between foreigners and Chinese in the Settlement and went over the well trodden paths of everyday

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

-- 2 --

Made by Forwarded by

Chinese propaganda against the foreigner making mention of the privileges such as parks: hospitals: libraries: etc., which the foreigner enjoys but which the Chinese are barred from. It is here that Dr. Hsia either deliberately or otherwise made a number of false statements with reference to these same privileges possibly thinking that as some of his arguments are sound and "were accepted by liberal minded men at the Kyoto Conference" that these latter statements would be accepted as conclusive, which is often the case. Especially would those not acquainted with local conditions readily acquiese to Dr. Hsia's astute propaganda for the early rendition of the Settlement following the abolition of extraterritoriality.

It is significant to note that he made no reference to the Provisional Court or its functions and it is only to be assumed that he refrained from doing so as he feared that certain questions would be brought up by the attendance which might well tax the ingenuity of the lecturer to answer satisfactorily.

D. M. Krall
D. S.

A.R. 28/29.

D.C.I.
Dr Hsia has published a book in the same sense. I don't think any action is called for

NOV 28 1929

A/D. C. I.

No actn
Recd
29/11

C.R.
Information. Appears to have been political propaganda but I do not think we can do anything beyond perhaps warning the foreigners in charge of Y.M.C.A. that political meetings are not usually allowed & asking them to be careful
28/11
A/D.C.I.

THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1929.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 707
Date 29. 11. 29.

LECTURE AT FOREIGN "Y"

"Status of Shanghai" is the titl of a lecture to be given by Dr C.L. Hsia tonight at 9 p.m., at th Foreign Y.M.C.A. Dr. Hsia's rece book on this subject has been a ready widely appreciated by peopl who view this question from quit different angles. He has just returned from the Conference o Pacific Relations at Kyoto, wher the matter was viewed in the ligh of his special contribution. Dr Hsia's proposals have been char acterised as among the most con structive yet put forward for the solution of this complex proble The lecture will be open to th public.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 26.11.29

H.R. D.I.

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Foreign Section,
Please arrange to have this meeting attended.

26.11.29.

D-708

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 708
Date 29.11.29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

November 28, 1929.

Sir,

It appears from enquiries made that Hsu Fu, the Commissioner of Finance of the Chinese Municipality is undertaking the organisation of a Chinese Municipal Bank but there is little hope of its being a sucess and it is doubtful whether he can induce the public to subscribe to the $3,000,000 Debenture Bonds to be raised by the Municipality, owing to the war situation. It is reported that although the Chinese merchants of various classes have agreed to contribute $1,200,000, not a cent has yet been received. Until the financial situation shows signs of improvement, nothing can be done towards the securing of a house in Tientsin Road and other preparations.

I

IV
Information
28/11
a/D.O.

Clerical Assistant.

Officer i/c

S.B. II

NOV 28 1929

The establishment of a
municipal Bank comes within
the scheme to lay out in Kiangwan
~~district~~ an administration area,
although the original idea was
that the bank would be accommodated
in the building which it was proposed
should be erected in that area.
Activities in connexion with the
scheme are being watched by this
office

FR

III 28/11/29

A/D.C. I, Information

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D.........
Date..........

November 23, 1929. Morning translation.

CHINESE MUNICIPALITY ESTABLISHING A BANK

The Min Kuo Pao and the other local newspapers publish the following article:-

The Shanghai (Chinese Territory) Municipality is making preparations to establish a City Bank. It is reported that the Bank will be inaugurated in January, next Year, and that it will be located on Tientsin Road.

D.C.I.'s remark:
Enquiries
(Sd.) R.C.A.

D-751

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. a D. 751
Date 29-12-29

December 28, 9

Dear Colonel,

JOSEPH JACOB ZEBROVSKY.

Further to my letter of December 18 on the above subject, Zebrovsky alias Jebrovsky, who is identical with Brin, Senior, arrived in Canton from Vladivostock in the latter part of 1926, and was accompanied by two of his sons. Shortly afterwards Brin was appointed military and political adviser to General Tang Sheng Chih, and his sons were engaged as military instructors in the Koumintang army. It was considered in Soviet circles that Comrade Zebrovsky alias Brin, who is a member of the Comintern, would be appointed successor to Borodin in China, but he failed to secure the position in consequence of a breach which occurred between the Koumintang and its Soviet allies in 1927.

The sons of Zebrovsky alias Jebrovsky passed through Shanghai on July II, 1929 on the s.s. "Mondego" en route from Canton to Vladivostock.

As requested I enclose herewith two extra copies of the photographs of Zebrovsky.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E.,

Photos enclosed.
O.A.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 737
Date 27-12-29

File No.

REPORT

Foreign Section Station,

Date. December 24, 1929.

Subject (in full) Joseph Jacob Zebrovsky, alias Jebrovsky ~~alias Brin.~~

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff. Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.D.I.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter from Lieut Colonel G.H.R. Holland, dated December 21, 1929, inquiries go to show that Comrade Joseph Jacob Zebrovsky alias Jebrovsky, who is identical with Brin, the elder, arrived in Canton from Vladivostok together with his 2 sons at the end of 1926 and shortly afterwards was appointed military and political adviser to General Tang Sheng Chih, while his sons were appointed military instructors in General Tang Sheng Chih's Army. Comrade Zebrovsky alias Brin, who is a member of Comintern, was considered by Soviet circles as a possible successor to Borodin in China. The fact that Soviet Advisers were dismissed by General Chiang Kai Shek prevented this and he left Hankow for U.S.S.R. in Borodin's party. His sons left Canton in the s.s. "Mondego" for Vladivostok via Shanghai leaving the latter port on July 11, 1929.

V. Ovsiannikoff
D. S.

24/12/29

A/D. C. I.

Reg. Please draft reply to Colonel Holland's letter forwarding above information and photographs!

24/12/29

MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. a D. 751
Date 22-12-29

SECRET

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai,
21, December 1929.

My dear Aiers,

Many thanks for your letter No. D751 of the 18th December, 1929, with which you kindly sent me some particulars ~~of~~ and the photograph of Comrade Joseph Jacob Zebrovsky, alias Jebrovsky. The photograph makes it clear that this man is identical with the Soviet Agent who was in Hankow in 1927 under the name of Brin, the elder, and who appeared in a group photograph taken at Hankow in that year with General Tang Sheng Chih and others. Would you very kindly let me have two more copies of Zebrovsky's photograph and also any information of interest which you may have about Brin the elder.

Yours sincerely,

C.H.R. Hall

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

A.C. (Pol)
Please prepare
21/12

Supt. R.H. photos
Re: [illegible]
21/12

2 copies attached
22/12/29

Foreign Section,
For attention please.
J.G. 22/12/29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. a D. 751
Date 19.12.29

December 18, 9

Dear Colonel,

JOSEPH JACOB ZEBROVSKY

See I.O. 7870.

With reference to your letter of December 10, enquiries show that Comrade J.J. Zebrovsky alias Jebrovsky, former military adviser to General Tang Sheng Chih, departed from Hankow in Borodin's party for the U.S.S.R. at the end of 1927, since when nothing further has been heard about him. I attach herewith a photograph of Zebrovsky, which was taken during his sojourn in China.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E.,

Photograph enclosed.
O.A.
19.12.29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I.a D. 751.

Date 17..12..29.

REPORT

Foreign Section. Station,

Date December 17, 1929.

Subject (in full) Joseph Jacob Zebrovsky alias Jebrovsky.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff. Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.D.I.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter from Lieut. Colonel G.H.R. Halland dated December 10, 1929, inquiries go to show that Comrade Joseph Jacob Zebrovsky alias Jebrovsky, former Military Adviser to General Tang Sheng Chih at Hankow, left the latter city for the U.S.S.R. in company with Borodin at the end of 1927 since which time no further information has been received concerning him.

Attached is photograph of J.J. Zebrovsky alias Jebrovsky which was taken while he was military adviser of the U.S.S.R. in China.

File attached.

AL. 14/12

V. Ovsiannikoff

D. S.

A/D. C. I.

Reg.

Please draft reply.

17/12/29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. D. 751.
Date 11-12-29.

SECRET

H.B.M.Consulate-General,
Shanghai,
10th December 1929.

My dear Aires,

Would you very kindly let me know whether you have any information as to the present whereabouts and recent movements of a Russian Communist named Josef Jacob ZEBROVSKY, whose name was found in a list of Russian Communists taken from the Registration Book of the Soviet Consulate in Canton for 1926-27. Any further information which you may have regarding this individual would also be of interest.

Yours sincerely,

C.H.R. Hall

R.C.Aires Esq.,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

Foreign Section,
For careful investigation and report please.
11/12/29

Incorporated.
19-12-29.

D. 751.

C. I. D.
No. 7870
23/5/27.

Extract from SUSPECT LIST NO.1 dated 19.5.27 (File No.I.O.7922)

See D. 751.

J.-1. JEBROVITCH.

A Russian Jew. Military advisor to General Tang Sheng Chih at Hankow. Reported to be a prominent member of the Third International and to have aspirations of succeeding Borodin as the Chief Soviet representatuve in China. Has two sons who are serving as instructors with Tang Sheng Chih's troops.

Extract from SUSPECT LIST NO.1 dated 19.5.27 (File No.I.O.7922)

J.-1. JEBROVITCH.

A Russian Jew. Military advisor to General Tang Sheng Chih at Hankow. Reported to be a prominent member of the Third International and to have aspirations of succeeding Borodin as the Chief Soviet representatuve in China. Has two sons who are serving as instructors with Tang Sheng Chih's troops.

D. 7581.

4870
8/5/27

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Intelligence Office Station.

April 27, 1927.

REPORT ON Comrade Jebrovitch

Made by P.C.S.Kedrolivansky *Forwarded by* T.P.Givens C.D.O.

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith three different pictures containing a photograph of a Russian named Jebrovitch, a Russian Jew, who is a military advisor to General Tang Sung Tse (唐生智).

Jebrovitch is prominent member of the 3rd International and aspires to succeed Borodin as the representative of that body in China. Jebrovitch has two sons who are ~~also~~ serv~~ed~~ing as instructors under Gen. Tang Sung Tse.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

V. Kedrolivansky
P. C. S.

D.C.I.

D-752

D-752

O. D.752

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 752
Date 29. 1. 30.

January 29, 30.

Dear Colonel,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated December 10, 1929, and to inform you that inquiries made have failed to locate a publication in Nanking or elsewhere in China known as the "Far Eastern Information Bureau Bulletin".

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. Col.G.H.R. Halland,O.B.E.,

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 28. 1. 30

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL.
FILE NO. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 752.
Date. 29. 1. 30.

Sir,

Inquiries made in connection with the attached have failed to locate a publication in Nanking or elsewhere in China known as the "Far Eastern Information Bureau Bulletin."

HR

H. Robertson.
D. I.

A/D. C. I.

28:1:'30.

Miss T.

Copy to Col. H.
(Mr Blackburn) or Short
letter. 29/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. a D. 752
Date 11-12-29.

SECRET

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai,

10th December 1929.

My dear Aiers,

I should be very grateful if you would kindly let me know the aims of the "Far Eastern Information Bureau Bulletin" of Nanking, and who are responsible for its publication. Any further information of interest that you may be able to collect with regard to its publication will also be welcome.

Yours sincerely,

G.H.R. Hall

R.C. Aiers Esq.,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

Foreign Section,
For investigation and report please,
11/12/29

D-755

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY.
No. I. O. D. 758
Date 12.12.29

~~Foreign Section~~ Station,
Date December 11, 1929.

Subject (in full) Departure of Suspected Criminal Gang for Hongkong.

Made by D.I. Robertson. Forwarded by

Information has been received that the following suspected criminals left Shanghai in the "Lushan Maru" on November 25.

Yoskovitch alias Itskovitch, Polish citizen.(Previously charged).

Harry Barr, German Eurasian, Mother Chinese, speaks Mandarin and acts as interpreter for his associates.

These two men were joined by the following persons who left Shanghai some few days later in a ship, the name of which is unknown to us:

A. Tolokonsky alias Arbenin, alias Shurka nickname "Solnishko" Russian.

A. Tsagarelli, alias Sandro, Russian, was arrested on October 16, for being a member of a gang of criminals.(Dismissed).

K. Sasovin, alias "Kotik" Russian.

Wong Shi San, Resides in Shanghai and is a native of Hankow.

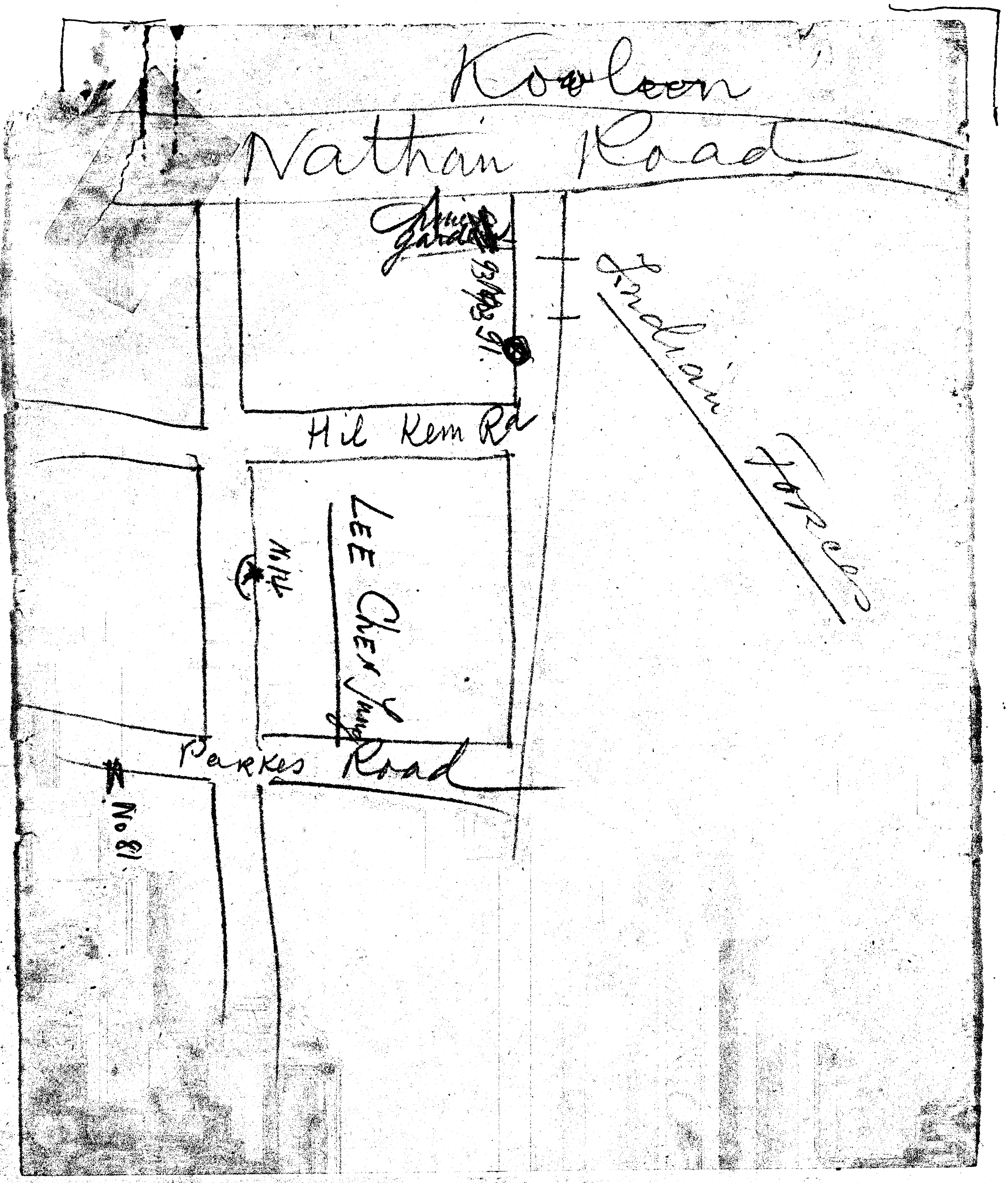
It is reported that on the arrival of the above mentioned gang in Hongkong they intend to join up with a group of Chinese the head of which is one Lee Tsun Yung (李春榮), 14, Kwei Chung Pau Ling Street (宮中保靈街) 2nd floor. Lee is reported to operate three houses in Hongkong for the use of the gang. The location of these houses is given in the attached sketch. It is further reported that when the gang operate in Canton they frequent the following places: Toyo Hotel (Japanese), Asia Hotel, Eastern Hotel, Western Hotel. The activities of these persons are alleged to be criminal and possibly political.

A. Robertson
D. I.

A/D. C. I. I suggest the attached prepared copies be forwarded to Hongkong

Lee Tsun Yung,
14, Kwei Chung Pao
Ling Street,
(2nd Floor)
Yu Moo Dee,
Hongkong.

香港油麻地官冲
保靈街拾四号
弍楼
李春榮


Kowloon
Nathan Road
garden
Indian Forces
Hil Kem Rd
LEE Chen Jung
No 14
Parkes Road
No 81

B. D. 755
31 5 37

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, MAY 30, 1937

TOLOKONSKY IS HELD ON SUSPICION

Third Suspect In Fake Platinum Deal Up Before Court

A. Tolokonsky, 50-year-old unemployed Russian, arrested on Friday morning in the French Concession by Detective Sub-Inspector V. S. Bebenin in connection with the attempt of two other alleged confidence men to defraud Ismer and Company of $20,000 on a fake platinum deal, was brought before Judge Dzien in the First Special District Court on a writ of detention yesterday morning.

No evidence was presented against Tolokonsky with the exception of evidence of arrest. Then the prosecution asked that the accused be detained until next Wednesday, June 2, and brought up before the court with W. Adamsky, 48, Pole, and C. F. Denisoff, alias M. V. Polansky, 54, Russian, also held on a writ of detention in connection with the case.

Formal charges will be framed against Adamsky and Denisoff at the next hearing, while it was not decided yesterday whether Tolokonsky would be charged as an accomplice or not.

Police are now in possession of evidence that the platinum that the men were going to sell to Ismer and Company, is really antimony. A clever trick was pulled on Mr. P. Halle, manager of Ismer and Company at the end of March. Some antimony apparently being shown to him. He took samples of it and put into a small packet. This packet was switched for real platinum, behind his back, while the antimony was sealed and deposited in a bank.

The men have already managed to obtain over $5,000 from Ismer and Company as an advance on the "platinum."

7069

R.
D. 755

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, May 28, 1937 31 5 37

Platinum Proves To Be Antimony

Reports On Analyses Show Cleve[illegible] Fraud By Foreigners

The case of Detective Sub-Inspector V. S. Bebenin of the Central Crime Branch of the S.M.P. against three men suspected of conspiring to defraud C. Ismer and Co. of some $20,000 by selling the firm antimony which they claimed to be platinum ore was practically completed today with the receipt of two reports on analyses. The third suspect. A. G. Tolokonsky, was arrested at 6:45 o'clock this morning in a Frenchtown boarding house. Although evidence against him weak, he is held on a writ of detention.

Toward the end of March of this year S. Adamsky. Pole, told C. Ismer and Co. that a friend of his named Denisoff had platinum ore for sale smuggled out of Russia. The firm promised to buy it tests proved the platinum genuine and took sample of the ore, locking the rest up in a bank. The samples were sent to Japan and Germany for tests. Detective Sub-Inspector got wind of the deal, suspected that genuine platinum had been exchanged for the samples by the clever confidence men and warned the firm, which unfortunately had already advanced more than $5000 on the platinum.

Adamsky and Denisoff were arrested and the "platinum" taken from the bank to be tested by the Shanghai Chemical Laboratory. Today it was reported that the "platinum" was merely antimony. Almost at the same time a wireless message was received from Germany announcing that tests of samples showed the ore to be 75.4 platinum, proving a fraud was being perpetrated.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. a D. 755.
Date 27-12-29.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS
HONG KONG.

18th December, 1929.

Sir,

Re. Russian and Polish suspected criminals.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th Dec, 1929, and in reply, to inform you that the matter will receive attention.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant

King
Captain Superintendent of Police

27/12

The Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. a D. 755
Date 12-12-29.

December 12, 9.

Director of Criminal Investigation,
Hongkong.

Sir,

C. A/1084/90

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a Police Report concerning certain criminals who are supposed to be operating in Hongkong Canton and the South.

* See also D.1093.

*Tsagarelli, alias Sandro was arrested here with two other males and three females for being in possession of a large quantity of silk goods obviously the proceeds of shoplifting, but were not convicted as no complainants could be found locally. It is presumed he and the others have gone to Hongkong to dispose of the goods which we suspect was stolen from various ports on the China Coast, Harbin and Mukden.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours obedient servant,

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

D-757

Memorandum.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,
POLITICAL BRANCH, (C.I.D.)

Tel: No. 12060, December 11 1929

To Foreign Section,

Please verify the following report and ascertain details:

A Japanese ship arrived from Japan on the afternoon of December 11th with a thousand boxes of ammunition and 12 field guns. As no huchow has been issued in connection with the landing of these munitions, they are being kept on board the ship. Efforts are being made to have them transfered to the S.M.R. Station for storage until a decision is reached as to what will be done with them.

Please see attached reports re arrival of arms by "Claus Rickmers" and the "Tain Maru"

Recd

A Robertson
D.I.

A/D.C.I. Information and favour of return.

J.P.G. 11/12/29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
D. REGISTRY
No. I. a. D. 757
Date 12.12.29

REPORT

Foreign Section Station,

Date December 11, 1929.

Subject (in full) Arms for the Nationalist Government.

Made by Temp. Cl. Ass't Cook. Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.D.I.

The following arms, etc., which were brought in the German steamer "Claus Rickmers," were unloaded at Woosung on December 10th and were originally intended to be dispatched to Nanking by the S.N. Railway, but, owing to the present political unrest, were delivered to the arsenal at Lunghwa.

4	cases	Howitzers.
378	"	Munitions.
8	"	Machine guns and accessories.
7	"	Gas protection implements.
1	case	Field glasses.
1	"	Leather carbine shoe.

John P. Cook
T. C. A.

A.R. 11/12/29

A/D. C. I.

Copy to authorities

11/12

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 757
Date 12.12.29

Foreign Section Station,
Date December 11, 1929.

Subject (in full) Arms for the Nationalist Government.

Made by Temp. Cl. Ass't Cook. *Forwarded by*

The following arms etc. which were brought in the Japanese steamer "Tain Maru" were unloaded on December 10th at the Woosung Wharf, but as no "huchao" has yet been issued, they are being stored in the Customs Munitions godown pending further instructions as to their disposal.

24	[illegible]	Field guns.
38	cases	Field gun accessories.
48	pieces	Ammunition wagons.
21	cases	" " accessories.
6	pieces	Spare wagons.
17	cases	" "
11	"	Saddles.
66	"	Harness.
2	"	Shell making appliances.
6000	"	Shells.
1022	"	Shell accessories.

John P. Cook
T. C. A.

HR. 11/12/29

A/D. C. I.

December 11, 1929.

Arms for the Nationalist Government.

The following arms, etc., which were brought in the German steamer "Claus Rickmers," were unloaded at Woosung on December 10th and were originally intended to be dispatched to Nanking by the S.N. Railway, but, owing to the present political unrest, were delivered to the Arsenal at Lunghwa.

4	cases	Howitzers.
378	"	Munitions.
8	"	Machine guns and accessories.
7	"	Gas protection implements.
1	case	Field glasses.
1	"	Leather carbine shoe.

December 11, 29.

Arms for the Nationalist Government.

The following arms etc. which were brought in the Japanese steamer "Tain Maru" were unloaded on December 10th at the Woosung Wharf, but as no "huchao" has yet been issued, they are being stored in the Customs Munitions godown pending further instructions as to their disposal.

24	pieces	Field guns.
38	cases	Field gun accessories.
48	pieces	Ammunition wagons.
21	cases	" " accessories.
6	pieces	Spare wagons.
17	cases	" "
11	"	Saddles.
66	"	Harness.
2	"	Shell making appliances.
6000	"	Shells.
1022	"	Shell accessories.

D-823

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
S. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 803.
Date 17. 1. 30.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

S. B. Chinese Section.

~~January 10th, 1930.~~

- Soviet Agents -

Sir,

Reference to the attached the subject of Soviet Agents and Communists is a matter which receives our due attention, and necessary action is taken on receipt of reliable information. We have already been apprised of the possibilities of Soviet Agents taking advantage of the disturbances in North China to avail themselves opportunity to come through into China under the cloak of being refugees from the war area. The information given in this Dispatch shews that there is no definite information of the arrival in Shanghai of any of these Soviet Agents. In respect of the above we have no information of any arrivals here and due note will be taken by us of any new arrivals for observation and inquiries regarding their activities in Shanghai.

I beg to suggest that this file be submitted to our Foreign Section for information.

The communication from the Provisional Court is based on the contents of an anonymous letter in all probability written by a Russian who anticipates these soviet movements as the result of the release of a number of "reds" following the conclusion of Sino-Russian negotiations over the Manchurian question

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Foreign Section,
Information. Do you wish to add anything?
10/1/30

C. D. I.

A/D.C.I.
For reply, please see below.
16/1/30

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 14/1/30
~~(C.I.D.) Office Notes~~

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
File No. S. 1, D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 803.
Date 17. 1. 30.

Sir,

The arrival of Soviet Agents in Shanghai seems to be the natural results of the negotiations entered into between the Chinese and Soviet delegates at Nikolsk-Ussurisk on December 3 and later on December 19 or 22 on one of which latter dates a protocol was signed as a preliminary basis for the ending of the Chinese Eastern Railway crisis. One of the conditions in the protocol, which sets January 25 as the date for a formal conference to be held in Moscow, provides for the re-opening of Soviet and Chinese Consulates and trade missions in Soviet Russia and China.

The effect of this is likely to be felt soon in Shanghai and in this connection information has been received that a local Soviet sympathiser has been deputed to find premises suitable for certain Soviet commercial state agencies.

Our records also show that during December 1929 ten Soviet Agents arrived in Shanghai which number includes N. Bourlakoff, Soviet Agent, who was arrested by the Municipal Police on March 16, 1928 for communist activities, subsequently handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety and released from Soochow Jail where he served a sentence of one year's imprisonment.

H. Robertson
D. I.

14.1.30.

A/D. C. I.

No.3292

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 803
Date 7-1-30

Translation.

Shanghai ~~Provisional Court~~,

Shanghai, December 31. 1929.

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have received Secret Instruction No.7868 from the Kiangsu Provincial Government quoting Secret Letter from the Ministr of Interior quoting Secret Instruction received from the Administrative Yuan quoting letter from the Secretariat of the National Government stating as follows:-

> "Regarding the Secret Petition submitted by the Shanghai Special Municipality as forwarded by the Chairman of the National Government, it related to a letter received from one signed Anti-Bolshevik stating that the secret Agents of the Soviets will soon come to Shanghai with the intention to start troubles in Shanghai and Nanking. This has a very grave concern with the peace and order of the districts. Orders have been received for the matter to be sent to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief and the Administrative Yuan for circular orders to issue for investigations and apprehensions. Apart from having separate letters sent out, a copy of the original document is made and forwarded herewith for execution accordingly."
>
> "Apart from having separate instructions issued, a copy of the original document is made and forwarded herewith and

you are hereby instructed to execute accordingly and issue orders in turn to the various Provincial Municipalities for orders to issue for investigations and apprehensions so as to end the troublesome origins."

"Apart from having separate letters sent out, you are requested to issue orders in turn for investigations and apprehensions."

"Apart from replying by letter and having separate instructions issued, a copy of the original document is made and forwarded herewith and you, the Shanghai Provisional Court, are hereby instructed to issue secret orders for strict and secret investigations and apprehensions."

Apart from submitting a reply, a copy of the original document is made and forwarded herewith and you are requested to give order in turn to the various Police Stations for strict and secret investigations and apprehensions so as to end the troublesome origins.

Showin Wetzen Hsu,
President.

Chinese Section,
For thorough investigation and comprehensive report.
7/1/30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. Q. D. 803
Date 23-12-29.

December 2I, 29.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter of December I9, stating that you have received information, through an anonymous letter, that Soviet agents are planning to spread subversive propaganda in Shanghai with a view to creating disturbances, and to state that the matter will receive attention.

Yours faithfully,

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Mr. Showin Wetzen Hsu,
President Shanghai Provisional Court.

逕啓者本日十九
日來函所云
尊處接得匿名
報告関於蘇俄
黨徒籌在上海散
佈煽惑宣傳[illegible]一事
謹悉不勝感謝
関於此事敝處
已令屬下一律
加意防範相
應函覆此致
上海臨时法院院長
[illegible]
十二月廿一日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 803
Date 23-12-29

Translation.

Shangha~~i Provisional Cour~~t,

Shanghai, December 19 1929.

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have received a letter from the Kiangsu Bureau of Foreign Affairs quoting letter from the Shanghai Special Municipality stating as follows:-

"A lett[illegible]ed from one signed Fan-
[illegible](?) states that there
[illegible] coming to Shanghai
[illegible] their names ch-
[illegible] to stir up trouble
[illegible]ndanger the lives of
[illegible] that strict and
[illegible]."

"It is found that
[illegible]tioned in the le-
[illegible] peace
[illegible] cri-
[illegible]th
[illegible] atten-
[illegible]
[illegible] said letter is
[illegible]t of the
[illegible]equested to
[illegible]
[illegible] the said original
[illegible]equested to give
[illegible] paid and adopt

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. a D. 803
Date 23-12-29.

Translation.

Shanghai ~~Provisional Cour~~t,

Shanghai, December 19 1929.

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have received a letter from the Kiangsu Bureau of Foreign Affairs quoting letter from the Shanghai Special Municipality stating as follows:-

> "A letter received from one signed Fan-Poo-R-Hyi-Vee-Khuh(?) states that there are secret detectives coming to Shanghai from Soviet Russia with their names changed with the intention to stir up trouble in the districts and endanger the lives of persons. It is requested that strict and secret attentions be paid."
>
> "It is found that if the various points as mentioned in the letter are correct, it greatly concerns the peace and order of the districts. A copy of the original letter is made and forwarded herewith with the request that strict and secret attentions be paid."
>
> "A copy of the said letter is forwarded herewith and you, President of the Shanghai Provisional Court, are requested to execute accordingly."

Apart from forwarding a reply, a copy of the said original letter is forwarded herewith and you are requested to give order for strict and secret attentions to be paid and adopt precautions at all times so as to curb reactionary movements and safeguard peace.

Showin Wetzen Hsu,
President.

Copy.

Excellency,

I have knowledge that some new Soviet-agents are coming here. Their task is to create disturbances here and at Nanking and also other places. Now they know, that the usual bolshevik-slogans have lost most of their charm. But their interest is less to spread communism as to spread disturbances. So they are supporting every movement which leads to unrest. Naturally the leaders in Moskow cannot send now notorious agents as Borodin has been. So they have found new agents in the persons of such Russians, who had no Communistic connexions before or have been "White" Russians. They are mostly Russians or Russian Jews from the border towns, especially from Kharbin. They have received big sums of money and have all some acknowledged profession. They come here and to Nanking under the pretext to be fugitives from the Russian War in the North. They have all more money to spend than they could have by their previous situation. This is the best sign to recognise them. Some are women. Their leader, who himself, is a prominent bolshevik, is still not here. So you must have a very attentive eye on every Russian newcomer. They may come under a not Russian name. Their presumptive leader will surely come under some German name, and with some false passport.

Your Excellency will kindly excuse me if I write anonymously but my life would be at stake, if the Soviet Spies would know my name. And I know, that there are such Spies even around you.

I have succeeded to make a modest existency for me and my family and all could be lost if the Bolsheviks create new troubles here.

Anti-Bolshevik.

This affair is of far greater importance, than Your Excellency can imagine. The position and even the life of every dignitary and mostly of Yourself is at stake. The care on every Russian "fugitive" from Kharbin especially of who are coming in the next future. Don't let mislead you by any previous position. The Soviet leaders have now expressly chosen persons, whose past and present situation would put the seemingly beyond all suspicion. Enormous sums have been distributed, and terrible catastrophes may ensue. I cannot say more if I will not risk my own and my family's life.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 803.
Date 17. 1. 30.

January 16, 30.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter of December 31, stating that you have received information that Soviet Secret Agents will soon come to Shanghai with the object of creating trouble in Shanghai and Nanking, and to state that this matter is receiving attention.

Yours faithfully,

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Mr. Showin Wetzen Hsu,
President Shanghai Provisional Court,

逕啓者去年十二月卅一号来函云閣下得有報告蘇俄政府將遣人秘密来申將圖在上海及南京進行擾亂治安舉動一事均悉關於此事敝處已通令一體注意相應函覆此致
上海臨时法院々長
代理處長愛士

S. M. Police Headquarters.
January 15th, 1930.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter of December 31, stating that you have received information, ~~(through an anonymous letter,)~~ that Soviet Secret Agents will soon come to Shanghai with the object of creating trouble in Shanghai and Nanking, and to state that this matter is receiving our attention.

Yours faithfully,

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

President:
Shanghai Provisional Court.

A/D.C.I.

I am arranging to comply with your instructions. Will a reply on the above lines be sufficient?

16/1/30

[illegible] Sent

Reg: Please prepare letter

Miss [illegible] please A.C.

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Teleph[illegible] - C. 743.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

14. 1. 1930

A.C.(Pol)

These two report do not agree better combine the two & have a clear file

Chinese Section,
Please comply with A.D.C.I.'s orders.

15:1:'30.

D-814

.GHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, 3/1/ 1929

To C.D.I. Robertson
(Chinese Section)

Please see and note.

Noted
4/1/30
C.D.I.

J.R.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 814.
Date 3 - 1 - 30.

Shanghai, 31st December, 1929.

The Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir,

With reference to our representative's call upon you recently in connection with the trouble we had aboard our s.s. "Luenho" in respect of Tea-boys and their respective Union and Society, we beg to enclose herewith copy of a letter dated 30th instant addressed to us by The Chinese Seamen's Union, which we pass on for your information and files. We would advise that we do not propose taking any action as suggested by them.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the ready response to our request for Police assistance, and for your detailing Inspector Prince and other officers to attend the examination of passes on board our s.s. "Luenho" on the evening of the 19th inst. and for protection in case it became necessary, all of which was, we assure you, greatly appreciated.

With best wishes.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Per pro. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
D. H. Arcott
General Managers, Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.

AGJ/MWH.

Ac Pol. [illegible]
8/1/30

COPY.

中華海員工業聯合總會

信箱一三八一

The Chinese Seamen's Union,
Reorganization Bureau,
No.450, Ju Kiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

上海閘北虬江路四百五十號

30th December, 1929.

The Shipping Manager,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
The Bund, Local.

Dear Sir:

I had come to see you on last Saturday morning concerning the excessive number of tea-boys of s.s. Luen Ho, but I was denied from having this privilege owing to your being busily engaged to other important matters.

In accordance with what we have previously settled those teaboys without "passes" should leave the said ship on the last sail. And according to the report we received, those old teaboys, who are the members of the Union, did leave the ship through our instruction, but the new teaboys who are employed by the money shroff, went back again just before the ship started sailing. Evidently the compradore of the said ship must be responsible for this and its future unfortunate outcome.

We now request you to take adequate action towards this matter immediately as a necessary step in avoiding unexpected trouble and hope you will favour us with a reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) Se-ming Chiu, Secretary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. D. File No. 814.
Date 24.-12.-29.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

S. B. Chinese Section. December 20, 1929.

Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Re' Compradore's Staff on S.S. Luen Wo.

Sir,

Reference to the attached, and in accordance with instructions, I visited the Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd. Office where I interviewed (on Dec.19 a.m.) Mr. Jacobs, and the Manager of the Department Mr. Aucott, regarding trouble among the Compradore's Staff, Waiters &'c, on the s.s. Luen Wo (聯和). Mr. Aucott informed me that they were having some trouble over the extraordinary number of "waiters" "Tea Boys" on the s.s. Luen Wo (聯和), and that he had been approached by one Chui Sze Ming (趨士明), who styled himself "Secretary of the Chinese Seamens' Union Reorganisation Bureau", the offices of which are situated at No.450 Jukong Road, Chapei. This man proposed to go on board the s.s. Luen Wo to settle the trouble among the staff but Mr. Aucott politely and emphatically informed him that his company did not recognise any union, and that his services were not required on the ship. Mr. Aucott informed me that this man's manner was somewhat aggressive, and he expressed, in veiled threats, possibilities of further trouble on the ship. This was evidently an attempt to enforce recognition of the Seamens' Union to which this man belongs and accept his assistance in settling the trouble on the ship. Mr. Aucott further informed me that the registered number of "Waiters" "Tea-Boys" on the ship was 61, and these men have "Passes" bearing their name, photograph, and signature of the Company's Marine Superintendent, Mr. Rolfe, but it was found that altogether there were 137 men who claimed to be "waiters" on the ship, shewing an excess of 76 above the authorised number. The authorised "waiters" "Tea Boys" although recognised by the Company as the Compradore's Staff

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

are not paid by either the company or Compradore, in fact, it is stated, they pay for the previlege of being on the staff by depositing $100/ or $150/ with the Compradore or money shroff.

Of the 61 registered "Waiters" on the ship 38 belong to the Seamens' Union in Jukong Road, 6 belong to a branch of this union in the City, and the remaining 17 belong to the Seamens' Guild, No.901 East Hanbury Road.

Now it appears that difficulties have arisen over the Customs Authorities complaining about the excessive number of these unpaid "Waiters", on the ship, who evidently exist by smuggling and other illegitimate means, and those unauthorised waiters on the ship who mostly belong to the Seamen's Union in Jukong Road, have tried, with the assistance of their union, to oust the authorised "Waiters", who are not members of their union, so that they can possibly get their places. It seems evident also that the Compradore has been influenced in this direction as he suggested dismissing the whole of the staff of "Waiters" and engaging a new lot, who would no doubt all be members of the Jukong Road Union, but Mr.Aucott did not approve of this as he did not see why men with many years of faithful service should be thrown out to please any union or its officials.

On Dec. 9, a "notice" regarding the presence of unauthorised "Tea-Boys" was drawn up and and posted in the s.s. Luen Wo to let these men know the wishes of the Company in respect of the Customs Authorities, and the Company's attitude towards unauthorised persons on board their ships. "Copy of this notice is attached".

At 5 p.m. Dec.19, D.I. Koo and I accompanied Messrs Aucott and Jacobs on board the s.s. Luen Wo where we shroffed the Passes of the 61 authorised "Waiters" on the ship

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

and found them in order. We also found some 50 unauthorised persons who claimed to be "Waiters", on board. It was then definitely drawn to the notice of the authorised waiters, with Passes, their position in respect of the Company, and to the other men due warning was given that after the ship left Shanghai the names of all persons found on board without the necessary "Passes" or Passage Tickets would be taken, by the Purser, to be forwarded to the Company for consideration as to what action would be taken. Mr. Aucott then informed the Ship's Captain, Mr. Allison, and the Purser, Mr. Slater that he did not want any drastic action taken in the way of putting these unauthorised persons off the ship as he thought that the warning given them would have salutory effect. He then thanked us for our services and asked that the attached file be returned to him.

HB

Officer I/c. S.B.

File returned to Mr Aucott on Dec 23

VII A.C.(Pol)

Yes, we must not interfere unnecessarily but the actions of these unions is interesting to us.

S.C.O. 21/12

Officer i/c Special Branch.

IV

Chinese Section, Please note and act.

21/12/29

II A.D.C.I.

Information. Subject to your approval, I shall instruct C.D.I. Prince to take back the file as requested.

20/12/29

J. W. Prince

C. D. I.

VI Reg.

Please file.

24/12/29

- TEA BOYS -

The Customs Authorities have recently complained about smuggled goods, and the large quantities of "pidgin" cargo carried on the Company's vessels, and request that prompt steps be taken to stop this nuisance, otherwise serious trouble will arise. They complain that a lot of this trouble is due to the excessive number of tea boys carried.

The Customs Authorities are aware that the Company allows a specified number of Tea Boys on each ship who are provided with passes signed by the Company's Marine Superintendent.

The Shipping Manager has recently travelled up river and has discovered that there are numbers of Tea Boys on board our vessels greatly in excess of the number allowed by the Company.

In order that the wishes of the Customs Authorities may be carried out, and serious trouble avoided, the Company now issues a warning that only such tea boys as have passes in their possession, signed by the Company's Marine Superintendent will be recognised, and any others must either leave the ship, or pay for their passages.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers,
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 9th December 1929.

注意

近日海關以本公司各輪船常帶有大批私貨及揹包特向本公司儆告囑速為制止否則將有重大事件發生據海關言此事事皆因船上茶房太多之故查本公司各輪船茶房其數目本有限制各人均給有總船主簽字之執照為據海關亦已深悉惟本公司船務經理近往長江上游巡視見船上茶房其數實遠逾公司規定數目茲為遵從海關意旨並免將來發生重大事件起見特出此警告凡船上茶房必須執有總船主簽字之執照為憑若無此執照即非茶房其人如不離船即須照搭客章程向收水脚特此通告

經理中印輪船公司怡和洋行啟

一千九百念九年十二月九日

D-817

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Date 27.12.29

REPORT

Foreign Section. Station,
No. I. O. D. 817
Date December 24, 1929.

Subject (in full) V.I. Liubooshkin.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky. Forwarded by Robertson C.D.I.

Inquiries show that V.I. Liubooshkin is a Cossack of Orenburg Province, and arrived in China in 1922 among the ranks of White Russian Army after its defeat in the Maritime Province in the same year. In 1924 he joined the Chinese army and served for two years when he suddenly and myteriously became possessed of money with which he opened a gambling den known as the International Club at Tsinanfu. It is also reported that while he was proprietor of the latter business he acted as a receiver of stolen property. In 1928 he arrived in Tsingtao and in the following year was forced to leave for Shanghai owing to his being afraid that certain dealings he had in counterfeit money had become known to the Police. While in Tsingtao he also continued to act as agent for Mr. Dobrovolsky, Soviet Commercial Attache, whom he met in Tsinanfu. Since his arrival in Shanghai he has been in close touch with two criminals named Marcevich who resides in the French Concession and Timonkin whose name is included in the list of Soviet Representatives in China recently received from the President of the Shanghai Provisional Court. Inquiries re: Liubooshkin at the Cossack's Union corroborate the above and learn that the Union do not recommend him as a person fitted to undertake employment in Shanghai.

B. Maklaevsky 3rd
D. S.

H.R. 24/12/29.

O/c (A.U.)
Suggest his name be struck off & that this file be returned for Suspected Criminals file
27/12

A/D. C. I.

D.C.I.

Div. Rec. Office.
Note, arrange & return file
E. 9 DCJ.
a.c. (AR) 27/XII

Sir, Noted & arranged
F.S. 16

27/12/29.

PLEASE RETURN
TO C I. D. REGISTRY.

Memorandum.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,
POLITICAL BRANCH, (C.I.D.)

Tel: No. 17664 ~~12060~~ 18: 12: 1929

To Foreign Section.

The A/D.C.I. would like to know something further about this man and the people with whom he associates.

Please make further inquiries and report again.

T.P. Givens
A.C.

102

File No. F 481-d.

CANDIDATE FOR POLICE WATCHMAN

(RUSSIAN)

Date Nov. 28 1929.

Name (in full) Василий Иванович Любушкин
Vassiliy Ivanovitch Liubooshkin

Present Address 383 Avenue Joffre

Nationality and place of birth Russian, Orenburgh

Age. 33 Date of birth Feb. 23, 1895.

Height and weight 5' 10" 165 lbs.

Married or single Single

Name & Address of nearest Relative Brother, Tientsin Unknown

Profession and Qualifications Ex-cossack Officer

Time in Shanghai (Dates) July 1928.

Names & Addresses of present & all former employers for at least 3 years

Name	Address	Period Employed		Reason for Leaving
		From	To	
Chinese Army Russian Division	Tsinanfu	1925.	Feb. 1928	Disbanded.
International Club	Tsinanfu	Feb 1928	July 1929	Left for Shanghai
S.V.C. Russian Unit	Amoy Road.	Dec. 1928	May 1929	Resigned.
Cossacks Union (Secretary).	383 Av. Joffre	May 1929		

Knowledge of Languages (Good, Fair, Little) Engl. v. l. Chinese (NO) v. l.

Recommended by V. F. Grosse. Cossack's Union, Gener. Lovtsoff.

References by Cossack's Union

Known to D. S. Makhlaevsky – Mr. Snopoff

Remarks by Special Branch (if any) Applicant is reported to be an associate of criminals H Robertson D.I.

(Signature of person taking particulars) G. Radionoff F.S. 16.

This Form to be filled up in the office of the Officer i/c Armed Reserve.

D-819

orm No. 2
.36000-9-26

D 819.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Foreign Section. Station.

June 25, 1929.

REPORT ON Whereabouts of Otto Kruger

Made by Temp. Cler. Ass't J. A. Coo **Forwarded by** Thos Robertson, C.D.I.

A German bearing the name of Otto Kruger arrived in Shanghai quite recently and has been recognized by some of his former acquaintances.

He formerly resided here in 1927 and had a foundry in Chapei near to the Russian church.

He left Shanghai for Canton shortly after the disturbance here in 1927.

Kruger served in the German Army as aviator and was taken prisoner by the Russians in the Great War at Stachot (?) on the Eastern front.

He was employed by the Bolshevist Wuhan Government as aviator and flew over Pootung, Chapei, etc. in a seaplane, from which he, together with the Russian mechanic Merzlitsky, threw propaganda leaflets before the disturbance in 1927.

He is stated to be residing with an employee of of Electric Station, named Nechaev, in Muirhead Road close to the Wayside Police Station, near a Chinese printing establishment.

x 80.9207

John A. Cook
T. C. A.

AR 25/6/29

A/ D. C. I.

C.I.D. Reg.
Please draft a letter to Singapore and send a copy to British Consulate.

SECRET.

POLICE JOURNAL, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Paragraphs 72 to 91.

No. 5 of 1929). Singapore, 15th May, 1929. (Distribution No.

Extract.

79. Kruger, Otto. (Para. 6o of 1929).

It has been ascertained that this man has gone to Shanghai. He has given as his next address c/o Poste Restante, Tokio.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 819.
Date 27 - 12 - 29.

December 27, 29.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith an extract from a confidential circular, dated November 15, 1929, issued by the Straits Settlement Police containing information about the activities of an individual named Otto Kruger, which may be of interest to the members of your Department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Captain E. Fiori,
Chief of Police,
French Concession.

SECRET.

POLICE JOURNAL, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Paragraphs 164 to 170.

No. 11 of 1929). Singapore, 15th November, 1929. (Distribution No. 40.

Foreigners and Suspects.

167. Kruger, Otto. (Para. 95 of 1929).

The C.I.D. Burma, reports that Kruger alias Ahuleizer, alias Koenig, alias Kleine Neuman, recently visited India and professed to be a Hindu. He said that he had studied Indian politics and would speak out through the German newspapers when he reached Germany. His talk was anti-British.

He is reported to be interested in the M.O.P.R. and the International Youth Movement and has in his possession credentials from Munzebberg (one of the General Secretaries of the League against Imperialism) and Tan Shen Chi, the representative of the Chinese communist party in Germany. The object of his visit to the East is to obtain Indian and Chinese delegates for the anti-Imperialist Youth Conference in Europe.

Please let French Police know (copy)
RCA
23/12

~~C.I.D. R.~~ 23/12/29

21/12/29

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 21. 12. 29

D. 819

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

I.O. 9039
1. 10. 29

SINGAPORE....16. 9. ....1929.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of August 27th I.O. 9039 addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, with thanks.

File [illegible] 1/10

Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Straits Settlements.

D. 819. 6/29.

[illegible]
[illegible]
I.O. 9039
28.8.29

August 27 9

I.O. 9039

Sir,

OTTO KRUGER.

With reference to Para. 79 of the Straits Settlements Police Journal, May 15, 1929, enquiries show that the person named Otto Kruger arrived in Shanghai recently and is now residing at No.109 Rue Chapsal, French Concession.

The activities in Shanghai of Kruger who is reported to have served in the Great War affords reason for suspicion that he has pro-Bolshevik sympathies.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

Inspector-General of Police,
Straits Settlements,
Singapore.

Letter signed by D.C.I.
& sent on 28.8.29.
C. Y. Lu.

Copy forwarded to the H.B.M. Consul-General for information.

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - - C. 743.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

..........19......

AC (Pol)

Can we not locate him? I would prefer that Singapore have a copy of our report if confirmed

27/6

Sir

Report attached.

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

D. 219

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section Station,

REPORT

Date August 26, 1929

Subject (in full) Otto Kruger.

Made by P.S. Medvedeff. Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.D.I.

Further inquiries in connection with the above named show that at the end of 1928 Otto Kruger resided at 480 Muirhead Road. For some months afterwards he disappeared but visited 475 Muirhead Road in June 1929 and has now been located at 109 Rue Chapsal, French Concession. Otto Kruger for some unknown reason does not always sleep at the latter address and would appear to be a secretive individual as he always goes about alone.

N. Medvedeff
P. S.

Tell French Police
27/8 Rear.

Informed
AR 28/8/29

AR 26/8/29

26:8:29

A/ D. C. I.

D. 8 9.

June 27, 9

I.O. 9039.

OTTO KRUGER

With reference to Para. 79 of the Straits Settlements Police Journal, May 15, 1929, enquiries show that the person named Otto Kruger arrived in Shanghai recently and is now residing at Muirhead Road.

The activities in Shanghai of Kruger who is reported to have served in the Great War affords reason for suspicion that he has pro Bolshevik sympathies.

Letters came to C.I.D. Regy on 28.8.29. Held up for information contained therein being out of date besides it's too late as they are dated back to June 27.

C. J. Tu,
C.I.D. Regy.
28/8/29.

Ref. No. d/ 27th June 1929.
Original to the Inspector General of Police,
Straits Settlements, Singapore.
Copy forwarded to H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai.

D. 419.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION

Shanghai, June 27, 1929.

I.O. 9039.

Sir,

OTTO KRUGER

With reference to Para. 79 of the Straits Settlements Police Journal, May 15, 1929, enquiries show that the person named Otto Kruger arrived in Shanghai recently and is now residing at Muirhead Road.

The activities in Shanghai of Kruger who is reported to have served in the Great War affords reason for suspicion that he has pro Bolshevik sympathies.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

The Inspector General of Police,
Straits Settlements,
Singapore.

D. 219.

June 27, 9

I. O. 9039.

OTTO KRUGER

With reference to Para. 79 of the Straits Settlements Police Journal, May 15, 1929, enquiries show that the person named Otto Kruger arrived in Shanghai recently and is now residing at Muirhead Road.

The activities in Shanghai of Kruger who is reported to have served in the Great War affords reason for suspicion that he has pro Bolshevik sympathies.

A/D. C. I.

Ref No. d/ 27th June 1929.
Copy forwarded to H.B.M. Consul-General for information.
Original to the Inspector General of Police, Singapore.

D-822

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. a D. 822
Date 28-12-29

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date December 27, 1929.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Soviet Agents.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky. Forwarded by Th. Robertson, C.D.I.

The undermentioned persons recently arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin and reside some where in the French Concession. Efforts are being made to locate them.

All these persons were formerly White Russians and in 1925 turned over to the Bolsheviks in Tientsin when they were attached to the G.P.U. through the medium of Comrade Rivkin, Custodian of the Soviet Consulate there.

See D 4748	John Tishevsky-	Member of the G.P.U. attached to the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin. Was engaged as chauffeur to the Soviet Consul.
See I.O. 9541	Valentin Stroganoff-	Member of the G.P.U. attached to the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin. Was engaged as recruiting agent amongst White Russians for the Bolshevik Detachment of General Guschin in Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's Army. He was also engaged as a Soviet Spy in the White Russian Detachment of General Nechaeff in Marshal Chang Chung Chang's Army.
See I.O. 9541	Gerasim Popoff-	Member of the G.P.U. attached to the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin. Was engaged as recruiting agent amongst White Russians for the Bolshevik

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

ct (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Detachment of General Guschin
in Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang
Army.

B. Maklaevsky
D. S.

27/12/29

A/D. C. I.

27.12.29.

usual authorities
28/12

D-825

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. File No. D. 825
Date 18 - 1 - 30

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

S. B. Chinese Section. January 17th 1930.

Further Report re-Alleged Communist in Sing Ming(新民) College, No.80 Connaught Road.

Sir,

Reference to the attached, Mr. Lee Fung Ding(李鳳亭), Dean of the Sing Ming University(新民大學), No. 80 Connaught Road, interviewed, stated that the student Lee Zang Shu(李尚儒), who made allegation against him in connection with the communist literature found concealed in the Sing Ming University absconded on the night of December 23, 1929, the very day he brought him back to school for question. Mr. Lee Fung Ding further stated that he has made inquiries and is of the opinion that the literature which found in the school, was put there by Lee Zang Shu. Since the departure from the school of Lee Zang Shu no further untoward incident has occurred in the school. Inquiries made by us among students in the school failed to discover the origin of the literature mentioned.

Literature more "Leftist" than communistic
FR

FR

CCP

Officer i/c Special Branch.

A/DC.I.
Information
FHG
17:5:30

J.A. Prince
C. D. I.

Dav
18/1/30

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone C. 743.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
31. 12. 1929

AC (Pol.)

Police action O.K. up to the present but we should try to find out where the literature came from

L.C. Aiers
a/D.C.I.

C.D.I. Robertson
(Chinese Section)
For attention please. JPG 31/12/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
S. 1 File No. REGISTRY
No. I. Q. D. 825
Date 31-12-29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

S. B. Chinese Section. December 30, 1929.

Further Report re-Alleged Communists in Sing Ming([illegible]) College, No.80 Connaught Road.

Sir,

Reference to the attached, General Chang Yao Ching (張堯卿), an ex-Tuchun of Kiangsu, who lives in Hardoon Road, and who is interested in the welfare of the Sing Ming College, came to our Intelligence Office, on December 4, to see Mr. Tan Shao-liang C A in respect of inquiries that had been made by the Loong Hwa Military Authorities as result of an anonymous report they had received about Communists in the College. General Chang stated that this report had been found to be false, and that it had been apparently made out of revenge against the Dean of the College who had been responsible for frustration of a plot among certain of the students to misapporpriate some $20,000, funds of the college.

Mr. Tan Shao-liang, who at this time did not know that we were making inquiries in respect of reports of Communists in this college, referred General Chang to C.D.I. Robertson, who after hearing what the General had to say, asked that the Dean be brought up for inquiries.

On December 23, General Chang and the Dean, Lee Fung Ding(李鳳亭), came up to our Intelligence Office, and at that time Lee Zang Shu(李尚儒), was in our office reporting that the time was opportune for us to go and search the Dean's rooms in the College, as he stated he had seen a parcel of Communistic Literature there. From this ~~tixx~~ man's attitude under interrogation, and his anxiety to have the Dean's quarters searched, and the Dean arrested at that time, and from what we had learned from General Chang, and the Dean himself, we were of the opinion that there was something extraordinary behind Lee Zang Shu's reports and decided on the action we took, which resulted in confirmation of our opinion, as Lee Zang Shu then told us that the literature he had seen in the Dean's room had been put there by some of the students, but he refused to disclose their names. General Chang and the Dean heard this statement and when they went back to the College the parcel of literature was fund by them as Lee Zang Shu stated, and they brought it to our office the next day, December 24, thinking no doubt that was the correct thing to do. It seemed quite evident that Lee Zang Shu was a party to the plot against the Dean, who informed us that he had recently noticed something strange in the movements of Lee Zang Shu, who had been first in the school in the morning and last to leave at night, which was unusual, and would give him opportunity to enter rooms where he had no legitimate business and probably put the literature where it was found himself, although he did not blame him altogether.

Unless information had leaked out from Gordon Road Station, or the Court, the Dean could not know what we had the case in hand or hand a Search Warrant, and if he did know it was not likely that he would knowingly keep incriminating evidence in his place.

The result of our inquiries showed that Lee Zang Shu was in the wrong, and the Dean would have prosecuted him, but decided that it might reflect on the reputation of the college to have its name through the Court and Press under such circumstances, and that it probably would not be approved of by the committee and government of the school who are people of high standing and not likely to tolerate communism.

The reason they took Lee Zang Shu back to the school was apparently with a view to getting him to disclose the names of those responsible for the plot against the Dean and the others concerned.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. W. Prince
D. I.

A.C.I. It seems to me that the report makes the situation clear.
30/12/29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. D
File No. D 828.

December 28, 1929.

To Chinese Section.

Please make a further report explaining the following points:-

I) What reasons did the Dean, Lee Fung Ding (李鳳亭), give for bringing the literature to Headquarters instead of taking it to a Police station?

2) Would it be possible that information reached him that the report made at Gordon Road Station had been sent to you to be dealt with ot that a search warrant had been issued on your application?

3) Apart from statements made by parties directly interested, what evidence is there that students, who had a grudge against Lee Fung Ding (李鳳亭), placed reactionary literature in his quarters?

4) If there is no absolute proof of the falsity of the accusation against Lee Fung Ding, why was the name of the informer, Lee Zang Shu (李長壽), disclosed to him in view of the necessity for protecting people who give information and the dangers to which persons informing on Communists are exposed?

5) If there is absolute proof that Lee Zang Shu is in the wrong, would it not be in the public interest to prosecute him in view of the very serious charge he has made against Dean Lee Fung Ding (李鳳亭), and summon Lee to appear in Court as a witness?

6) How is it that Lee Fung Ding was willing to take back to his college a student who had tried to injure him in such a serious way?

I agree
most important.
Scal.
28/12

T.P. Givens
A. C. (Pol.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. 825
No. I. O. D. ......
Date 31-12-29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

S.B. Chinese Section.

December 27th, 1929.

Alleged Communists in Sing Ming (新民) College, No.80 Connaught Road.

Sir,

Reference to the attached further investigation has disclosed the fact that the reports made by Lee Zang Shu (李尚儒) student in the Sing Ming (新民) College, No.80 Connaught Road, charging the Dean of the College Lee Fung Ding (李凤亭) and certain other students in the college, with being Communists, are groundless, and were the result of dissention between two factions among the students over an attempt by members of one faction to misappropriate some $20,000 funds of the College which was found out and prevented by Lee Fung Ding (李凤亭). These plans having been thus frustrated those students, with a view to revenge on Lee Fung Ding and his assistants, sent a petition to the Lunghwa Military Headquarters accusing them of being Communists, and evidently with a view to expediting action they sent the student Lee Zang Shu (李尚儒) to make a report to the Gordon Road Police, and at the same time procured some copies of reactionary literature which they surreptitiously concealed in the quarters used by the Dean, Lee Fung Ding (李凤亭) and the others whom they accused, so that it could be found by us if we raided the place. This literature was found by Lee Fung Ding who brought it to our office on Dec.24. The student Lee Zang Shu (李尚儒) was then called up and when confronted with the Dean, Lee Fung Ding (李凤亭), he denied stating that the latter, or any of his assistants, were communists, and he even denied making a report to that effect to the Gordon Road Police. The Dean, Lee Fung Ding (李凤亭), then informed us that this student Lee Zang Shu had no money and had been kept in the college free of charge for the past 6 months. He did not wish to prefer any charge against him

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

for false accusation but would like to take him back to the college to be dealt with by their President and Committee, he was therefore allowed to take him back to the college. Having made these discoveries we did not execute the Search Warrant we had obtained against the college. The following persons are in charge of this college:-

President:	Hsu Sheh Yin (許世英) Ex Minister of Communication.
Vice "	Yih Kai Sheng(葉開鑫) Ex ~~Divisional~~ appointed Commander ~~in Hunan~~ of the 52nd Division at Hangchow.
President of Committee:	Zao Hang Tih (趙恒惕) ex-Tuchun of Hunan.
President of Law Department:	Chang Yao Tsang (張耀曾) ex-Minister of Justice.
President of Literature Dept:	General Hsu Shao Tseng (徐紹楨 of Canton.
Dean:	Lee Fung Ding (李凤亭) Brother-in-law of General Zao Hang Tih, (趙恒惕. Tuchun of Honan during Wu Pei-fu regime

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J W Prince
C. D. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. S.D. File No. 828.
Date 31-12-29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

S.B. Chinese Section:

December 12th,1929.

Communist Activities.

SIr,

Reference to the attached inquiries shew that there is reason to believe that a communist base for purpose of ~~discriminating~~ disseminating propaganda is situated in the staff quarters at the Sing Ming (新民) College, No.80 Connaught Road and I beg to suggest that a Search Warrant be obtained to be executed at an opportune time,

Please do
[illegible]

Officer i/c Special Branch.

C.D.I.

Form No. 20E (Amended Jan. 1928).
G. 15m-1-29

S.M.P., C.I.D. CRIME REPORT.

December 11,1929.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 82
Date 31 - 12 - 29

Gordon Road Police Station.

Record No.

CONTINUATION SHEET

C.D.I. Prunie has gone to Gordon Rd to look into this matter
11.12.29

Report on Activities of Communists

Sir,

Lee Zang ~~Tuh~~ Shu (李尚德),Student at the Sing Ming College(新民大學),80 Connaught Road,reported to this Station that at 9 a.m.,this inst.,he was approached in the college by two teachers and four students who requested him to join the ranks of the Communist Party. He further states that he saw a quantity of communistic literature in the teachers' desks this morning.

The names of these communist are Lee Fung Ding(李鳳庭),Oo Tsu Foo(胡哲敷)(teachers),Sih Sz Ming(薛自明), Lee S Wei(李思危),Wong Siau Kyui(王學樺) and Tsu Tuh Yee(徐德彝)(students). Chief Inspector Robertson was immediately informed.

One student was arrested for being in possession of pamphlets at this ~~station~~ school on November 27,1929. (C.R.A.No.293(G.R.).

D.P/S.

C.I.(Political)

A/D.C.I.
Information
11/12/29

A.C.(Pol)
Report result please
11/12

C.D.I. Robertson
(Chinese Section)
For attention please

D-826

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 826.
Date 13 - 2 - 30.

Richard T. Evans
Attorney at Law.
1 Victoria Terrace, Tientsin.

February 4, 1930.

R.T. Bryan, Jr.,
Police Advocate,
Shanghai Municiapl Council
Shanghai.

Regy:
Copy this and
return to P.A.
keep stamps for
postal use.
R.C.A.

Dear Mr. Bryan,

Re: Kapoostin case

It was found that the man by the name of M.Kokovin in Shanghai is not the man we seek, not even a relative of his. We now hear that Mr. Kokovin is in Japan. This is his address: M.M. Kokovin, The Little Shop, 60 Shimoya mate Dori, 1-choma (Ykutame) Kobe Japan. I am arranging to have a request sent by the Execution Department to the Japanese Consul in Tientsin to have this man arrested in Japan.

I am sending you stamps to cover the cost of your telegram amounting to $3.60.

Yours faithfully,
Sd.

Enclosure

R.T.E:L.C.

A/D.C.I.

These stamps avidently are for you
Kindly return the letter.

Sd. R.T.B.

Original returned to P.A.
by order of D.C.I.
13.2.30.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

"D" Div: Det: Off: Station.

REPORT

January 3rd, 1930

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.
C. of D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 826
Date 3.....1....30.

Subject (in full) Cable from Tientsin re Michael Kokovin.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Det: Supt: Conduit.

Sir :

Michael Kokvin has resided in the International Settlement since 1920 at No. 4 Kungping Road. He and a brother named Stephen have had a stall in Hongkew Market since 1920. No brother by the name of Fedor.

About 7 days ago ex-D.S. Kedrolivansky was making enquiries at Hongkew Market re Michael Kokovin.

Yours obediently,

Div: Det: Officer,
"D" Division.

O. C.
(C.B.).

Enquiries were made by Ex D.S. Kedrolivansky in accordance with requests received by telegram from A. P. Soorikoff, Inspector, British Police, Tientsin.

7:1:'30.

File

No. 3

L. 826

TOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - - C. 743.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.
S. M. P.

31. 12. 1919.

Regd

" Send reply by cable
Cannot arrest need warrant
witnesses & prima facie
Evidence for Extradition
Reply." "Legion"

Pass to D.D.O. C Div
(or D Division according to
locality) for Confidential
Enquiries.

A/D.C.I.

D.D.O.
Try to keep under
observation & we
can collect expenses
later.
Rea.

來報紙
RECEIVING

中國電報局
THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 826
Date 31/12/31
35232

局
OFFICE

由 From C. 30
時刻 Time 14 15 H M
簽名 By

附註 —REMARKS—

到 時刻 Time 時 H 分 M
簽名 By

原來號數 TELEGRAM NO. 0SX1058.1116 等 CLASS 65W 字數 WORDS
發報局 Office from TIENTSINSOUTH 日期 Date 30 12 15 H M

BRYAN POLICE ADVOCATE SHANGHAI
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SHANGHAI
PLEASE CAUSE ARREST OF MICHAEL KOKOVIN
RUSSIAN NATIONAL ADDRESS 14 KUNG PING TERRACE
HONG KEW MARKET WHERE HE HAS SMALL SHOP
WANTED HERE ON CHARGES OF FRAUD INVOLVING
MORE THAN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS STOP WIRE
MY EXPENSES WHEN ARRESTED AND WHAT AUTHORITY
REQUIRED FOR REMOVAL TO TIENTSIN FOR TRIAL
STOP DONT CONFUSE WITH BROTHER FEDOR

R T EVANS

D/C.I.

Herewith telegram rec'd this morning. Mr. Evans is a reputable lawyer in Tientsin. At the present time there does not seem to be sufficient evidence to justify an arrest. Will you please have the matter investigated and wire Mr. Evans accordingly.

R.B.
P.A.

SENDING FORM
報去

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION
ACCEPTS TELEGRAMS FOR ALL TELEGRAPH STATIONS

COPY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I.O. D. 826
Date 31.12.29

STATION.

Charges.	REMARKS	
$		
By		

TELEGRAM No. Class Words

Station from Date Time

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ABOVE THIS.

R.T. EVANS	LAWYER	TIENTSIN	SOUTH
CANNOT	ARREST	NEED	WARRANT
WITNESSES	AND	PRIMA	FACIE
EVIDENCE	FOR	EXTRADICTION	REPLY
LEGIRON			

To prevent mistakes, attention is called to the importance of legible writing.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Administration's Conditions printed on the back thereof, by which I agree to abide

Signature of sender.......................... Address. Shanghai Municipal Police.

Date.... December 31, 1929

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITION of the Contract on back

D-828

See Confidential Drawer

F. 201
T.H. 1000-9-29.

C. I. D.

FILE No. D-28

SUBJECT:

William Q. Allen

[illegible]

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
	12-6-30.

In reply refer to
800B COS MB

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, June 20, 1930.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 828
25-7-30.

Subject: Inquiries re Charles "Sunset" Cox
and William D. Allen.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department,
P. O. Box 158, Shanghai.

Sir:

* See S.B. D. 1357

Please accept my sincere thanks for your letters of June 11 and 16, 1930, concerning William D. Allen and Charles "Sunset" Cox. *

Very respectfully yours,

Edwin S. Cunningham
Edwin S. Cunningham,
American Consul General.

Rcd 20/6

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 828.
Date 12-6-30.

Confidential. June 11 30.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No.800B. COS:NLH, dated June 6, 1930, and to inform you that William D. Allen arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong by the s.s. "Angeres" on April 11, 1930. After residing for one night in the Navy Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, he removed on April 12 to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. where he occupied room No. 16. Soon after his arrival here, he got into touch with several mysterious Indians, Chinese and Japanese and visited various addresses at which Europeans rarely call. The Indians with whom he was in touch included an employee of the China Press named Erappa who is known to be hostile both to the British Government and Municipal Police. On one occasion Erappa and Allen went together to the Sikh Gurdwara. Allen's Chinese associates included several persons of the student type who live in Jukong Road and in an alleyway off Scott Road. Some of the Japanese with whom Allen has been seen frequent the Great China Restaurant, No. 188 Szechuen Road, and the Oriental Hotel, Nanking Road.

On May 24 Allen left the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and removed to the Hongkew Hotel, North Szechuen Road, where he was joined by his wife who is believed to have arrived in Shanghai on May 23. On June 1 Allen and his wife went to Nanking and put up at the Central Hotel, a Chinese establishment. They remained there until 10 p.m. June 3 when they left for Hangchow where they put up at the West Lake Hotel. They returned to Shanghai on June 6 and left three days later for Tientsin by the "Tientsin Maru" travelling as 3rd class passengers. While in Nanking, Allen and his wife paid two visits to the Far Eastern Oppressed Peoples Association which is composed mainly of anti-British and Communist Indians.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches).

Edwin S. Cunningham, Esq.,
American Consul-General,
Shanghai.

Confidential.

June 11 30.

S

[redacted] My Dear Steptoe

I forward herewith for your information a copy of a memorandum on the subject of the arrival and departure from Shanghai of William D. Allen, together with some particulars of his movements whilst here. The full file giving an account of the watch on Allen is at your disposal at any time you wish to see it.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted] S

D 828

May 21, 1930

W.D. Allen arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong at 12 noon April 11th on the s.s. "Angers." He resided for one night at the Navy Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, and the following day, April 12th, removed to the Chinese Y.M.C.A., where he occupies room No. 16.

During his stay in Shanghai it is known that he has been in contact with an Indian named Erappa, formerly connected with the China Press, Kiukiang Road, and they are known to have visited the Indian Gurdwara, Paoshan Road on May 2nd. On that date Allen and Erappa met two Indians (Sikhs) one of whom is employed as a watchman at No. 15 Museum Road. Papers were passed between them and examined after which all entered into a lively conversation.

Allen is also connected with several Chinese students who live in the 2nd alleyway off Scott Road. These Chinese are probably studying at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. He has also been frequently seen with two Chinese who reside at No. 2089 Jukong Road. Their names, etc. are at present unknown, but enquiries are being made with a view to establishing their identity.

On several occasions he has been seen in company with two Japanese whom he frequently meets at the Great China Restaurant, No. 188 Szechuen Road. These two Japanese frequent the Oriental Hotel, Nanking Road, and are known to have met Chinese of the student type in a Chinese Restaurant on Foochow Road. One of the Chinese met at this restaurant speaks Japanese.

Hwang Chi-kwong (汪智廣), native of Anhui, has also been seen in Allen's company. This person is a graduate of the Shanghai College and is now working there as an accountant. He has a brother employed in the American Oriental Banking Corporation.

Places frequented by Allen are as follows:- Navy Y.M.C.A., Great China Restaurant, Capitol Theatre, Chinese Post Office, Astor House and Palace Hotels. He has also paid visitsd to the [illegible] Street, [illegible] and to the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank, [illegible] Road. It is believed that he made an [illegible] to cash a cheque at this place.

[illegible] removed to the Hongkew Hotel, North Szechuen Road, [illegible] he occupied room No. 147 with his wife, [illegible] have arrived in Shanghai the previous day. [illegible] his wife left for Nanking and resided at the [illegible] Hotel (Chinese) until 10 p.m. June 3rd, when [illegible] . During Allen's visit to Nanking he is [illegible] have paid two visits to the offices of the [illegible] People's Association. The purpose of their [illegible] is unknown, but while there they resided [illegible] "[illegible]" Hotel, returning to Shanghai on June 6th.

[illegible] both left for Tientsin 2nd Class on the S.S. "[illegible]."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

~~C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.~~

Special ~~POLITICAL~~ BRANCH.

Shanghai, June 7, 1930

To Foreign Section,

Please furnish data early. It will be necessary to give a brief resume of Allen's movements and doings from the time of first arrival.

In reply refer to
800B COS:NLH

D 828

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, June 6, 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Inquiries regarding William D. Allen.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Director of Criminal Investigation Department,
18 Hankow Road,
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

It will be sincerely appreciated if you can supply this office with the most recent information you have concerning one William D. Allen, regarding whom this office has had several previous communications with your department.

Yours faithfully,

Edwin S Cunningham
Edwin S. Cunningham,
American Consul General.

General Summary

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

[illegible] Station,

REPORT

Date [illegible], 19[illegible].

Subject (in full) [illegible]

Made by [illegible] Forwarded by

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

D. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

[illegible] Station,

REPORT

Date [illegible], 19[illegible].

Subject (in full) [illegible]

Made by D.S. [illegible] Forwarded by

[illegible]. Allen and his wife left their room at
10 a.m. and returned at 2 p.m.,
[illegible] two foreigners [illegible] both
[illegible]. The [illegible] in the room.
[illegible] p.m. [illegible] left, travelling
along North Szechuen Road, in a private
motor car [illegible]
[illegible]. At [illegible] p.m. Allen and his
wife [illegible]. At [illegible] p.m. the afore-
mentioned two foreigners [illegible] Allen
again, leaving instantly with Allen's
wife in the motor car mentioned above.
Allen [illegible] into a rickshaw, proceeding
to the [illegible] Restaurant, [illegible]
[illegible] 175 Woosung Road,
arriving there at 7.15 p.m. At 9.15 p.m.
the two foreigners, who had some time
been there with Allen's wife, left this
Restaurant [illegible],
and Allen and his wife left also in
two rickshaws for the Hongkew Hotel, arriving
there at 9.30 p.m.
[illegible] of Allen [illegible] p.m.,
[illegible] further [illegible].
The [illegible] were informed by the
Hongkew Hotel [illegible] that Allen and
his wife are leaving Shanghai at [illegible] a.m.
June 9th in the s.s. "Tientsin Maru"
for Tientsin, from where they expect

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-I-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

[illegible] Station,

REPORT

Date [illegible], 19[illegible].

Subject (in full) [illegible] W.P. Allen.

Made by D.S. [illegible]. Forwarded by

[illegible]. [illegible], [illegible] in the

room, from the [illegible]

[illegible] Hotel at [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] left his room at [illegible] a.m.

[illegible]

[illegible].

[illegible]

D. [illegible].

[illegible]

([illegible])

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date Jan. [illegible], 19[illegible]

Subject (in full) [illegible] Allen.

Made by D.S. Varndell. Forwarded by

Jan. [illegible]. At 7.[illegible] p.m. a Caucasian, age about [illegible], [illegible], dark features, visited Allen. After a period of five minutes, this Caucasian left the Hotel together with Allen and his wife. At the corner of Haining and Szechuen Roads, they got into rickshas and proceeded to the "New Royal Cafe," No. [illegible] Rue Chu Pao San, French Concession, arriving there at 7.[illegible] p.m. At 11.[illegible] p.m. Allen and his wife left by ricksha for the Hongkew Hotel. The other Caucasian was not seen to leave the above-mentioned Cafe.

M.H. Varndell
D. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

EXPENSES INCURRED ON WATCH ON [illegible].

From Hongkew Hotel to New Royal Cafe, Rue Chu Pao San	$.40
From New Royal Cafe to Hongkew Hotel....................	.40
From Hongkew Hotel to 153 Woosung Road.(2 Agents)......	.20
From Woosung Road to Hongkew Hotel.(2 Agents)..........	.20
Total......	$1.20

M.K. Candau
D. S.

EXPENSES INCURRED ON WATCH ON ALLEN.

From Hongkew Hotel to New Royal Cafe, Rue Chu Pao San	$.40
From New Royal Cafe to Hongkew Hotel....................	.40
From Hongkew Hotel to 153 Woosung Road.(2.Agents)......	.20
From Woosung Road to Hongkew Hotel.(2.Agents)..........	.20
Total......	$1.20

D. S.

D. 828.

EXPENSES OF TWO AGENTS AT NANKING.

From Shanghai to Nanking, June [illegible], [illegible], returned ticket	$15.[illegible]
Motor car hire, [illegible]	12.7[illegible]
[illegible]	7.[illegible]
Tiffin, June [illegible]	1.[illegible]0
Supper, "	[illegible].50
Tea, " [illegible]	.[illegible]0
Tiffin, June [illegible]	2.[illegible]0
Supper, "	2.[illegible]
Tea, " [illegible]	.60
Richha [illegible], etc	5.00
Stamp	.10
Total	$48.90

[illegible]
D. S. I.

O.K. pass to [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

第廿五號

房金　二天　四元

茶水　如

點心　二元

共計大洋六元如

國民政府印花稅票 壹分 1 CENT

ス三、

$1.40

[illegible]汽車公司

新式轎車運貨卡車

歡迎諸君

本公司開設城內十廟口電話二三一號

汽車 二 部由　　至　　處

計時辰（上午十一時半　下午二時三刻）車價計洋 六元 六元 角

潘先生 此致

民國　年 六 月 四 日 丁三 具

經理亞細亞殼牌汽油機器油零躉批發

現有喜事汽車出租

取價克己

$12.50

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

[illegible] Station,

REPORT

Date [illegible], 193[illegible].

Subject (in full) [illegible] Allen.

Made by [illegible] Forwarded by

Sir,

With [illegible] attached, [illegible] on June [illegible]. They [illegible] that Allen [illegible] wife occupied [illegible] at the Central Hotel (Chinese) until 10 p.m. [illegible] Shanghai.

Enquiries were made [illegible] that Allen had paid two visits to the offices of the Far Eastern Oppressed Peoples Association.

On the agents returning to [illegible], enquiries were made at the Hongkew Hotel, but Allen had not returned, but at 2.[illegible] p.m. June [illegible] he and his wife [illegible]. An examination of their luggage [illegible] that they had visited Hangchow and had stayed at the "West Lake" Hotel.

W. [illegible]

D. S. I.

D. [illegible]

([illegible] S. Branches)

Copy [illegible]

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

Foreign Section. Station,

Date June 3, 1930.

Subject (in full) W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

Sir,

Allen accompanied by his wife left Shanghai on June 1st for Nanking. He stated he would return on Saturday, June 7th.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

D.C. (C. & S. Branches)
Information.

3/6/30.

3/6

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Dixwell Road Station,

REPORT

Date 30th May 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W. D. Allen.

Made by D. S. Shields. Forwarded by A. O'Dwyer Insp.

Sir,

I beg to report that information was received from Det. S/I Duncan attached to the Political Dept. Foreign Section that above mentioned is suspected to be keeping company with Chinese communists and that they meet in alleyways off the Scott Road and in the vicinity of the Y.M.C.A. Quarters. A watch has been kept each day, but nothing has been seen of this man Allen. There are a number of students lodging in houses in the alleyways off Scott Road but these are all in Chapei, this duty is being continued.

I am, Sir,
Yours Obediently,
J. J. Shields.
D. S.

Divisional Detective Officer,
"C" Division.

[illegible]

RECEIPT.

Received from D.S.I. Duncan the sum of $25-00 being the sum due me for services and expenses from May 18th to May 24th inclusive.

Krafts

2/VI 1930г.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 29, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on J.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

On May 24th Allen removed to the Hongkew Hotel, North Szechuen Road, where he occupies Room 116 with his wife. It appears she arrived in Shanghai on or about May 23rd, and as she could not put up at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Allen engaged a room in the above hotel. He mentioned to the proprietor that he expected to leave for Nanking in the near future.

Constant watch was discontinued on May 2[illegible]th on account of Allen being obviously aware of the presence of the agent. His movements are, however, being kept in touch with and anything of interest will be duly reported.

Enquiries are being made with a view to tracing the actual date and means of arrival of his wife.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

D.C. (Cr and Sp. Branches)
Information and favour of return.
29.5.'30

Recd
29/5

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 28, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on [illegible].D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 21st.	Allen was not seen on May 21st.
May 22nd.	At 7 p.m. Allen left the Chinese Y.M.C.A., walked to corner of Peking and Szechuen Roads, then walked to the Navy Y.M.C.A., where he remained for a few minutes, and then returned to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Was not seen up to 11 p.m. when the watch was terminated.
May 23rd.	Allen was seen inside the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at about 9.45 p.m. and was not seen to leave the premises until 10.30 p.m. when the watch was terminated.
May 24th.	Allen was not seen the whole evening.

W. Duncan
D. S. I.

[illegible]. [illegible].
(C. & S. Branches)

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 22, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W. . Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

With reference to attached No. 2089 Jukong Road should read No. 306 Jukong Road. No. 2089 is a special Chapei water number.

This house is occupied by a Cantonese named Wang, who is employed in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China. He has four sonsone of whom is a boy of about 17 years of age. He is a student in the Kwong Chao Public School (Cantonese Guild Public School), Yoh Teh Li off North Szechuen Road, Chapei.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Foreign Section Station,

REPORT

Date Mar. 21, 1930.

Subject (in full) [illegible] W. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

Mar. 20th. At 7.20 p.m. Allen was seen in the reading room of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. speaking with six Chinese students.

At [illegible] p.m. he left the Y.M.C.A. and walked to the Navy Y.M.C.A. where he met the Chinese mentioned in yesterday's ([illegible]-30) report as the 1st Chinese. They sat in the hall together and during their conversation Allen was heard to refer to some unknown person who was expected to arrive on the 17th, but it was now the 20th and he had not turned up.

At [illegible] p.m. Allen and this Chinese left the Navy Y.M.C.A. Allen entered the Chinese Y.M.C.A., while the Chinese proceeded by ricsha to No. 2089 Jukong Road. The agent then returned to the Y.M.C.A. and kept watch until 11 p.m., but nothing further was observed.

Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Information and favour of return so that exhaustive inquiries may be made about No. 2089 Jukong Road by the Chinese Section.

21:3:30.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 20, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 19th. At 3.20 p.m. Allen left the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and walked to the corner of Range and North Szechuen Roads, where he met a Chinese, aged about 18 years, rather tall, thin build, good looking, wearing European grey suit with white stripes, brown shoes, dark grey hat, wearing glasses. Allen and this Chinese walked to the Isis Theatre, where they met a second Chinese, whose description is as follows:- Aged about 20 years, medium height, thin build, wearing European blue jacket, chocolate coloured trousers, black shoes, no hat, hair brushed back. Allen and these two Chinese bought tickets and went into the Theatre.

At 5.50 p.m. they came out from the Theatre, and Allen and the 1st Chinese walked South along North Szechuen Road, while the second Chinese remained on the pavement nearby the Isis Theatre. Allen and 1st Chinese walked to the Y.M.C.A. and at 6.5 p.m. came out again. The Chinese had a bundle of papers under his arm. They conversed a little while on the pavement and then Allen went into the Y.M.C.A., and the Chinese walked to Szechuen Road Bridge, changed some money at the Exchange Shop, got into a ricsha, and proceeded to 477 North Szechuen Road, paid off his ricsha and entered this shop, where he bought some cigars. He then walked to Jukong Road and entered No. 2089. About 5 minutes

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station.

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

- 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

later he came out in company with 2nd Chinese (who was with Allen at the Isis Theatre).

The 2nd Chinese went into the Dry Cleaning Store, ~~met~~ next door to No. 2089 Jukong Road, took a parcel and both returned to No. 2089 Jukong Road. The agent then returned to the Y.M.C.A.

At 9 p.m. Allen left the Y.M.C.A. and walked to the Navy Y.M.C.A., where he met the 1st and 2nd Chinese and joined them at their table.

At 9.40 p.m. Allen and these two Chinese left the Navy Y.M.C.A. and walked along North Szechuen Road, very slowly, being engaged in lively conversation. They proceeded to Range Road, stayed for about 5 minutes at the corner of Range and Szechuen Roads. Then they parted. Allen walked along North Szechuen Road, and these two Chinese got into ricshas and proceeded to Scott Road, where 1st Chinese went in the 2nd alleway, off Scott Road, while the 2nd Chinese waited for him on Scott Road. (2nd alleway is the same one, which was reported in previous reports, as having been visited by a Chinese connected with Allen).

After 10 minutes the 1st Chinese came out and joined his partner. They got into ricshas and proceeded to No. 2089 Jukong Road, where they were met by three other young Chinese. They all entered this house. It was then 11.10 p.m.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

The watch terminated at 11.30 p.m. up to which time nothing further was observed.

W.L. Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 19, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 18th. At 6.15 p.m. Allen in company with a Chinese, (who was mentioned in previous reports on May 16, 1930, and whose description is as follows: aged about 25 years, medium, thin face, thin build, European grey suit, brown shoes, straw hat, having two parcels in his hands) entered the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

At 7 p.m. a foreigner walked into the Y.M.C.A. His description is as follows: Aged about 35 years, medium height, stout build, round face, clean shaven, hair brushed back, black suit, dark shoes, no hat.

At 8.10 p.m. this foreigner left the Y.M.C.A. in company with the abovementioned Chinese, and then immediately returned to the hall of the Y.M.C.A. and conversed for about 15 minutes. At this time another Chinese who came down from the Y.M.C.A., approached them. His description is as follows: Aged about 30 years, medium height, thin build, grey Chinese gown, black shoes, dark-grey hat. After 15 minutes conversation both Chinese went up the stairs of the Y.M.C.A., and the foreigner walked to the Navy Y.M.C.A.

At 9 p.m. the Chinese, who entered the Y.M.C.A. in company with Allen at 6.15 p.m., left the premises and walked to an alleyway off Chapoo Road. The No. in this alleyway is 468, and there is a board posted on the wall which reads,

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

- 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

"Liang Yu Hsing, Dentist Surgeon."

This Chinese had his clothing changed, he was then dressed in a black suit.

At 9.30 p.m. the Chinese came out from this alleyway in company with an Indian, whose description is as follows: Aged about 25 years, medium height, thin build, thin clean shaven face, dark brown European suit, brown hat, They stood on pavement, conversing for about 3 minutes, then the Indian returned to the alleyway, and the Chinese walked to Woochang Road, got into a ricsha and proceeded to one of the Chinese restaurant on North Szechuen Road near Jukong Road, where he met two young Chinese, and joined them at their table. Both Chinese were dressed in Chinese clothing, hair brushed back, aged about 22 years, both wearing dark sunglasses. One had blue Chinese gown, another white one. They all had dinner, and about 10.40 p.m. left the Restaurant and all walked to Jukong Road and into Chinese territory. The agent was afraid to follow them in Chinese territory and returned to the Y.M.C.A. Watch was terminated at 11 p.m.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

20.5.30

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 19, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 17th. Watch was kept at the Y.M.C.A. from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m., but Allen was not seen.

Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

20.5.30

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 17, 193[illegible].

Subject (in full) Watch on [illegible].D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 16th. At 11.5 a.m. Allen left the Chinese Y.M.C.A., put on sun glasses and walked along Szechuen Road to Hankow Road, returned to Kiukiang Road, stayed little while on the corner, carefully observing the vicinity, then walked along to the Bund, and entered the H. & S. Bank, stayed in the Hall for about 10 minutes, then walked out through the Foochow Road entrance, quickly got into a ricsha and proceeded along Foochow, Szechuen, Canton Roads, then along the Bund and returned back to Foochow Road. It was then 11.45 a.m. He then entered the Postal Remittance & Savings Bank, No. 5 Foochow Road, where he produced a cheque (of a pink colour) to a clerk, who did not cash it and returned the cheque to Allen. They conversed for a few minutes and Allen then left the Bank, got into a ricsha and proceeded along Szechuen Road, Nanking Road, along the Bund, along Soochow, and Hongkong Roads. He then entered the Navy Y.M.C.A., ordered a cup of coffee, and after a little while returned to the Y.M.C.A.

At 4.5 p.m. Allen was seen returning to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in company with a Chinese student, who was mentioned in previous reports, as having visited St. John's University, Jessfield Road, and who resides off Scott Road.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

At 4.15 p.m. Allen and this Chinese student left the Y.M.C.A., got into ricshas and proceeded to the North Railway Station, where they entered the Station Master's Office, spent there 5 minutes ~~5-minutes~~, and after hanging around the Station for about 15 minutes, looking at the time table boards, they got into ricshas and proceeding to the corner of Range and North Szechuen Roads, entered the Russian Chocolate Shop, bought some cakes, and then returned to the Y.M.C.A. It was then 5.10 p.m.

At 7.20 p.m. Allen left the Y.M.C.A. in company with a Chinese, whose description is as follows: age about 20 years, medium height, thin face, thin build, black suit, black shoes, no hat. They both walked to Peking Road, then to Honan Road and entered a Chinese shop, 188 Honan Road, where they bought two small suit cases, then proceeded to 12a Honan Road, and bought some fruits. They then entered No. 142 Honan Road, Chinese wine shop, and after leaving, walked along Honan, Nanking and Szechuen Roads, and returned to the Y.M.C.A. It was then 8.15 p.m.

At 9.15 p.m. Allen in company with the same Chinese came out of the Y.M.C.A., walked to 262 North Szechuen Road (Chinese shop), and after a little while came out, having two packets

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G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

- 3 -

Made by Forwarded by

in hands, and returned to the Y.M.C.A. It was then 9.50 p.m.

Watch was kept up until 11 p.m., but nothing further was observed.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. *Station,*

REPORT

Date May 16, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by

Forwarded by

May 15th. Watch commenced at 5 p.m. and Allen was not seen until 7.50 p.m. when he returned to the Y.M.C.A. He was not seen to leave up to 11.30 p.m. when the watch terminated.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

20.5.30.

CON
D

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 26 5 1930

To

Sir,

I have called on Mr Akagi at the Japanese Consulate several times to convey the information in Japanese in attached reports but have not yet found him in office.

W. Duncan
D.S.I.

D.C.
C.&S.B.

Informed
27-5-30
Wh.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

ANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGIS
No. I. O. D. 828
Date 12 - 6.

Received from S.M.P. per D.S.I. Duncan $53.10 being pay and expenses from April 30th to May 15th inclusive.

14/V 1930.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. D. [illegible]
Date [illegible]

Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date May 15, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to above, I respectfully apply for an advance of $15.00 for the Russian agent. He has been on duty 16 days and with expenses for ricshas etc. is entitled to $55.00. Of this amount he has already been advanced $10.00, but being a poor man he is again without funds.

W. Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Wb
15-5-30.

D.C. (Cr. and Sp. Branches)
Subject to your approval, the information about the meeting with the Japanese will be conveyed to the Japanese Consulate.

15/5/30.

[illegible]
16/5

Foreign Section,
For attention please

16:5:30.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 14, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 13th. At 6.35 p.m. a party of young Chinese, all of the student type, numbering about 18, arrived at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in the three motor cars, Nos. 17916, 17917, 17915.

Amongst them was one Chinese student, who was mentioned as having visited St. John's University on May 5, 1930. He left the Y.M.C.A. at 10.45 p.m.

At 12 m.n. the watch was terminated, during all this time Allen was not seen.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 15, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 14th.	Watch was commenced at 12.30 p.m.

At 6.20 p.m. Allen left the Y.M.C.A. and walked along Chapoo Road Bridge to the General Post Office, where he bought several stamps and posted a few letters. He then walked to the Capitol Theatre where he remained until 8.55 p.m. On leaving the Theatre, Allen walked into the Great China Restaurant, 188 Szechuen Road, where he ordered a cup of coffee and some cakes.

At 9.5 p.m. a Japanese (who was mentioned in the previous report, as having met Allen in the same Restaurant) entered ~~the~~ and sat down at Allen's table. They conversed until 9.35 p.m. when the Japanese left the Restaurant and walked to the General Post Office, where he got into a ricsha and proceeded to Peking Road Jetty, where he paid off his ricsha. He then walked to the Customs House and then to Nanking Road and the Bund corner. Here he boarded Omnibus No. 1, and proceeded to Thibet Road, where he alighted, got into a ricsha and proceeded to the Great Eastern Hotel, Thibet Road, which he entered and remained there until 10.35 p.m. He then walked to the Grand Hotel, Thibet Road, where he remained until 10.55 p.m. after which he proceeded by ricsha to the Oriental Hotel, Nanking Road. The agent then returned to the Y.M.C.A. and

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File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

kept watch until 11.30 p.m.

D. S. I.

D. C.

(C. & S. Branches)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 14:5: 1930.

To Foreign Section

Please inform Mr Okagi of the Japanese Consulate that Allen is here. Tell him we have kept a general watch on Allen's movements. Give him details of what we have observed in so far as the Japanese Authorities are directly interested.

P.T.O.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 13, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 12th. At 2.45 p.m. Allen left the Y.M.C.A. and walked to the Navy Y.M.C.A., where he remained until 3.20 p.m., and then returned to the Y.M.C.A.

At 6.50 p.m. he left the Y.M.C.A. in company with two persons who appeared to be natives of Annan or the Malay States. Their description is as follows:- 1st, aged about 25 years, medium height, rather stout build, fat round face, no hat, black suit, patent leather shoes. 2nd, aged about 20 years, medium height, thin build, thin face, no hat, black suit, black shoes with white lines on them. These two persons walked to the Navy Y.M.C.A., while Allen walked to the Capitol Theatre. Allen remained there for little while, then came out, got into a ricsha and proceeded to Chapoo Road where he entered the Hongkew Theatre. At 8.50 p.m. Allen left the Hongkew Theatre, and walked along Haining Road to North Szechuen Road, where he got into a ricsha, and proceeded along Range Road to the North Railway Station, where he met one of the Railway employees, with whom he spoke in Chinese. They conversed for about 15 minutes, then Allen got into his ricsha and proceeded along North Szechuen Road to the General Post Office where he paid off his ricsha and walked to the Y.M.C.A. It was then 9.45 p.m.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 14 : 5 : 1930.

To Foreign Section.

Please inform Mr Okagi of the Japanese Consulate that Allen is here. Tell him we have kept a general watch on Allen's movements. Give him details of what we have observed in so far as the Japanese Authorities are directly interested.

P.T.O.

doing this you must
be very discreet.
Don't show the file or
reports to Mr Okazaki.
By matters in which
the Japanese Authorities
are directly interested
I mean ~~the~~ Allens
meetings with
Japanese.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 13, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 12th. At 2.45 p.m. Allen left the Y.M.C.A. and walked to the Navy Y.M.C.A., where he remained until 3.20 p.m., and then returned to the Y.M.C.A.

At 6.50 p.m. he left the Y.M.C.A. in company with two persons who appeared to be natives of Annan or the Malay States. Their description is as follows:- 1st, aged about 25 years, medium height, rather stout build, fat round face, no hat, black suit, patent leather shoes. 2nd, aged about 20 years, medium height, thin build, thin face, no hat, black suit, black shoes with white lines on them. These two persons walked to the Navy Y.M.C.A., while Allen walked to the Capitol Theatre. Allen remained there for little while, then came out, got into a ricsha and proceeded to Chapoo Road where he entered the Hongkew Theatre. At 8.50 p.m. Allen left the Hongkew Theatre, and walked along Haining Road to North Szechuen Road, where he got into a ricsha, and proceeded along Range Road to the North Railway Station, where he met one of the Railway employees, with whom he spoke in Chinese. They conversed for about 15 minutes, then Allen got into his ricsha and proceeded along North Szechuen Road to the General Post Office where he paid off his ricsha and walked to the Y.M.C.A. It was then 9.45 p.m.

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File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

At 10.15 p.m. an Indian, who was mentioned in yesterday's report (No. 1), wearing a grey overcoat, left the Y.M.C.A. and walked to No. 142 Szechuen Road, foreign boarding house, and was not seen leaving this address until 11.50 p.m., when the agent returned to the Y.M.C.A., where he kept watch until 12.15 p.m.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

13:5:30

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CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 12, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 11th.

At 5.35 p.m. 2 Indians departed from the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Their description is as under:- (1st) Aged about 35 years, of medium height and stout build, has round face with a small black moustache, was wearing grey hat, grey overcoat, black trousers and new brown shoes. (2nd) Aged about 30 years, tall, thin build, has thin long face and is clean shaven, was wearing dark grey hat, blue serge jacket, grey trousers and brown shoes, and carrying a walking stick, and a black leather portfolio.

These two men engaged ricshas and proceeded via North Szechuen Road to the Gurdwara on Paoshan Road, Chapei, where they remained for about 20 minutes. Engaging ricshas they then proceeded direct to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at which place they arrived at 6.40 p.m. About 10 minutes later they left this institution in ricshas and proceeded to an alleyway off Kungping Road between East Seward and Tongshan Roads. Owing to the large number of Indians standing near the mouth of the alleyway, the agent was unable to ascertain the number of the house visited by the two men he was following.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. was kept under observation from 8.35 p.m. until 12.5 a.m. 12-5-30 when the watch was terminated. Allen was not

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seen during the whole of the evening.

W Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

12.5.30.

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File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section Station,

REPORT

Date May 12, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 10th. At 6.10 p.m. the Japanese who was mentioned in yesterday's report entered the Great China Restaurant, 188 Szechuen Road, and had a cup of coffee.

At 7.40 p.m. the other Japanese (who was also mentioned in yesterday's report, as having had a conversation with Allen in the Great China Restaurant, 188 Szechuen Road), left the Y.M.C.A. with a roll of papers in his hands. He walked to the Great China Restaurant and met the other Japanese. They sat down for about 10 minutes and then both came out of Restaurant, got into ricshas and proceeded to a Chinese Restaurant on Foochow Road near Chekiang Road corner, where they sat down and waited for about 15 minutes. Three Chinese then arrived. Descriptions:- 1st, aged about 25 years, medium height, stout build, round face, wearing dark glasses, no hat, wearing European black jacket, grey trousers, black shoes, and carrying a walking stick. 2nd, aged about 25 years, medium height, thin, good looking thin face, does not look like a real Chinese, wearing straw hat, and Chinese grey silk gown, patent leather shoes. This person speaks Japanese. 3rd, aged about 25 years, short, thin, very yellow thin face, wearing straw hat, and Chinese black silk gown, Chinese shoes. These three Chinese entered

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Subject (in full)

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Made by Forwarded by

the said Restaurant, and sat down at the table, occupied by the two Japanese. After a little conversation one of the Japanese produced a roll of papers, placed them on the table, and they all examined them and then the Japanese handed the papers over to the first Chinese. After a little while both Japanese left the Restaurant, while the three Chinese remained there. Both Japanese got into ricshas and proceeded to the Ningpo Guild, Thibet Road, but did not enter the premises. They then walked to the Sincere Theatre, Nanking Road, bought tickets and entered the Theatre where they remained until 11.20 p.m. They then left the theatre, walked around for a little time, and then returned to the Oriental Hotel. It was then 11.45 p.m. Watch was kept up until 12.10 p.m., but they were not seen to leave.

D. Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

12.5.30

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 10, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 9th. At 5.40 p.m. an Indian, about 20 years; medium height; wearing brown European clothing; grey hat and brown shoes; clean shaven, left the Y.M.C.A. and joined another Indian who was waiting outside the Y.M.C.A. Description of second Indian is as follows:- very tall, thin, long thin face, small beard, wearing white turban and European style white palmbeach clothing, black shoes, age about 35 years. They both walked along Szechuen Road very slowly, conversing together. When opposite the Appoloo Theatre, they got into ricshas and proceeded to Paoshing Road, where they paid off ricshas and walked to the Gurdwara. About 10 minutes later the young Indian left the Gurdwara carrying a small brown handbag. He walked to North Szechuen Road where he got into ricsha and proceeded to Peking Road, and there paid off the ricsha. He got into another and proceeded to the Oriental Hotel, Nanking Road. The agent then returned to the Y.M.C.A.

At 7.15 p.m. Allen was seen in company with a young Chinese, whose description is as follows:- short thin build, thin pale face, hair brushed back, age about 20 years, wearing European black clothing, and black shoes. They stayed about 10 minutes in the hall, conversing lively. The Chinese then went upstairs. Allen put on sun glasses and walked to Peking

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Road, then to Museum Road and slipped through an alleyway to Szechuen Road and entered the Great China Restaurant, 188 Szechuen Road. He ordered a cup of coffee and a little while later a Japanese joined Allen at the same table. Description of the Japanese:- short, thin build, pale thin long face, wearing glasses, aged about 25 years, grey hat, wearing European light brown suit and brown shoes. Allen and this Japanese, were engaged in conversation until 8.45 p.m., and during this conversation the name Mr. Ikosuki (?) was mentioned. The Japanese spoke perfect English. During the conversation Allen handed the Japanese a piece of paper which appeared to be a single sheet of a letter. At 8.40 p.m. Allen left the Restaurant alone and walked to the Y.M.C.A., while the Japanese waited at the Restaurant for about 3 minutes and then came out. Another Japanese who was waiting on the other side of Szechuen Road joined him. Description of second Japanese:- Age about 18 or 19, short, stout build, round face, wearing European black suit, light brown hat and black shoes. Both Japanese walked to Peking Road, where they got in ricshas and proceeded along Nanking Road to the Town Hall, where they paid off the ricshas, but the coolies were not satisfied and trouble began during which C.P.C. 1733 arrived on the

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scene and settled the difference. Both Japanese walked along Kwangse Road to Kiukiang Road, where they got into ricshas and proceeded to Foochow Road and Chekiang Road, where they paid off the ricshas and entered an alleway on Foochow Road between Chekiang Road and Fokien Road. The name of this alleway is not known, but there is a number, 182, posted on the house adjoining the entrance to this alleway. In the alleway they met a Chinese to whom one of the Japanese handed over a single sheet of a paper which looked like that received from Allen in the Great China Restaurant, 188 Szechuen Road. Both Japanese then came out of the alleway, got into ricshas and proceeded to Nanking Road. They then bought tickets at the Sincere Theatre, and when they entered it was then 9.35 p.m. They left at 11.20 p.m and entered the Oriental Hotel in the same building. The agent watched until 12.35 p.m. when the watch terminated.

At 10 p.m. while both Japanese were in the Sincere Theatre the agent went out and saw the young Indian who visited Allen at the Y.M.C.A. at 5.40 p.m. He came out from the Oriental Hotel and stood on the pavement about 5 minutes and then walked along Nanking Road to Thibet Road. The agent did not follow him, as he was watching the two Japanese.

W. Duncan
D. S. I.

12.5.38
D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section Station,

REPORT

Date May 12, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 8th. Allen was not seen the whole day nor were any suspicious persons seen entering or leaving the Y.M.C.A. up to 10 p.m. when watch terminated.

A Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

12.5.30

Form No. 2
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File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 12, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 7th. At 8.40 p.m. the agent arrived at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and later found Allen at the Navy Y.M.C.A., where he was engaged in writing letters.

At 9.35 p.m. Allen left the Navy Y.M.C.A. and walked into the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The agent kept this place undere observation until 11 p.m., but Allen was not seen to leave.

Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

12.5.30.

D 828

May 7 30.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Blackburn,

Further to my letter of April 14, I forward herewith a copy of a detective report dated May 6 giving a summarized account of the result to date of the watch on William Dangaik Allen.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Blackburn, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

O/F.
Information, a suspicious individual & showing the connection between American, Indians & Chinese.

7/5.

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File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Foreign Section Station,

Date May 6, 1930.

Subject (in full) William Dangaik Allen alias William Dangaise alias William Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson

Sir,

William Dangaik Allen alias William Dangaise alias William Allen arrived in Shanghai on April 11th on the s.s. "Angers." He resided for one day at the Navy Y.M.C.A. and the following day, April 12th, he removed to the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, where he now occupies Room No. 16.

Since his arrival observation has been kept on his movements. Nothing of much importance occurred until May 2nd prior to which his movements generally consisted of visits to the American Consulate, Post Office, Navy Y.M.C.A., Astor and Palace Hotels. At 4.30 p.m. April 23rd he visited H.B.M. Consulate where he proceeded upstairs and remained for 20 minutes.

Outside the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at about 8 p.m. on May 2nd, Allen met an Indian who is described as being of medium height, clean shaven, very dark face, wearing glasses, dressed in European light brown clothes, grey turban and brown shoes. Allen and this Indian entered into conversation and walked together along as far as Tiendong Road and Szechuen Road corner. Here the Indian took some papers from his pocket which he showed to Allen. After reading the papers, Allen tapped the Indian on the shoulder and seemed to be impressing something on him. They then walked to Szechuen and Haining Roads corner, where they met two other Indians, dressed in watchmen uniform. One of them is employed at No. 15 Museum Road. All entered into conversation and the papers previously shown to Allen were again examined, after which they walked South along North Szechuen Road for a little way, when the two Indians met at Haining Road left Allen and his companion, who got into

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ricshas and proceeded to the Paoshan Road Gurdwara, arriving there at 9 p.m. They remained in the Gurdwara 15 minutes, and when they came out the Indian was seen to be carrying a bundle of papers. They entered ricshas and proceeded Sputh along North Szechuen Road and when near the Odeon Theatre they met two Chinese of the student type, dressed in European clothes. They stopped and all conversed together for about 10 minutes, after which Allen and the Indian entered their ricshas and went as far as Range Road where the ricshas were paid off and they then parted, Allen walking South along North Szechuen Road. The Indian walked to the "Stella" restaurant, No. 159 Range Road, occupied by Mr. Kusmin, where he stopped until 10 p.m. He then left and entering a ricsha proceeded to the Si Ta Lee Terrace off Scott Road, and entered either No. 5, 6 or 7, but as the agent could not follow too closely he was not sure of the exact number. In about 2 minutes the Indian came out and proceeded by ricsha to 142 Szechuen Road (boarding house occupied by Mrs. Danford, American), where he remained for 15 minutes. When he left he did not have the bundle of papers received at the Gurdwara. He then proceeded to No. 15 Museum Road and spoke to the Indian Watchman there. This watchman was one of the two met at Haining Road and North Szechuen Road earlier in the evening. After a few minutes he left and proceeded as far as Kungping and Tongshan Roads corner where the agent lost sight of him owing to several motor cars getting in the way. It was then 11.15 p.m.

Subsequent enquiries at the "Stella" restaurant prove that the Indian was Erappa of the China Press.

At 9.55 p.m. May 3rd, two Indians (Sikhs) visited the

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Y.M.C.A. and remained for 8 minutes, but whether they visited Allen is not known. Descriptions:- (1st) Wearing white turban, European black suit, tall, round face. (2nd) Wearing blue turban, and jacket made of sun proof material, tall, medium build.

Since May 3rd nothing of special importance has been observed.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

FM. 1

Confidential

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Shanghai, 8: 5: 1930.

To Foreign Section

Please show this file to Supt. Robertson and seek the assistance of the Intelligence and Chinese Sections in establishing the identity of the Chinese with whom Allen is in touch.

Please ask assistance in accordance with instructions from D.C. (C. & S.) regarding the students in the terrace off Scott Road.

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G. 20,000-1-30

Secret and Confidential

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 7, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 6th. At 3.45 p.m. Allen left the Y.M.C.A., put on sun glasses and walked to No. 20 Museum Road and remained there until 5.5 p.m., when he came out. He then walked to No. 5 Museum Road (Museum), where he remained until 6 p.m.

On leaving the Museum he got into ricsha and proceeded over Szechuen Road Bridge to 162 North Szechuen Road, (Chinese Confectionary Shop). At 6.15 p.m. he left this shop and walked to the Y.M.C.A.

At 7 p.m. he left the Y.M.C.A., put on sun glasses, and entered the Navy Y.M.C.A., where he met two U.S. Marines. He conversed with them until 7.30 p.m., when he started to write letters which he did until 8.35 p.m.. He then left, having written 5 letters, and walked to the Y.M.C.A.

At 8.50 p.m. a Chinese who appeared to be a student (mentioned in yesterday's report, as having visited St. John's University) left the Y.M.C.A. and walked over Szechuen Road Bridge to Woochang Road, entered No. 5 Woochang Road (Ling Nan Hotel). At 9.40 p.m. this Chinese left the Hotel, got into a ricsha and proceeded along North Szechuen Road to Scott~~e~~ Road and at the entrance of the 2nd Terrace, he met a crowd of Chinese students, and conversed with them until 10.30 p.m., when he left and walked into terrace, but owing to the crowd

O.C. (S.B.)
Ask D.R. men
to report on the
students in this
terrace.

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of students the agent could not enter the Terrace. The agent then returned to the Y.M.C.A., but nothing further was observed up to 11.35 p.m. when the watch terminated.

W. Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

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Secret and Confidential

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section Station,

REPORT

Date May 7, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 5th. At 11.40 a.m. a Chinese of the student type left the Y.M.C.A. (he was mentioned in yesterday's report, when he was followed by the agent from Y.M.C.A. to Scott Road). On leaving the Y.M.C.A. he got into a ricsha and proceeded along Szechuen Road to Rue du Consulat, where he boarded a tram car and proceeded to the corner of Avenue Joffre and Route Voyron. He there left the tram-car and entered No. 275 Avenue Joffre (Shanghai Chinese Medical Practitioners College), where he remained until 1.50 p.m., when he came out, got in a ricsha and proceeded along Avenue Joffre to Avenue du Roi Albert and then to Avenue Foch and to St. George's, Bubbling Well Road, where he paid off his ricsha, got into another and proceeded along Yu Yuen Road up to Jessfield Park, and entered No. 188 Jessfield Road (St. John's University). He arrived there at 3.15 p.m. and remained until 3.45 p.m. He then returned by ricsha to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 4.50 p.m. At 5.5 p.m. he came out again, got into a ricsha and proceeded along Szechuen Road to Scott Road and entered the same terrace as he did yesterday.

At 7.40 p.m. a Chinese student, riding private ricsha No. 2522 (Licence in name of Lei

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Kong, No. 4/5 King Loong Ka off Canton Road), arrived at Y.M.C.A. (this Chinese was mentioned in last Sunday's report, when he walked with Allen to the Capitol Theatre). He came out at 8.35 p.m. and proceeded South along Szechuen Road. The watch was maintained from 11 a.m. to 9 a.m., during which time Allen was not seen.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

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File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section Station,

REPORT

Date May 5, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 4th. At 4.50 p.m. Allen came out of the Y.M.C.A. in company with a Chinese who appeared to be a student. His description is as follows:- Medium height, thin, dark complexion, aged about 25 years, wearing dark foreign grey suit, no hat, and patent leather shoes. They walked to the Capitol Theatre, Soochow Road. At 7.5 p.m. they left the Theatre and returned to the Y.M.C.A. They remained in the Y.M.C.A. until 7.45 p.m. when they walked out and at the entrance met another Chinese, who arrived in a ricsha. Description of this Chinese is as follows:- tall, medium build, aged about 23 years, wearing foreign light grey suit, brown shoes, grey hat with black ribbon, clear shaven, white face. They stood on the pavement near the entrance of the Y.M.C.A., conversing until 8 p.m., when Allen with the first Chinese returned to the Y.M.C.A., and second Chinese got into a ricsha and proceeded over the Szechuen Road Bridge and along North Szechuen Road to the Jansen Piano Co., Nos. 848 & 18A North Szechuen Road. He went in at 8.5 p.m. and came out at 9.10 p.m., got in ricsha and proceeded along North Szechuen Road. Not far from Dixwell Road he stopped his ricsha and approached a motor car No. 2112,

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spoke to two men who were sitting in the motor car, for about 15 minutes, and then got in ricsha and proceeded to Scott Road, where he entered the second terrace, but the agent was unable to find the number of the house entered.

Watch terminated at 11.30 p.m.

Motor car No. 2112 is the property of Wong Pau Sheng, No. 143 Wing On Terrace, North Szechuen Road. Signature, P.S. Wong.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

5/5/30

Foreign Section,

Please prepare the summary in accordance with verbal instructions. Please show these reports to C.D.I. Robertson and the Chinese Section. The Chinese Section should assist in making inquiries about the suspicious Chinese who are in touch with Allen.

JMG.
5/5/30

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Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 5, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 3rd. At 7.15 p.m. Allen left the Y.M.C.A., got into a riksha and proceeded along Szechuen, North Szechuen, Boone and Seward Roads to the Bund, stopped at the entrance of the Palace Hotel, went in and then disappeared. Probably slipped out through Nanking Road entrance.

At 9.55 p.m. two Indians (Sikhs) entered the Y.M.C.A. and remained for 8 minutes.

Descriptions:- (1st) Wearing white turban, European black suit, tall, fat complexion.
(2nd) Wearing blue turban jacket made of sun proof material, tall, medium build.

They proceeded along North Szechuen Road, where the agent lost sight of them.

It was then 11 p.m. when the watch terminated.

W. Duncan.
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

5.5.30

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date May 4, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

May 2nd. Allen left the Y.M.C.A. at 12.35 p.m. and walked along Soochow Road to the Capitol Theatre where he stopped for a few minutes and appeared to be taking careful observation of the vicinity. He then walked to the American Consulate. Remained there for about 5 minutes and came out with a letter which he read as he walked along Whangpoo Road. He finished reading the letter and returned to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. via Bund, through grounds of H.B.M. Consulate to Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Museum Road and Hongkong Road.

At 11.30 a.m. two Chinese entered the Chinese Y.M.C.A. (1st) dressed in black Chinese dress, black hat, tall, aged about 35, strong build and had the appearance of a labourer. (2nd) dressed in Chinese blue cotton clothes and brown hat, strong build, cadaverous face with red blotches caused by peeling of skin.

At 2.45 p.m. Allen left the Y.M.C.A. and walked to the Universal Picture Corporation, No. 217 Szechuen Road. He remained there for 20 minutes and then returned to the Y.M.C.A., where he met the two Chinese mentioned above. Allen talked to them for about 2 minutes, and they then separated. Allen returned to Y.M.C.A., while the two Chinese walked to a fruit shop, No. 1188 Hanbury Road, where they remained for a few minutes and then walked to Hsia Road where the agent lost sight of

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then.

Allen again left the Y.M.C.A. at 3.30 p.m. and visited the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, afterwards walked to Hongkong Road and entered 225 Szechuen Rd "Eagle Drug Co." (Chinese) and then returned to Y.M.C.A.

At 4.30 p.m. he left the Y.M.C.A. and walked along Szechuen Road to North Soochow Road, to Chapoo Road Bridge, where he crossed over to Soochow Road and remained for a few minutes at the entrance of the Capitol Theatre. He then proceeded to the Navy Y.M.C.A. which he entered by the Szechuen Road door and in a few minutes left by the Hongkong Road entrance. He then took a ricsha and proceeded to the Peking Road Jetty where he paid off the ricsha and walked through the Public Gardens (did not speak to any-one there). Left Public Gardens by North entrance and returned to Y.M.C.A. at 6.5 p.m.

At 7.55 p.m. left Y.M.C.A. and proceeded in a ricsha to 162 North Szechuen Road (Chinese Fruit Store). He stayed there for about 20 minutes and then returned t0 Y.M.C.A. On arrival at entrance of Y.M.C.A. he met an Indian. Description of Indian:- Medium height, clean shaven, very dark face, wearing glasses, dressed in European light brown clothes, grey turban and brown shoes.

Allen and this Indian entered into conversation and walked together along as far as Tiendong Road and Szechuen Road corner. Here the Indian took

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Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

some papers from his pocket which he showed to Allen. After reading the papers, Allen tapped the Indian on the shoulder and seemed to be impressing something on him. They then walked to Szechuen and Haining Roads corner, where they met two other Indians, dressed in watchmen uniform. One of them is employed at No. 15 Museum Road. All entered into conversation and the papers previously shown to Allen were again examined, after which they walked South along North Szechuen Road for a little way, when the two Indians met at Haining Road left Allen and his companion, who got into ricshas and proceeded to the Paoshan Road Gurdwara, arriving there at 9 p.m. They remained in the Gurdwara 15 minutes, and when they came out the Indian was seen to be carrying a bundle of papers. They entered ricshas and proceeded South along North Szechuen Road and when near the Odeon Theatre they met two Chinese of the student type, dressed in European clothes. They stopped and all conversed together for about 10 minutes, after which Allen and the Indian entered their ricshas and went as far as Range Road where the ricshas were paid off and they then parted, Allen walking South along North Szechuen Road. The Indian walked to the "Stella" restaurant, No. 159 Range Road, occupied by Mr. Kusmin, where he stopped until 10 p.m. He then left and entering a ricsha

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

- 4 -

Made by Forwarded by

proceeded to the Si Ta Lee Terrace off Scott Road, and entered either No. 5, 6 or 7, but as the agent could not follow too closely he was not sure of the exact number. In about 2 minutes the Indian came out and proceeded by ricsha to 142 Szechuen Road (boarding house occupied by Mrs. Danford, American), where he remained for 15 minutes. When he left he did not have the bundle of papers received at the Gurdwara. He then proceeded to No. 15 Museum Road and spoke to the Indian Watchman there. This watchman was one of the two met at Haining Road and North Szechuen Road earlier in the evening. After a few minutes he left and proceeded as far as Kungping and Tongshan Roads corner where the agent lost sight of him owing to several motor cars getting in the way. It was then 11.15 p.m.

Subsequent enquiries at the "Stella" restaurant prove that the Indian was Erappa of the China Press. Chits which he signed at the restaurant attached herewith.

W. Murray
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. *Station,*

REPORT

Date May 1, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. *Forwarded by*

May 1st. At 8.45 a.m. Allen left the Y.M.C.A. and walked to the Post Office where he remained for two minutes. He then entered a ricsha and proceeded to the Russian Chocolate Store, North Szechuen and Range Roads corner. Here he made a small purchase and then returned to the Y.M.C.A. at 9.15 a.m. At 10.40 a.m. a foreigner entered the Y.M.C.A. (probably Mr. Hayes, American, teacher in the Y.M.C.A. and residing at No. 90 Route de Say Zoong). This foreigner left at 12.30 p.m. and returned at 2.30 p.m. in company with another foreigner and a Chinese. At 4.10 p.m. this party went out with Allen and left in motor car No. 8069. They did not return up to 8 p.m. when the watch terminated.

OC(SB)

?

Car No. 8069 is the property of Waung Ts Kwang c/o Shanghai College.

W. Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

(P. 331.)

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 828.
Date . 19. - 5. - 30.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER

POLICE HEAD QUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

No. C.I.D. 631/1925.

8th May, 1930.

Your Ref: I.O. D.828.

Sir,

RE. WILLIAM DANJAIK ALLEN.

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of your letter dated 1st May, 1930, the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

p. Inspector General of Police.

The Deputy Commissioner,
Crime & Special Branches,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 828.
Date 1-5-30.

I.O. D.828

May I, 30.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks receipt of your letter C.I.D. 631/1925 dated April 17, regarding William Dangaik Allen alias William Dangaise alias William Allen.

Allen, who arrived here on April II on the s.s. "Angers", resided for one day at the Navy Y.M.C.A. and the following day, April I2, he removed to the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, where he occupies Room No. I6.

Since his arrival observation has been kept on his movements, but so far we have been unable to establish his connection, if any, with Communistic elemants in Shanghai.

The watch on his movements is being maintained and any fresh information of interest will be communicated to you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

Director Criminal Investigation,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section. Station,

Date May 1, 1930

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

April 29th. At 10.30 a.m. Allen was visited by the Chinese, Siau Kuo Hwa (蕭國華), who remained in his room until 11.30 a.m. when he left. Nothing further was reported during the day.

With reference to above it is believed that Allen is studying the Chinese language. Corroboration of this is being sought.

April 30th. Allen was not seen to leave the Y.M.C.A. from 9 a.m. until 5.20 p.m. when he left by ricsha and visited the Post Office where he posted a letter. He then walked back via Soochow Road and Museum Road. Was not seen to leave up to 9 p.m. when watch terminated.

A Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

G. R.

No. C.I.D. 631/1925. part 1.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG,

17th April, 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No.I.O.D.828, dated the 2nd April, 1930, and further to my telegram of 10th April, 1930, I have the honour to forward a precis of the recent movements of William Dangaik Allen, alias William Dangaise, alias William Allen.

He appears to have spent very little time in Hong Kong and while here did not come to the notice of this department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Director of Criminal Intelligence.

[illegible]

The Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

29/4/30.
Foreign Section,
Please prepare summary in form of reply to Hongkong.

Precis.

William Dangaik Allen, alias William Dangaise, alias William Daugaix, suspected Communist, is stated to be an American journalist, a student of International relations and to be the son of Dr. W. H. Allen of New York City.

His description is as follows:-

26/27 years of age, tall, slim,
clean-shaven and wearing spectacles.

He is reported to speak French and German fluently and to have a slight knowledge of Italian and Spanish. For the past three years Allen has been travelling in Europe and arrived in India about July, 1929, where he taught English in Dr. R. N. Tagore's Santiniketan, Bolepur. He was interested in the Youth Movement, and whilst in Calcutta attended, in Khaddar clothes, the recent Congress of the North Calcutta District Youth Association. In connection with his visit to the Far East, he visited the Kuomintang Representative in Calcutta to ascertain the cost of living in China. It is stated that he wished to study the question of the Singapore Base and local mineral resources there.

He is in possession of a third class passage from France to Shanghai, which is valid for two years.

He left Colombo on the 27th January for Singapore, where he stayed for three days, leaving for Bankok on the 5th January, which journey he made overland. Whilst in Singapore he was under surveillance, but his movements disclosed nothing suspicious. He arrived in Hong Kong from Saigon on the 26th February last, per s.s. "Chenonceaux". On 27.2.30. he left instructions with the American Consulate, Hong Kong, to forward all mail, c/o Post Restante, Manila. The name of W. Allen was shown as a 3rd class passenger from Manila to Hong Kong on the s.s. "Empress of Russia", arriving 6.4.30, but no trace of his going there can be found. He left for Shanghai on 8th April per s.s. "Angers" leaving instructions for future mail to be forwarded to the American Consulate, Shanghai.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section.Station,

REPORT

Date April 28, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch Kept On W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

As the services of the two Chinese agents engaged on above work are proving unsatisfactory, I respectfully suggest that one Russian agent be engaged in their place to do the work. For the past two days a Russian detective has been detailed to keep additional watch on Allen as he sometimes visits the Astor House and Palace Hotels where it is impossible for the Chinese agent to enter without causing comment.

Today, April 28th, the agent who was on duty at 9 a.m. did not follow Allen when he left the Y.M.C.A. at 11.30 a.m. Allen at that time visited several exchange shops and the Navy Y.M.C.A. restaurant with a Chinese. As it is impossible to continually supervise them there is a possibility that such lapses will occur in the future and we would therefore be unable to keep a proper check on Allen's movements.

Two agents are meantime employed from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. and from 3 to 9 p.m. at a cost of $1.00 each per day. A Russian agent could be employed at $2.00 per day and would do duty of 9 hours per day. Any additional supervision on Allen's movements could be carried out by detectives attached to this Section.

In this manner I am sure far more reliable information could be obtained.

D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section Station,

REPORT

Date April 29, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

April 25th.	Allen left his room at 10.30 a.m. and went by ricsha to Astor House Hotel. Stayed there until 11.15 a.m. when he returned by ricsha to the Y.M.C.A. Was not seen to leave the premises up to 9 p.m. when watch terminated.
April 26th.	Allen was not seen to leave the Y.M.C.A.
April 27th.	Allen left the Y.M.C.A. at 10.30 a.m. and visited H.B.M. Consulate returning to his room at 11 a.m. Was not seen to leave up to 9 p.m. when watch terminated.
April 28th.	Allen left his room at 11.10 a.m. along with a Chinese, whose name is believed to be Siau Kuo Hwa (蕭國華) and visited the Navy Y.M.C.A. They remained there until 1.40 p.m. and then visited the American Consulate where they remained for 5 minutes and then returned to the Y.M.C.A. Allen again left at 3.40 p.m. and walked around the Public Gardens for 15 minutes, then returned to Y.M.C.A. by ricsha. Did not leave again up to 9 p.m. when watch terminated.

Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section Station,

REPORT

Date April 25, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

April 22th. Allen did not leave Y.M.C.A. during the period from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

April 23rd. Allen remained in his room until 4.30 p.m. when he walked to the British Consulate. He stayed in the Consulate for 20 minutes and then walked to the Palace Hotel where he remained for one hour and then returned to the Y.M.C.A. Did not leave up to 9 p.m. when watch terminated.

April 24th. Left Y.M.C.A. at 1.30 p.m., walked to Post Office and posted two letters. Went by ricsha to Palace Hotel at 1.45 p.m. and remained for half an hour and then returned to Y.M.C.A. Left at 6.30 p.m. and proceeded to Astor House Hotel where he remained until 8 p.m. and then returned to his room. Did not come out up to 9 p.m. when watch terminated.

W Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Foreign Section,
Continue watch and supplement present efforts in the manner spoken.
25:4:'30.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date April 22, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

April 21st. Allen left the Y.M.C.A. at 4.20 p.m. and walked to the Public Gardens. In the Gardens he met a male foreigner, aged about 40, to whom he talked for a few minutes and then read over a letter to him. Left together at 5.40 p.m. and separated when Allen returned to his room.

Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

D.C.
(C.&S. Branches)

Arrangements will be made to have any person, whom Allen meets in this way again, followed.

22:4:30.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

AC (C.B.)
Please note that these files must be passed under cover.
23/4

Noted.
23:4:30.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section. Station,

Date April 21, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

April 17th. Allen left the Y.M.C.A. at 8.15 a.m. before watch was commenced and returned at 11.40 a.m. Did not leave his room again that day up to 9 p.m. when watch was discontinued.

April 18th. Remained in room until 3.40 p.m. when he walked to the Dah Hwa Book Coy, 139 Szechuen Road and purchased two books. Then walked to Whiteaway & Laidlaws where he examined the goods in the shop windows forabout 10 minutes and then went by ricsha to Wing On Coy, Nanking Road where he purchased two small packets of food. Returned to his room at 5.40 p.m. Again left at 7.50 p.m. and proceeded by ricsha to the Nanking Theatre, 523 Avenue Ed. VII. Returned to Y.M.C.A. at 11.10 p.m.

April 19th. Allen left Y.M.C.A. at 4.30 p.m. and walked to Palace Hotel where he remained until 5.20 p.m. and then walked to Post Office. Bought some stamps and posted a letter. Returned to room at 6 p.m. Left at 8.20 p.m. and proceeded by ricsha to 25 Rue Chu Pao San, French Concession (New Mumm Cafe). Returned to Y.M.C.A. at 9.30 p.m.

April 20th. Allen remained in his room until 5.20 p.m. when he proceeded by ricsha to the Palace Hotel. Returned to his room at 6.30 p.m. and did not leave again up to 9.20 p.m. when watch was terminated.

W Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section. Station,

Date April 17, 1930.

Subject (in full) Watch on W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

April 16th. Allen remained in his room until 4.30 p.m. when he proceeded to the Post Office and posted a letter. He then walked to the Public Gardens where he remained until 6.30 p.m. and then returned to the Y.M.C.A. Left again at 8 p.m. and proceeded to the Carlton Theatre where he remained until 11.40 p.m. and then returned to the Y.M.C.A. by ricsha.

WDuncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

D.C. (C. & S. Branches)
Information
17.4.'30.

Continue
17/4

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date April 16, 1930.

Subject (in full) W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by Thos. Robertson C.D.I.

Allen removed from the Navy Y.M.C.A. on Sunday, April 13th to the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, and occupies Room No. 16 there.

A watch is being maintained on him and to date his movements are as follows:-

April 13th. Removed from Navy Y.M.C.A. to Chinese Y.M.C.A. during afternoon. Did not go out afterwards.

April 14th. Was not seen to leave the premises during the day.

April 15th. Watch commenced, 9 a.m. Allen left Y.M.C.A. at 11 a.m. and proceeded to the American Consulate where he made enquiries at the Passport Office. Left Consulate and proceeded to Post Office where he wrote and posted a letter. Left Post Office at 12 noon, proceeded to Navy Y.M.C.A., remained there 10 minutes and then returned to Chinese Y.M.C.A. Was not seen to leave up to 9 p.m. when watch terminated.

W. Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

W.G.
16:4:30.

A.C. (S.B.)
Such files might be passed under cover. As the slightest idea that he is being watched would defeat our object.
16/4

Noted
Who
16-4-30.

For. Sec. Please note remarks of D.C. (C.S. Branches) and pass same direct under cover future reports on this subject.
W.G. 16/4/30

April 16, 30.

W.D. Allen.

Allen removed from the Navy Y.M.C.A. on Sunday, April 13th to the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, and occupies Room No. 16 there.

A watch is being maintained on him and to date his movements are as follows:-

April 13th.	Removed from Navy Y.M.C.A. to Chinese Y.M.C.A. during afternoon. Did not go out afterwards.
April 14th.	Was not seen to leave the premises during the day.
April 15th.	Watch commenced, 9 a.m. Allen left Y.M.C.A. at 11 a.m. and proceeded to the American Consulate where he made enquiries at the passport office. Left Consulate and proceeded to Post Office where he wrote and posted a letter. Left Post Office at 12 noon, proceeded to Navy Y.M.C. A., remained there 10 minutes and then returned to Chinese Y.M.C.A. Was not seen to leave up to 9 p.m. when watch terminated.

I.O. D.828

ANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 828.
ate 14-4-30

April I4, 30.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of your telegram of April I2, which reads as follows:-

> "Reference your letter of 2nd inst. I.O.D. 828, Allen was passenger to Shanghai 8th steamship "Angers". "

W.D. Allen arrived here on April II, and is now residing in the Navy Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Director of Criminal Investigation,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.

I.O. D.828

April 14, 30.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Blackburn,

With reference to your letter of April 2 W.D. Allen arrived in Shanghai at noon April II on the s.s. "Angers".

He is residing in Room No. 603, Navy Y.M.C.A. Szechuen Road.

A watch is now being kept on his movements.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Blackburn Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Date April 11, 1930.

Subject (in full) W.D. Allen.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan. Forwarded by Thos Robertson

W.D. Allen arrived in Shanghai at 12 noon, April 11th on the s.s. "Angers." He proceeded by tramcar to The Bund, North end and then walked through the British Consulate Grounds, but whether he visited anyone in the Consulate is not known.

He is residing in Room 603 of the Navy Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road.

ADuncan
D. S. I.

A/D. C. I.

Reg.
Please draft letter to Mr Blackburn giving above information.
12/4/30

Foreign Section,
Please arrange to have Allen carefully watched and submit reports daily, giving particulars of the ~~[illegible]~~ people he visits and the people who visit him. Please arrange to have photos reproduced.
13/4/30.

April 11, 1930.

W.D. Allen.

W.D. Allen arrived in Shanghai at 12 noon, April 11th on the s.s. "Angers." He proceeded by tramcar to The Bund, North end and then walked through the British Consulate Grounds, but whether he visited anyone in the Consulate is not known.

He is residing in Room 603 of the Navy Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 10: 4: 1930

To Reg

Please pass to Foreign Section for attention and acknowledge telegram early.

10/4/30.

Reg.
Please attach
papers.

10/4/30.

D.I. [illegible] was the
[illegible] A Telegram
was received from
Hongkong at 1.45 p.m.
today ~~stated~~ saying
that Allen had left Hongkong ~~[illegible]~~
for Shanghai on the 8th.

SECRET

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.
April 8th 1930.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 828.
Date 10-4-30.

My dear Aiers,

Many thanks for your letter No.I-O- D.828 of April 2nd 1930, on the subject of W.D.ALLEN. A recently intercepted letter written by him, copy of which I received from India, contained the following: "When I imagine to myself more carefully "the physical difficulties of such a project re China as I have been "talking on, I am aghast. Not as to permanent conditions but I have "had the hope of doing the whole starting while you were there. But "as I must apparently know a smattering of Chinese and know a lot "about Chinese and Europeans to be met, before I could launch the "thing seriously, I fear you wont see much actually done while you are there"

I do not know what it is he proposes to launch, but it is fairly clear that he intends to visit China sooner or later.

Yours sincerely,

A.D.Blackburn

R.C.Aiers,Esq.,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

REF YOUR LETTER OF 2nd INST I.O.D.828 ALLEN WAS PASSENGER TO SHANGHAI 8th STEAMSHIP "ANGERS".

Ex: letter.
A.C. (Pol)
Rea.

(66-)

大東電報公司 **THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Limited.** 大東電報公司

Incorporated in England

Telegraphic Address:
"EASTERN"

SHANGHAI STATION.
4, Avenue Edward VII

Telephone Number
899.

GS XOI 8

The following Telegram Received via **EASTERN** at 3 53PM 10 4 30 5697

HONGKONG 12 10 3 50PM ETAT

LEGIRON SHANGHAI

JEWHYHUMYR MUNYXDYJSE MAKWO ALLEN VUEMKNYULP UMPET SHANGHAI AMYJESEFAZ ANGERS

CIDPOLICE

Reference your letter 2nd inst, I.O. D. 828, Allen was passenger to Shanghai 8th Steamship Angers.

NO ENQUIRY RESPECTING THIS TELEGRAM CAN BE ATTENDED TO WITHOUT THE PRODUCTION OF THIS FORM.

I.O. D.828

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL Pol.
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 828
Date 3 - 4 - 30

April 2, 30.

Dear Mr. Blackburn,

With reference to my letter of February 18, it has been learned that W.D. Allen arrived from Saigon by the s.s. "Chenonceaux" on February 26, 1930 in Hongkong, and thence proceeded to Manila, and, so far as can be learned, he does not intend to visit Shanghai.

I shall endeavour to obtain fuller particulars about him and confirmation of the above information from the Hongkong Police.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Blackburn Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

I.O. D.828

I.O. D. 828

April 2, 30.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will kindly send me any information in your possession regarding an alleged Communist named William Dangaik Allen, who, according to a report made to us, visited Hongkong in February 1930.

William Dangaik Allen, who is a journalist by profession, is reported to be a son of Dr. W.H. Allen of New York City. After having travelled for some time in India, he departed in the early part of 1930 for the Far East. He first visited Singapore and afterwards Indo-China. He proceeded from the latter place by the s.s. "Chenonceaux" to Hongkong, where he arrived on February 26, 1930.

Allen is tall, slim, clean shaven and is said to be 26 or 27 years old.

Any particulars about him, which you will be good enough to send me, will be greatly appreciated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

Director of Criminal Investigation,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 31-3-30

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

Sir,

With reference to attached, information has been received that Allen left Saigon for Hongkong arriving in the latter place on the s.s. "Chenonceaux" on or about February 26. It is now reported that he has left for Manila and that he does not intend to visit Shanghai. In this connection I respectfully suggest that a letter be sent to the Hongkong Police requesting information on the subject.

D. S. I.

A/D. C. I.

I.O. D.828

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLIC
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 828
Date 18-2-30

February 18, 30.

Dear Mr. Blackburn,

With reference to your letter of February 13, [illegible].D. Allen, who is in possession of a 3rd class passage from Colombo to Shanghai, left the s.s. "Porthos" at Singapore. Before disembarking he arranged with the baggage master to have two trunks, which he left on board, put ashore at Saigon, and his wishes in this matter were duly observed.

A watch will be kept for Allen's arrival in Shanghai, and any fresh information obtained will be communicated to you without delay.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Blackburn Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 17-2-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No.
No. I. O. D. [illegible]
Date 18-2-30

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Sir,

With reference to attached letter dated January 23, 1930 on the subject of William Dangail Allen, the s.s. "Porthos" was met on her arrival here at 3:30 p.m. February 15 but Allen was not aboard.

Enquiries showed that he had travelled as far as Singapore and two of his trunks were forwarded to Saigon as he intends to visit that place in the near future. Allen is in possession of a third class ticket from Colombo to Shanghai.

In the event of his arrival in Shanghai, a report will at once be submitted.

W. Duncan
D. S. I.

AR 14/2/30

/D. C. I.

Reg. For draft of letter please
17-2-30

Mr. Cole.

Both letters quoted in Mr. Blackburn's letter are now with the Foreign Section. The number is D. 228

File on Leadley is attached.

Foreign Section,
For report in due course.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTE
No. I. O. D.828.
Date 14. 2. 30.

H.B.M.Consulate General,
Shanghai.

February 13th, 1930.

My dear Aiers,

With reference to Colonel Halland's letter of January 23rd, 1930 on the subject of W.D.Allen, I now enclose two passport photos of this man which I have received from India.

I am also informed that, from subsequent inquiries, it now seems almost certain that Allen and Leadley (see last para. of Colonel Halland's letter of December 31st) are not identical.

Yours sincerely

A.D. Blackburn

R.C.Aiers, Esq.,
C.I.D.,
S.M.P.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL [illegible]
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D.828
Date 24-1-30.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

January 23, 1930.

My dear Aiers,

With reference to my letter of the 31st December 1929 on the subject of a suspected Communist named WILLIAM DANQAIK ALLEN, I have just received information from India by telegram that this individual is reported to be sailing from Colombo for China on the 23rd January in the s.s."Porthos".

Yours sincerely,

G.H.R. Halland.

R.C.Aiers,Esq.,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

[illegible]
24/1

Foreign Section,
For attention please
[illegible] 24/1/30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 828
2 - 1 - 30

SECRET

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai,

31st December 1929.

My dear Aiers,

I have received information from India that a suspected Communist named William Dangaik Allen recently came to notice in Calcutta. He is stated to be an American journalist, a student of International relations and a son of Dr W.H.Allen of New York City. He is reported to speak French and German fluently and to have a slight knowledge of Italian and Spanish. He arrived in India from Europe about August 1929 and has been taking an interest in political movements. In connection with his visit to the Far East he paid a visit to the Kuomintang representative in Calcutta by whom he was recommended to write to Ganda Singh, the secretary of the Eastern Oppressed Peoples Association at Nanking. After attending the Indian National Conference at Lahore, he proposes to leave India for China via Colombo about the end of January 1930, staying at Singapore, Hongkong and in Indo-China en route. His description is as follows:-

26/27 years of age, tall, slim, clean shaven, wearing spectacles.

There is some possibility that Allen may be identical with the C.P.Leadley referred to in the correspondence ending with your letter No D 528 of the 20th November 1929.

Yours sincerely,

G.H.R. Halland

R.C.Aiers Esq.,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Foreign Section
For careful enquiry and report please.
31/12/29

D-839

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 839
Date 3-1-30

Shanghai Municipal Police

Foreign Section ~~Station~~

192

REPORT ON Suspected arms smugglers on s.s. "Sophie Rickmers".

Made by Temp. Cl. Asst. Cook. *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson C.D.I.

The Customs Authorities searched the s.s. "Sophie Rickmers" on her arrival here, but failed to discover any arms.

Rudolph Heidhoff, the person mentioned in the attached note, was dismissed from the ship at Hamburg, and Ferdinand Meyer, the ship's cook, had no arms.

John L. Cook
Temp. Cl. Asst. Cook.

A/ D. C. I.

HK. 1/30

2/1/30

2/1/30

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. C. D. 839
Date 3-1-30

Foreign Section. Station,

Date December 27, 1929.

Subject (in full) Arrival of S.S. "Sophie Rickmers."

Made by Temp. Cl. Ass't Cook. *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson C.D.I.

Sir,

The local offices of the Rickmers Linie report that their steamer "Sophie Rickmers" is due to arrive at Shanghai on Monday, December 30th.

John A. Cook
T. C. A.

D.K. 27/12/29

A/D. C. I.

A C (Pol)

This information should be conveyed to the Customs Authorities. Where does she berth?

28/12 — Kay

27/12/29

Foreign Section,

For necessary action

ing t

have two sailors, FERDINAND MEYER and RUDOLPH HEIDHOFF of s.s.SOPHIE RICKMERS which left Antwerp on Nov.2nd watched for arms smuggling into colony. Known to have purchased revolvers and 15,000 rounds of ammunition for disposal in either Hongkong or Shanghai.

15420.

This information has come from a very reliable agent of the British Government at Antwerp, and was given to me at the Consulate on November 14 when I was there for the purpose of making arrangements about the arrival of the Indian notable ~~the~~ Maharaja of Kapurthala.
Please supply details about time ship is expected etc. and pass to A/D.C.I.

14/11/24.

Reminded [illegible] 2/12/24

[illegible]

16/12
will on arrive [illegible]

D-842

D. 842
14.2.37

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1937

DR. Max Fink, one of the leading authorities on machinery at the Berlin Technical High School, has accepted a call to the Tungchi University in Shanghai. Dr. Fink is the founder of the institute of scientific welding at the technical college of Aix la Chapelle.

Dic

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.2367.

SHANGHAI MUNICIP
C. & S. B. REG
No. S. B. D. 842.
ate 16.7.31.

SHANGHAI, 13th July 1931.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.S.B. D.842 dated the 11th instant regarding H.Witz and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

File 16/7

S.B. D.842

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. & S. B. REGIS
No. S. B. D. 842.
Date 13 7 31.

July II, 31.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2237 of July 7, I have to inform you that there is nothing in Police records detrimental to the character of Hermann Witz, who has applied to your Consulate for a visa to visit Netherlands India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 842
Date 11. 7. 31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 2. Station,

REPORT

Date July 9, 1931

Subject (in full) Letter from Netherland Consulate General re: Hermann Witz.

Made by D. S. Makaroff. Forwarded by

With reference to the attached letter from the Netherland Consulate General, dated July 7, 1931 re: Hermann Witz inquiries show that there is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

V. Makaroff
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2287.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 842.
Date 8-7-31

SHANGHAI, 7th July 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I would be much obliged to receive some information if possible concerning :
Hermann WITZ*, of German nationality, teacher of biology at the Tung Chi University Middle School at Woosung, born at Göttingen 2 March 1892, domiciled at Shanghai, Royal Hotel, Range Road, holder of a German passport No.183/29 issued at Göttingen on 17 August 1929, on which his portrait shows him with a moustaché, which he does not have at the present time.

* No record in C. & S. B. Reg. (Room 325)
8/7.

Nothing in M.O. & C.R. Office
8/7

Mr. Witz stated that he indended visiting Netherlands India in company of Miss Dr. GRZYWACZ, of German nationality, teacher of French at the Ching Hua University at Peping, in order to study the fauna and the flora of Java during the summer holidays.

In view of the fact that the German teachers of the Tung Chi University have on more than one occasion shown radical tendencies in politics, I thought it worth while to enquire into his antecedents before issuing a visé to him.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

S.2.
For comment please.
8:7:31.

D.S. Makaroff
For report.
9/7.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No.3107.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. & S. B. REGS.
No. S. B. D. 842.
Date 10-7-30.

SHANGHAI, 9-7-1930.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant No.I.O.D.842 regarding Dr. Josef Heine and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

J.P.Givens,Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

I.O. D.842

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REG
No. I. O. D.842
Date 8.7.30

July 7, 30.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No.2014, dated July 2, 1930, I have to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against Dr. Jozef HEINE, who has applied to your Consulate for a vise to the Netherlands East Indies.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch
for Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches).

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 2. Station

REPORT

Date July 7, 1930.

Subject (in full) Dr. Jozef Heine.

Made by D.S. Faddeeff Forwarded by D. Duncan D.S.I.

With reference to the attached letter of July 2nd, 1930 from the Netherlands Consul General re: Dr. Jozef Heine, inquiries show that there is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

G. Faddeeff
D. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Usual letter please

7.7.30.

1.0. D. 842.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2014.

SHANGHAI. 2nd July 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Dr. Jozef HEINE, x of German nationality, born at Ellwangen on May 10th 1895, a professor of medicine at the Tungchi University and attached to the Paulun Hospital, residing at No. 34 Route de Grouchy, has applied to this Consulate General for a visa to the Netherlands East Indies, where he wishes to spend a few weeks' vacation.

I venture to enquire whether anything from a point of view of morals or of politics is known to the Police against this person. As far as I remember some of the personnel of the abovementioned University at the time proved to have some communistic affiliations.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Vice Consul.

Sir, No record on Dr. Heine; file on Tungchi University attached.
S. B. Reg. 3/7

x No record in Crime Registry.
aoc. 3/7

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Acting Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

S.2, For attention please

rm
20,0

ULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 842.
Date 16 - 1 - 30.

No.134.

SHANGHAI, 15th January 1930.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.I.C.D.842 dated the 13th instant regarding Herr Otto Rettberg and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

The Acting Director
of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

No. I.O. D.842.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGIST.
No. I. O. D. 842.
Date 13 - 1 - 30.

January I3, 30

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 39I9 of December 3I, I929, on the subject of Herr Otto Rettberg. In reply I wish to state that the person named, so far as is known, is not imbued with dangerous political ideas. While employed in the Tungchi University, Woosung, he did not show any leanings towards Communism or associate with professors or students who believed in that cult. Rettberg is, nevertheless, said to be very disgruntled at present in consequence of his inability to find employment, and his desire to visit Java results from a hope that he will be able to overcome this difficulty there.

Rettberg was employed in the Chinese Customs from I90I to I9I4.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

Form No. 2
2-8-29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P[illegible]
S. D. REGISTRY
No. D.842
Date 13.1.30.

Foreign Section, *Station,*
No. I. O.
Date January 10, 1930.

Subject (in full) Herr Otto Rettberg.

Made by Temp. Cl. Asst Cook. *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson C.D.I.

Herr Otto Rettberg, since he left the Customs service in 1914 where he served since 1901, has become a dissatified individual due chiefly to unsuccessful employment. He endeavoured to obtain a position with the German Mission at Nanking, but did not succeed. He is not dangerous as regards his political views and although he served in the Tunchi University at Woosung he had no connections whatever with the "Red professors" there. His wife, who arrived recently from Germany, possesses funds. The reason for his wishing to proceed to Java is to look for employment.

John Cook
T. C. A.

AR. 10/1/30

A/D. C. I.

Reg.
Please draft reply to the letter of the Consul-General for the Netherlands giving the particulars in the above report.

IANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, 6/6/ 1930

To Foreign Section,

For attention please.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3919

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 842.
Date 4 - 1 - 30.

SHANGHAI, 31st December 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mr.Otto Rettberg, of German nationality, described in his passport as a bank-employee, born at Grosse Schneen near Göttingen on 23 Feb. 1877, applied on 24th December 1929 with this Consulate General for a visé for Netherlands India.

A German passport No.203 was issued to him on 7th October 1926 by the German Consulate General at Batavia, since when he appears to have lived mostly in China. His last occupation here was that of a teacher of the German language at the Tunchi University at Woosung.

He stated that he intended to travel to Australia and showed a visé to that effect issued by the local British Consulate General on 18th December 1929, and said that he would only travel through Java in transit.

He intended to leave by the "Khyber" the following day and he was informed by this Consulate General that no visé could be issued at once. He was further advised to apply again with the Netherlands' Consulate General at Singapore.

Mr.Rettberg called three times in all on that day and, when further questioned, stated that he did not intend to go to Australia at all, but would try to find a position in the Netherlands East Indies.

His wife remained at Shanghai,where her address is at 631 Avenue Foch.

The University at Woosung has, as far as I know, a doubtful reputation and the German teachers employed there have been mentioned on more than one occasion as spreading

red

The Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

AC (Pol)
6/1/30

No.2
5-1-20

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
~~I. S. REG.~~
~~No. 2620~~
~~Date 20/11/20~~

FILED

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

November 29 1920

REPORT ON Dr. Mosberg's Connection with the Tung Chi School.

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by* a/. Director of Criminal Intelligence,

Sir,

Enquiries go to show that Dr. Mosberg left the Tung Chi(同濟) School last Spring, and is no longer employed by that establishment.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. Givens

D. I.

a/ D. C. I.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3919

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 842.
Date 4 - 1 - 30

SHANGHAI, 31st December 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mr.Otto Rettberg,* of German nationality, described in his passport as a bank-employee, born at Grosse Schneen near Göttingen on 23 Feb. 1877, applied on 24th December 1929 with this Consulate General for a visé for Netherlands India.

*[illegible]
[illegible] 4/1

A German passport No.203 was issued to him on 7th October 1926 by the German Consulate General at Batavia, since when he appears to have lived mostly in China. His last occupation here was that of a teacher of the German language at the Tunchi University at Woosung.

He stated that he intended to travel to Australia and showed a visé to that effect issued by the local British Consulate General on 18th December 1929, and said that he would only travel through Java in transit.

He intended to leave by the "Khyber" the following day and he was informed by this Consulate General that no visé could be issued at once. He was further advised to apply again with the Netherlands' Consulate General at Singapore.

Mr.Rettberg called three times in all on that day and, when further questioned, stated that he did not intend to go to Australia at all, but would try to find a position in the Netherlands East Indies.

His wife remained at Shanghai,where her address is at 631 Avenue Foch.

The University at Woosung has, as far as I know, a doubtful reputation and the German teachers employed there have been mentioned on more than one occasion as spreading

red

The Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

A.C.(Pol) ICM
6/1/30

e
9967.
tches.

red propaganda amongst the students and outside the school.

Until recently there was a teacher connected with said school by the name of Dr.Dreskler, who died on 29 October of this year and was a member of the German Communist Party.

I would be much obliged to know if anything detrimental regarding this institution has come to your knowledge recently and especially whether Mr.Rettberg had any connection with the activities carried on there by certain of his colleagues.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

FLASH
NO.
1

D-843

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. I. C. D. 843.
Date 4 1 30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Foreign Section. *Station,*

Date January 4, 1930.

Subject (in full) Comrade Krynsky.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky. *Forwarded by* Ths Robertson C.D.I.

Information has been received to the effect that Comrade Krynsky, Russian jew, who arrived in Shanghai from Moscow via Harbin in March 1929, is a rabid Communist. He is a graduate of the Special Communistic Propaganda School in Moscow and since his arrival in Shanghai has disseminated verbal communistic propaganda amongst local jewish youngsters. In his conversation he is very anti-British and is employed as a porter, by the American Welsh Transportation Coy and resides on the premises at 26, Wayside Road.

B. Maklaevsky
D. S.

AR 4/1/30

D.C. (Pol)
usual authority
RCM
6/1/30

Attached
AR

?/D. C. I.

Foreign Section,
For attention please
[illegible]

[illegible]
4/1/30

D-846

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S REGISTRY
S. D. 846
5. 1. 32.

January 5 32.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 3996 of November 27, 1931 and to inform you that despite careful inquiries, no trace can be found in Shanghai of either Mr. J.F. Lavies or his wife Mrs. C.P.V. Lavies. They are not registered at the local Belgi~~um~~an Consulate-General.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch).

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 846
Date 4.1.32

File No. ....
Section 2. Station,

REPORT

Date January 4, 1932.

Subject (in full) Mr. J.F. Lavies and Mrs. C.P.V.Lavies.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. Forwarded by

With reference to the attached letter of December 7, from the Netherlands Consulate-General on the subject of Mr.J.F. Lavies and Mrs.C.P.V.Lavies, diligent inquiries have failed to trace either of these persons in Shanghai. They are not registered at the local Belgium Consulate General. In event of any information regarding these individuals being obtained a report will be duly submitted.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yao
Please prepare letter in above sense.

4:1:32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 846.
Date 28. 11. 31.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3996.

SHANGHAI, 27th November 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to request you to kindly let me know, if possible, the address of Mr. J.F. Lavies, a commercial artist who accompanied by his wife Mrs. C.P.V. Lavies, arrived in Shanghai from Singapore in the month of February 1930.

I do not know the nationality of these persons but judging by their name, they might be of Netherlands or Belgian nationality.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

S2
For attention
please.
JPG
28:11:31.

D.S. Makaroff.

D.B.R. 30/11

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 846
Date 25-1-30

No. 291.

SHANGHAI, 24th January 1930.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, No.I.O.D.846 regarding J.F.Lavies and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

File [illegible]

The Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

J. D.846

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 846.
Date 23 - 1 - 30.

January 23, 30.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 23 of January 4 and to inform you that enquiries have failed to reveal the whereabouts of Johannes Frederik Lavies.

A search of the records of the local office of the P. & O. Steamship Company shows that Lavies' name does not appear in the list of passengers who arrived in Shanghai on the s.s. "Rajputana" in December 1929.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 22. 1. 30

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
File No. C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 846.
Date 23 - 1 - 30.

Despite careful enquiries no trace of Johannes Frederik Lavies can be found.

Enquiry at the local office of the P. & O. Shipping Coy shows that no person of that name arrived in Shanghai in the beginning of December on the s.s. "Rajputana." Should anything be learned of this person's whereabouts a report will at once be submitted.

D. S.

22/1/30

A/D. C. I.

Reg. Please draft reply giving above information.

22:1:'30.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 846.
Date 6 - 1 - 30.

SHANGHAI, 4th January 1930.

Sir,

I take the liberty to enquire whether anything is known to the Police regarding the present whereabouts of a Netherlands subject Johannes Frederik LAVIES, who arrived in Shanghai from Singapore in the beginning of December by the P. & O. s.s. "Rajputana".

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind attention to my enquiry,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

The Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

Foreign Section,
For inquiry and report
please.
6/1/30.

D-856

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1930

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D.856.
Date 7-1-30.

America's Communist Party Expel Former Professor, Is Report

(Associated Press through Reuter)

New York, January 2.—The New York Times understands that Mr. Scott Nearing, whose political opinions were responsible for the loss of his professorships at the universities of Pennsylvania and Toledo, has now been expelled from the Communist Party of America.

Nearing recently antagonised his fellow-Communists by criticising the way in which the Communist Party ran its Presidential campaign in 1928.

A/D.C.I.
Col. Halland is interested in Mr. Scott Neering.

HR

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 4.1.30

H.R. D.I.

Any file
4.1.30

[illegible]

D-856

上海電車公司
蘇州路七號（公共租界）

THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.
7, SOOCHOW ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

TELEPHONE No
60601

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"ESKIMO" Shanghai.

BENTLEY'S CODE

C. BURGESS.
GENERAL MANAGER
A. A. EWING
SHANGHAI MANAGER

POSTAL ADDRESS :—
BOX NO. 793.
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. D. 858.
Date 8-1-30

FC/20.

7th January, 1930.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Translation of Communistic handbill.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter dated 4th inst., enclosing copy of above.

Yours faithfully,

A. Ewing

Shanghai Manager.

PAPER 4
AP 7M (12-29)

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY (NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)
TELEPHONE 66301 (ALL DEPARTMENTS)
TELEGRAMS "SHAPOWERCO" SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

C.S. TAYLOR,
VICE PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER.

H. GORDON WRIGHT,
SECRETARY.

P. O. BOX NO. 404.
17, FOOCHOW ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 858
Date 8-1-30

ENCLOSURES
YOUR REFERENCE
OUR REFERENCE CST-22.

7th January, 1930.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Honan Road.

Dear Sir,

Re Communistic Publicity.

I beg to thank you for the translation of the communistic handbill which you kindly forwarded on the 4th inst., and would say that I greatly appreciate being kept informed as to matters of this description.

Yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY.
C S Taylor
C. S. Taylor.
Vice President & General Manager.

EMF

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, 3/1/ 1930.

To Mr Reg.

For attention please

Netherlands C.G.
Capt Goldsmith
Lieut Jones
H.B.M. C-General
Chairman of Council,
Director General,
Mr J. R. Jones, Secretariat,
Shanghai Tramway,
Shanghai Power Company
~~French Police~~

~~Chinese Authorities~~

French Police already given copy,
4/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C.I.D. REGIST
File No.
No. I. O. D 858
1930
Date 7-1-30.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

January 2, ~~1929~~.

I attach 12 copies of translation of a communistic handbill referred to in to-day's Intelligence Report and suggest their distribution to the usual authorities and Shanghai Tramway Co.

Thos Robertson

C. D. I.

Officer-in-Charge,

Special Branch.

Yes please also to people mentioned at head of handbill 3/1/30 RCa

A/D.C. I

will this be O.K.?

use C/R form for purpose & will sign for C.P. Rca.

3/1/30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 858.
Date 7. 1. 30.

Translation of a circular addressed to all workers of the Shanghai Tramway, Electricity and Motor Bus Companies from the Shanghai Labour Unions Federation dated December 21, 1929.

Dear Labour-Friends:

By order of the imperialists, their masters, the Kuomingtang militarists are fighting a desperate battle. Judging by the present situation, these "robbers" are fighting in a disorderly manner. Why are they doing this? It is because the imperialists want to rob the Chinese, to effect a partition of the country and to attack Soviet Russia. Apart from this, there is internal trouble in the administration. At the same time each militarist is seizing land and oppressing the labourers. The Kuomingtang, including Chiang Kai Shek, Waung Tsing Wei, Feng Yu Hsiang, Yeh Sih Shan and Chang Hsueh Liang, is the faithful running dog of the imperialists. All of them desire to seize the leadership of the anti-revolutionary clique. The circular telegrams and manifestoes of these "dogs" make monotonous reading, they accuse one another for not having adopted fundamental measures against the Communists and the Soviets or for not having been energetic enough in oppressing labourers and peasants. If one is not good, the other will overthrow him because he is not anti-Communistic and does not oppress labourers and peasants and support the interests of capitalists and imperialists and that he is the genuine running dog of imperialistic capitalists. As regards the labourers in Shanghai, the capitalists are continuously attacking us. For instance, the French Tramway Co. taking advantage of the Club formed by the running dogs and thieves, has dismissed over 200 conductors and motormen. The British capitalists, in conspiring with the Kuomingtang, have arrested the leaders of the workers in the machinery department and instigated workers in the ~~locomotive~~ traffic department to fight the brass smiths. The Chinese Tramway Co. has frequent disputes with the loyal followers

run under supervision of the Coy.

of the Three People's Principles over the sale of tickets. The condition of the workers of the bus companies is most pitiful. Several persons are being dismissed every day. The electricity capitalists have misappropriated several million dollars for payment of retirement gratuities and have increased the working hours of labourers in the meter department. During the civil wars amongst the militarists, the price of everything increased. The Kuomingtang, the Reorganization Party and the Yellow Coloured Labour Union, by means of threats and menaces, have extended working hours, imposed fines, dismissed labour-friends, deducted wages, failed to pay the yearly bonus, misappropriated retirement gratuities. Our only hope is to unite all the workers of the tramway, electricity and motor bus companies in Shanghai and to attack our opponements - the imperialists, the Kuomingtang,~~and~~ the Reorganization Party and the capitalists. We therefore summoned all these workers to a meeting of representatives at which a general demand was passed, namely: To prepare to submit a general reply to our opponents in the shape of a unanimous strike.

Dear Labour-Friends:

Rise and unite. We have to follow the path of a unanimous strike so as to achieve victory:

1) To prepare a unanimous strike.
2) To support the general demand of all labourers.
3) To secure the reimbursement of retirement gratuties.
4) To secure two months pay as annual bonus.
5) To oppose the war of the militarists.
6) To oppose a world war.
7) To oppose the attacks on Soviet Russia.
8) Down with imperialism.
9) Down with the Kuomingtang and Reorganization
10) Give armed support to Soviet Russia.

告全上海電車電汽公共汽車工友書

親愛的工友們！

國民黨軍閥。奉了牠的主人。帝國主義的命令。拚命的混戰。照現在的局面。這班狗強盜。只有更一場糊塗的打下去。爲什麽要這樣打呢。因爲牠的後台老班。——帝國主義。要搶奪中國市場。瓜分中國。進攻蘇聯。另一方面統治階級內部的衝突。同時每一軍閥要奪自己的地盤。來壓迫剝削工人。因此國民黨。無論蔣介石。汪精衛。馮玉祥。閻錫山。張學良。都是帝國主義的忠實走狗。大家都想。搶奪反革命的領導權。我們只要看這班狗東西的。通電和宣言。千遍一律的。互相責備。反共反俄不徹底。壓迫工農不努力。你不好。打倒你。我來做。我是最反共的。是最會壓迫工農的。是擁護資本家帝國主義的利益的。是眞正帝國主義資本家的走狗。因此在這軍閥混戰時候。無論中外資本家。一律向着我們工人更殘酷的壓迫。就看我們市政工人方面。資本家一步步的向我們進攻。像法商電車。資本家利用工賊走狗組織俱樂部。來破壞我們的團結。開除開車賣票一百多人。英商資本家。勾結國民黨。逮捕機務部工人領袖。挑撥車務部工友與銅匠打架。華商電車。三民主義的忠實同志不賣票。時常與三民主義的忠實同志衝突。公共汽車的工友更加痛苦。每天總有幾個人被開除。電汽資本家。吞沒幾百萬養老金。加重火表間工作。資本家一方面用種種方法來壓迫我們。另方面利用我們工人的缺點。進一步的向我們進攻。我們在這軍閥混戰。百物漲價。國民黨。改組派。黃色工會。硬嚇軟騙。資本進攻。延長工作時間。罰工錢。開除大批工友。扣償工。不給年夜償。吞沒養老金。種種壓迫下面。我們唯一的出路。只有把全上海的電車。電汽。公共汽車的工友大家團結在一塊。向着我們的敵人——帝國主義。國民黨。改組派。資本家進攻。因此本會已經召集全上海的電車。電汽公共汽車的工友開代表會。在代表大會上。通過全上海市政工人的總要求。預備向我們的敵人。一個總的答覆——同盟罷工。

親愛的工友們。

起來。團結起來。我們只有向着同盟罷工的路上走。才能戰勝我們的敵人。

一　準備同盟罷工。
二　擁護市政工人總要求。
三　立卽發還養老金。
四　發給兩個月年償。
五　反對軍閥混戰。
六　反對世界大戰。
七　反對進攻蘇聯。
八　打倒帝國主義。
九　打倒國民黨改組派。
十　武裝保護蘇聯。

上海工會聯合會　十二月二十一日

Translation of a circular addressed to all workers of the Shanghai Tramway, Electricity and Motor Bus Companies from the Shanghai Labour Unions Federation dated December 21, 1929.

Dear Labour-Friends:

By order of the imperialists, their masters, the Kuomintang militarists are fighting a desperate battle. Judging by the present situation, these "robbers" are fighting in a disorderly manner. Why are they doing this? It is because the imperialists want to rob the Chinese, to effect a partition of the country and to attack Soviet Russia. Apart from this, there is internal trouble in the administration. At the same time each militarist is seizing land and oppressing the labourers. The Kuomintang, includding Chiang Kai-shek, Waung Tsing-wei, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yeh Sih-shan and Chang Hsueh-liang, is the faithful running dog of the imperialists. All of them desire to seize the leadership of the anti-revolutionary clique. The circular telegrams and manifestoes of these "dogs" make monotonous reading, they accuse one another for not having adopted fundamental measures against the Communists and the Soviet or for not having been energetic enough in oppressing labourers and peasants. If one is not good, the other will overthrow him because he is not anti-Communistic and does not oppress labourers and peasants and support the interests of capitalists and imperialists and that he is the genuine running dog of the imperialistic capitalists. As regards the labourers in Shanghai, the capitalists are continuously attacking us. For instance, the French Tramway Co. taking advantage of the Club, formed by the running dogs and thieves, has dismissed over 200 conductors and motormen. The British capitalists, in conspiracy with the Kuomintang, have arrested the leaders of the workers in the machinery department and instigated workers in the traffic department to fight the brass smiths. The Chinese Tramway Co. has frequent disputes with the loyal followers

D-859

Fm. 2
G. 55M-1-38
LWK/

Confidential Drawer

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date May 26, 1938.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D. 8559.20
Date 26 5 38

Subject Mutual Agreement concluded between the local Italian and Japanese Military Defence Authorities

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

There is a rumour to the effect that the local Italian and Japanese Military Defence Authorities have concluded a mutual agreement which was agreed to on May 15, and is in the following terms :-

(1) That in the event of any attack, occurring on extra-Settlement roads situated within the defence perimeter of the Italian Naval Landing Units, on Japanese military detachments by Chinese guerilla units, who are to be regarded as the Communist mobile units, assistance be rendered by the Italian Defence Force in the ensuing fight.

(2) That in a state of emergency, the Italian Units so engaged be temporarily placed under the control of the Japanese Military.

(3) That in the event of any incident occurring beyond the defence perimeter of the Italian Naval Landing Units and should assistance be required by the Japanese Military, mutual co-operation be effected by the Italian Defence Force.

(4) That in the event of the Italian Defence Units be attacked, assistance be rendered accordingly by the Japanese Military Authorities.

26 MAY 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH
B.

E.
D.M.
U.S.M.C.
H.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE
D.B.
26/5
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D-861

ANGHAI
& S. REC
No. S. B. D. 861.
Date 31-10-30.

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1930

Tabular Statement Issued Shows Missionaries Seized By Bandits Since April

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hankow, Oct. 30.—The following are the names, nationalities, dates and places of capture, and other details of the 22 missionaries taken prisoner by bandits, or "Red" armies, in the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi, since the end of April:—

	Name	*Nationality*	*Date of Capture*	*Place*	*Remarks*
1.	Father P. Laffan	British	Apr. 26	Sientaochen Hupeh	Whereabouts uncertain
2.	Father J. Lineham	British	Apr. 26	Sientaochen Hupeh	,,
3.	Father Dalgo	Spanish	Apr. 30	Anhwei	(now held Honan)
4.	Father Avito	Spanish	Apr. 30	Anhwei	(now held Honan)
5.	Father Fernandez	Spanish	June 28	Nanhsien Honan	(now held near Shasi)
6.	Father L. Brugnetti	Italian	Aug. 15	Shekichen Honan	(released Oct. 16)
7.	Father Macchesini	Italian	Sept. 14	Suihsien Hupeh	(released Sept. 21)
8.	Rev. Bert N. Nelson	American	Oct. 5	Kwangshan Honan	(now held Hw'an, H'peh)
9.	Miss Evenson	American	Oct. 16	Loshan	(released Oct. 24)
10.	Rev. K. N. Tvedt	Norwegian	Oct. 16	Loshan	(now held Hw'an, Hupeh)
11.	Bishop C. Migniani	Italian	Oct. 5	Kian, K'si	(released Oct. 15)
12.	Father de Jenlis	French	Oct. 5	Kian	(released Oct. 15)
13.	Father Barbato	Italian	Oct. 5	Kian	(believed held South Kiangsi)
14.	Father Ed. Capozzi	Italian	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
15.	Father Purino	Italian	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
16.	Father Thieffry	French	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
17.	Sister Rognoni	Italian	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
18.	Sister Rosario Ramos	Filipino	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
19.	Sister Marie Leport	French	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
20.	Sister A. Merle	French	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
21.	Sister Larmichant	French	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
22.	Father von Arx	Swiss	Oct. 16	Pengtseh, Kiangsi	(held near Pengtseh)

SUMMARY

American, Italian, French, British, Spanish, and Swiss Missionaries.

Captured 22
Released 5

Officer i/c S.B.
Information
D.S.I.
31/10/30.

Reg. Please file very carefully.
31:10:30

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 7.1.30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
File No. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 861
Date 8 . 1 . 30.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Catholic Priests Killed in China.

Sir,

With reference to the attached cutting from the "Shanghai Times" under date December 18, 1929, I have to report that this statement is true as the particulars given hereunder will show but this list includes missionaries who met their deaths as far back as 1923 which makes a total of 22.

	Name	Nationality	Mission	Date & Place where killed
1	Father Angello Melotto	Italian	Franciscan	Sept. 1923 at Teianfu, E. Hupeh, killed by bandits.
2	Father Achille Soenen	Belgian	Belgian Missions of Scheut-Brussels	Dec. 1923 at Satsji (Palakai) W. Mongolia, killed by revolting soldiers.
3	Father Pitton	French	Paris Foreign Missions	4/2/24 at Yunnan, killed by bandits.
4	Father Aurelius Maigney	Spanish	Franciscan	4/8/26 at Sianfu, Shensi.
5	Father Ryufellart	Belgian	Belgian Missions of Scheut-Brussels	Sui Yuen, Mongolia.
6	Father Fred Lawens	Belgian	-- do --	20/8/26 at Si-wan-tse Mongolia.
7	Father Dugout	French	Jesuit	24/3/27 at Nanking killed by soldiers
8	Father Vanara	Italian	Jesuit	24/3/27 at Nanking, killed by soldiers.
9	Father Joseph Hou	Chinese	Secular	30/4/27 at Ki-an, Kiangsi.
10	Father Van de Bosch	Belgian	Belgian Missions of Scheut-Brussels	30/9/27 at Shansi killed by bandits.
11	?	Chinese	(Killed along with Father Van de Bosch.)	
12	Father H. Waeldele	German	Franciscan	3/11/27 at Shansi by disbanded soldiers.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 7.1.30

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Name	Nationality	Mission	Date & Place where killed
13 Father A. Julietto	French	Picpus Father	10/1/28 at Hainan killed by bandits.
14 Father Joseph Winkelman	Swiss	Secred Heart	28/11/28 at Kweichow, killed by bandits.
15 Father Clement Seyhold	American	Passionist	24/4/29 at Shenchow killed by bandits.
16 Father Godfrey Holbein	American	Passionist	24/4/29 at Shenchow killed by bandits.
17 Father Walter Coveyou	American	Passionist	24/4/29 at Shenchow killed by bandits.
18 Father Timothy Leonard	Irish	Missionary of St. Columbus	14/7/29 at Kiangsi killed by bandits.
19 Father T. Cloodts	Belgian	Franciscan	25/8/29 at Peyang, Hupeh, killed by bandits.
20 Rt. Rev. Mgr. Trudo Jans.	Belgian	Franciscan	13/9/29 at Chekou-shan, Liao Tung, Hupeh, killed by bandits.
21 Father Bruns Van Waert	Belgian	Franciscan	Killed at the same time.
22 Father Pupert Fynaerts	Belgian	Franciscan	Killed at the same time.

JB

AR 7/1/30

D. E. O'Neill
D.S.

A/D. C. I.

C.P.
Information
8/1/30 RCa

7:1:30

JAN 8 1930

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 19

SHANGHAI MUNI
C. I. D. RE
No. I. O. D. 861.
Date 8. 1. 30.

22 PRIESTS SLAIN IN CHINA

San Francisco, Dec. 16.

The Rev. James Keller, superior of the Maryknoll Junior Seminary at Los Altos, told an Associated Press correspondent to-day that with the murder of the three Franciscan missionaries, Bishop Jans and Fathers Bruno and Rupertus, the total number of Catholic priests killed in China recently was 22.—Associated Press through Reuter.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 18. 12. 29.

Foreign Section,

Please endeavour at your convenience to obtain a list of the priests killed and particulars of the places where they met their deaths. Rev Director [illegible] School will probably be willing to do

A.R.D.

D-917

T/
2
5M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S.B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date Dec. 12, 1938.

Subject S. I. Fedoroff, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.P.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* C. Gauford D.I.

Stepan Ivanovitch FEDOROFF, was born on August 28, 1920 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province. His late father, a Chinese, was engaged in commercial business in that city. The applicant arrived in Shanghai together with his mother in 1926. From 1927 to 1929 he attended the Russian Commercial School. Upon the death of his mother in 1929 he was placed by the French Consular Authorities in the St. Francis Xavier's College in which he studied up to October, 1938.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning him.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH
12.12.38

R. A. Pavloff
D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy to Major Brooke-[illegible]

FILE

12/

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 917/252
38

S.I Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date December 21 1938.

Subject Alec Hill , applicant for enrolment in "B" Company , S. V. C.

Made by D.P.S. Pavloff. Forward by C. Crawford D.I.

Alexeye Prokopievitch ANNADENKOFF (HILL) , Russian , was born on March 29 , 1918 at Krasnoyarsk , Siberia. His aunt , E. Boubnoff , was married to Mr. G.C. Hill , H.B.M. Consul-General in Vladivostok. In 1924 , the applicant was unofficially adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Hill and has since been known under the name of Hill. He arrived in Harbin from Vladivostok in 1927 together with Mr. and Mrs. Hill and resided there until 1929 when he left Harbin for England , where until 1933 he attended the St. Georges School on the Isle of Wight. He arrived in Shanghai in 1933. In the beginning of 1935 he entered the Public and Thomas Hanbury School , graduating from same in 1937. In June 1938 he obtained his present position with Alexander Clark Co. , (Shanghai) Ltd.

Mr. G.C. Hill died in Shanghai in 1935 and at present the applicant is residing together with Mrs. Hill at 331 Route Bourgeat.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

FILE 472

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

A. A. Pavloff
D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

21/12

om

HEADQUARTERS.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, December 15th, 1938

Ref. No. C.49/49.

To Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject:- APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT "B" COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enrolment in "B" Company S.V.C.

In view of this applicant being of Russian Nationality, I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

P S Rudolf

C 16/12

Wm Graham

Captain.
Staff Officer.
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

DB 16/12

17

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch [illegible]

REPORT

Date Dec. 23rd 1938.

Subject S.N. Nikolaeff, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.P.S. Pavloff Forwarded by Crawford

Semen Nikolaevitch NIKOLAEFF, Russian, was born on September 1, 1912 in Simbirsk Province, Russia. From 1918 to 1927 he resided together with his parents on the Saghalin Island. In 1927, he proceeded to Harbin and until 1931 worked there as a bus conductor and subsequently as a bus driver. He arrived in Shanghai in June 1931 and soon afterwards obtained a position as a chauffeur with Mr. M. Artischeff, proprietor of a dairy farm in the French Concession. On March 14, 1932, he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. in which he served until October 31, 1937, when he resigned on his own accord. Upon leaving the Regiment, he worked casually as a driver and for the past six months was employed by the City Express Transportation Company, 613/55 Avenue Joffre.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Pavloff
D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copy to Major Barker - [illegible]

FILE

D.S.R. 23/12.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D [illegible]
Date 9/1/39

Section 1, Special Branch

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

Date January 9, 1939.

Subject I.I. Sahno, G.M. Baklanoff and V.V. Russian, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by*

1. Ivan Ivanovitch SAHNO, Russian, was born on June 17, 1913 in Harbin, Manchuria. He first came to Shanghai in 1934 and, according to his own statement, lived here for a period being unemployed and supported by his father. On February 2, 1935 he joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police in which he served until 8-5-35 when he deserted in order to proceed to Harbin. He returned to Shanghai in April, 1938 and worked casually until September of the same year when he was engaged by Calatroni, Hsieh & Co., as a godown keeper. He left that employment on his own accord recently in order to join the Russian Regiment.

The applicant's mother and brother left Harbin for the U.S.S.R. in 1936. His sister at present is residing in Harbin.

On his first arrival in Shanghai he registered with the Council of United Russian Organizations (SORO) but at present is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

9/1/39

2. Georgy Makarovitch BAKLANOFF, Russian, was born on May 15, 1902, in Barnaul, Siberia. He is reported to have escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria in 1931 and subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai in the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru" on December 7, 1938. He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road on the strength of passport No.10844 issued by the Harbin Police on 1-8-38.

FILE

Being a new arrival in Shanghai, the applicant is not known in the local Russian community.

3. Vladislav Victorovitch RUSSIAN, Russian, was born on January 6, 1920 at Irkoutsk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1921 and subsequently resided in Harbin. From 1927 to 1930 he resided in Tientsin. He arrived in Shanghai from the latter city in 1930 and here for a period studied in the Russian Commercial School and later entered the Ste. Jeanne d'Arc College, graduating from same in the beginning of 1936. In August of the same year he joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police in which he served until September 1937 when he left the service on account of poor health.

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road, on the strength of passport No.21098, issued by the Police Bureau of the City Government of Shanghai on 17-5-37.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to the characters of the above three applicants.

FILE

Copy to Maj. de Burke-Murphy.

L. A. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
9/

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

December 30th 1938
No 46

CONFIDENTIAL.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
SAHNO IVAN IVANOVICH	24 ASTOR RD.
BAKLANOFF GEORGE MAKAROVICH	96 MACGREGOR RD.
RUSSIAN VLADISLAV VICTOROVICH	48 KUNGPING TERRACE.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P. T. O.

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

No 2

File No............

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. [illegible]/256
Date [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date January 16, 1939.

Subject N.L. Kazantzeff, N.N. Hoodikovsky and G.M. Sity, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.I.

---

1. Nikolai Lookianovitch KAZANTZEFF, Russian, was born on April 4, 1911 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in April 1934 and in July of the same year was engaged by the China General Omnibus Company as a ticket Inspector. Leaving this place of employment on his own accord in February 1937 he worked casually mostly as a salesman or a chauffeur. On November 1, 1938 he was fined $5.00 by the 1st Shanghai Special District Court for driving a Motor Truck without a permit. The applicant's sister, who is believed to be in Singapore at present, was married to K.I. Ivanoff, notorious swindler, who recently committed suicide in Bangkok.

2. Nikolai Nikolaevitch HOODIKOVSKY, Russian, was born on August 28, 1920 at Chita, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1923 and subsequently resided in Harbin. The applicant arrived here on the 1-1-39 in the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru", together with his two sisters, travelling on visa No. 3049 issued on 17-12-38 by the Harbin Police. His father, a doctor by profession, is at present residing in Harbin.

3. Georgy Michailovitch SITY, Russian, was born on April 1, 1920 at Imianpo Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He resided at that station until his departure to Shanghai and holds passport No.99, issued on 24-5-38, by the Imianpo Police. He arrived in Shanghai on 30-12-38 in the s.s. "Dairen Maru" and stayed at 150, Route des

FILE
HR.

FILE

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

File No.............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date...............................19

Subject..

Made by...............................Forwarded by...............................

Soeurs, Apt. 2, with his sister, Z.M. Sity, the wife of a certain Looneff, who is better known under his stage name, Karmelinsky, and who is reported to be in the U.S.S.R. at present.

All three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

N.A. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Cope to Major Burke-Murphy.

D.R. 16/1.

A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICIAL FILE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/256

Section 1, Special Branch Station / / 37

REPORT

Date January 18, 1939.

Subject N.M. Sogrin, applicant for enrolment in the No. 3 (Volunteer) Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford

Nikolai Michailovitch SOGRIN, Russian, was born on April 20, 1907 in Perm Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia, together with his two brothers in 1920 and subsequently resided in Harbin. Upon graduating from a local high school and the school of accountancy he was employed by Vorontzeff Bros. and Co. as a bookkeeper at their oil factory at Hailar Station, Chinese Eastern Railway, from April 1926 to October 1927, after which he worked as a lumber contractor of the Chinese Eastern Railway up to 1930. In the beginning of 1931, he proceeded to Tsingtao where he was employed as a manager and representative of Vorontzeff Bros. & Co. After liquidation of the branch office of the above company in that city, he proceeded to Shanghai arriving here in September 1933. Here he worked casually until March 1934 when he was engaged by the China General Omnibus Company as a ticket inspector. Leaving this position on his own accord in September 1937 he secured an employment with A.A. Reyer and was placed in charge of their chartered lighters at Hunt's Wharf. At present he is employed by the same company as a bookkeeper at their general office, 97 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road, and with the Police Bureau of the City Government of Shanghai (Reg. Cert. No. 13348 issued on 8-9-37).

While in Shanghai, he did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

FILE

A.G. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

19/1/39

From

HEADQUARTERS.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 14th January, *193*9.

Ref: C.111/1.

To Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - NO.3 (VOLUNTEER) COMPANY.

Reference the attached application for enrolment in No.3 (Volunteer) Company - Russian, I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S. Pavloff

C 10/1

S1/72

16/1

CPA

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38
HSM

S.B. File No. ......
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 917/257
Date ......

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

CONFI

REPORT

Date January 25, 1939.

Subject S. Sorochinsky, D. Chelpanoff, A. Koolinberg, G. Arhangelsky, B. Mramornoff, N. Riaudin and V. Leviy, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I.

1. Sergey Arsentievitch SOROCHINSKY, Russian, was born on March 23, 1905, at Bouhedu Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. Upon graduating from a local primary school he worked as a chauffeur for various periods in Harbin, Hailar and other railway stations on the Chinese Eastern Railway until May 1938 when he proceeded to Tientsin, where, according to his own statement, he worked in the same capacity until September of the same year when he left for Shanghai. Here on September 25, 1938 he joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police, from which he resigned on his own accord on 28-12-38. Being a new arrival in Shanghai he is little known locally.

2. Dionisy Yakovlevitch CHELPANOFF, Russian, was born on March 10, 1906 in Tomsk Province, Siberia. He is reported to have escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria in 1930 and subsequently worked in the Railway Police at Eshaho Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. In September 1938 he proceeded to Tientsin and there joined the Railway Guards and was stationed at a coal mine, situated between Tsinanfu and Tsingtao. In December 1938 he was arrested for insubordination and after being kept prisoner for 17 days at the so called "White House" in Tientsin, he was deported to Shanghai, arriving here on 8-1-39.

He holds passport No.1928 issued on 27-9-38 by the Police Bureau of the Greater Tientsin.

FILE

3. Alexey Sergeyevitch KOOLINBERG, Russian, was born on May 15, 1919 at Petrograd, Russia, He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1921 and subsequently resided in Harbin. In 1934 he left Harbin for

Chefoo, where he entered the Yih Wen Commercial College. Upon graduating from same in 1937, he proceeded to Tsingtao, where for the following year he resided together with his mother and his step father, Mr. Goldobin, who until recently was the owner of a bakery in that city. He arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao on 6-1-39, travelling on passport No.18462 issued on 7-2-38 by the Tsingtao Police. His brother, V. Koolinberg, is at present serving in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

4. Georgy Victorovitch ARHANGELSKY, Russian, was born on May 16, 1920 in Harbin, Manchuria. Upon graduating from a local high school in 1938 he proceeded to Shanghai, arriving here on 1-1-39. His brother is at present employed as a radio operator with Moller & Company.

5. Boris Alexeyevitch MRAMORNOFF, Russian, was born on September 6, 1911 in Amur Region, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1925 and subsequently resided in Harbin. In 1927 he joined the Russian Detachment of Marshal Chang Chung Chang's Army in which he served until 1929 when the Detachment was disbanded. He then returned to Harbin. He first arrived in Shanghai in the end of 1930 and in February 1931 joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., in which he served until August 1932, when he resigned on his own accord. During the same month he proceeded to Mukden and joined there the Railway Guards, in which capacity he worked until June 1935, when he returned to Shanghai. In July of the same year he joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police in which he served until

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No............

.......................Station,

REPORT

Date..............................19

Subject..

Made by..............................Forwarded by..............................

his dismissal on 11-1-39 for assaulting a Chinese.

6. Nikolai Alexeyevitch RIAUDIN, Russian, was born on April 24, 1917 in Tomsk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and subsequently resided in Harbin until September 1931, when he left for Shanghai. Here he entered the Russian Commercial School in which he studied up to 1933. In February 1933 he obtained an employment with Foch Pharmacy, 901 Avenue Joffre, as an apprentice. He worked there until July 1935, after which he left for Harbin. Returning to Shanghai in the end of 1935 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. on 16-12-35, On 16-1-38 he resigned on his own accord and on 30-1-38 joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police, in which he served until 1-1-39 when he resigned on his own accord.

7. Vassily Dimitrievitch LEVIY, Russian, was born on March 22, 1911 at Pogranichnaya Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He first arrived in Shanghai in April 1931 and in November of the same year returned to Harbin. Until 1934, he attended the 1st Harbin School of Dentistry. In the beginning of 1935 he proceeded to Tientsin, where, according to his own statement, he worked as a dentist until 1937 after which he returned to Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in August 1938 and in September of the same year joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police, in which he served until December 1938, when he was dismissed for overstaying his leave. He holds passport No.21136 issued on 21-12-37 by the Harbin Police.

Subject...

Made by..Forwarded by..

his dismissal on 11-1-39 for assaulting a Chinese.

6. Nikolai Alexeyevitch RIAUDIN, Russian, was born on April 24, 1917 in Tomsk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and subsequently resided in Harbin until September 1931, when he left for Shanghai. Here he entered the Russian Commercial School in which he studied up to 1933. In February 1933 he obtained an employment with Foch Pharmacy, 901 Avenue Joffre, as an apprentice. He worked there until July 1935, after which he left for Harbin. Returning to Shanghai in the end of 1935 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. on 16-12-35, On 16-1-38 he resigned on his own accord and on 30-1-38 joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police, in which he served until 1-1-39 when he resigned on his own accord.

7. Vassily Dimitrievitch LEVIY, Russian, was born on March 22, 1911 at Pogranichnaya Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He first arrived in Shanghai in April 1931 and in November of the same year returned to Harbin. Until 1934, he attended the 1st Harbin School of Dentistry. In the beginning of 1935 he proceeded to Tientsin, where, according to his own statement, he worked as a dentist until 1937 after which he returned to Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in August 1938 and in September of the same year joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police, in which he served until December 1938, when he was dismissed for overstaying his leave. He holds passport No.21136 issued on 21-12-37 by the Harbin Police.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date..............................19

- 4 -

Subject..

Made by..............................Forwarded by..............................

All above applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning them.

L. O. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy to Major Burke Murphy

D.B.

FILE

[illegible] 26/1.

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

..January 18th 1939...
No 2

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
SOROCHINSKY SERGE ARSENTIEVICH	21 CHUSAN RD, Room 4.
CHELPANOFF DIONISY YAKOVLEVICH	96 WAYSIDE RD.
KOOLINBERG ALEXIS SERGIEVICH	121 MACGREGOR RD.
ARHANGELSKY GEORGE VICTOROVICH	611/13 RUE BOURGEAT.
MRAMORNOFF BORIS ALEXIEVICH	61 GREAT WESTERN RD.
RIAUDIN NICOLAS ALEXIEVICH	373 Av. Du ROI ALBERT.
LEVIY VASILY DMITRIEVICH	94 ROUTE PAUL HENRY APPT. 5.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P. T. O.

TYH

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFI[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D [illegible]
Date [illegible] / 1 / 39

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 27, 1939.

Subject F.N. Sitzinsky, E.V. Gvozdoff and O.I. Trostiansky, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

1. **Franz Nikolaevitch SITZINSKY**, Russian, was born on December 14, 1920 in Kamchatka Region, Siberia. He is reported to have escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria together with his parents in 1930 and subsequently resided in Harbin until 1932 when he proceeded to Shanghai. Here he entered the Ecole Remi, in which he studied up to 1935. In the end of the same year he was engaged as a messenger by W. Futterer, 1201-1203 Bubbling Well Rd. He worked with this firm, first as a messenger and later as a shop assistant, until 21.1.39 when he resigned on his own accord.

2. **Boris Vladimirovitch GVOZDOFF**, Russian, was born on May 24, 1920 at Nikolsk-Ussuryish, Maritime Province, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and for the following five years resided in Tientsin after which he left for Harbin. On November 11, 1938 he arrived in Shanghai and on November 25, of the same year joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police, in which he served until 18.1.39 when he resigned on his own accord.

3. **Oleg Ivanovitch TROSTIANSKY**, Russian, was born on March 25, 1921 at Echo Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on 12.1.39, travelling on passport No. 3186 issued on 30.8.38 by the Harbin Police.

Being a new arrival in Shanghai he is not known locally.

FILE

32

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

.... Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject ....

Made by .... Forwarded by ....

- 2 -

All above applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning them.

L. A. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy to Major Burke Murphy.

D.B.
21/1

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FILE

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

January 23rd 1939.
No 3

CONFIDENTIAL.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
SITZINSKY FRANZ NIKOLAEVICH	30-32 ROUTE DE KAHN
GVOZDOFF BORIS VLADIMIROVICH	101 AV. DU ROI ALBERT, APT. 3.
TROSTIANSKY OLEG IVANOVICH	368 APT. 8 RUE BOURGEAT

F.V. Bruce-Murphy
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

259

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-36
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

File No. S. B. REGISTRY
Section 1, Special Branch 1X 9/17/259
Date

REPORT

Date January 27, 1939.

Subject V.V. Voropay, applicant for enrolment in the Transport Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff . Forwarded by C. Crawford D. I.

Vassily Vassilievitch VOROPAY, Russian, was born on October 16, 1911 at Petrograd, Russia. He is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok together with his parents in 1922.

In 1924 he entered the St. Francis Xavier's College in which he studied up to 1930. Upon leaving the college he worked casually until October 1934 when he was engaged by the China General Omnibus Company as a ticket inspector. He worked in this capacity until 9-1-39 when he was dismissed for coming late for duty.

When interviewed, the applicant expressed his desire to withdraw his application for enrolment in the Transport Company, S.V.C., stating that he hoped to obtain a position on board of one of the vessels of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in near future and consequently would be unable to attend the regular drills, parades etc.

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

FILE

S. a. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy to S.O. S.V.C

D.B. 27/1.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 23rd January, 1939.

Ref: C.111/3.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - TRANSPORT COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enrolment in the Transport Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

CPA

23/1

CFP/

FM.
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9712
Date

S.1, Special Branch xxxxx

REPORT

Date February 9, 1939

Subject P.G. Ambariantz and V.F. Zabal, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.I.

FILE

9/2/39

1. Peter Georgievitch AMBARIANTZ, Russian of Armenian origin, was born on July 2, 1920 at Chan-Chun, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai in the beginning of 1932 and soon afterwards entered the St. Francis Xavier's College, which he attended up to 1934. From 1934 to 1937 he studied at the Anglo-French College, Range Road. Upon leaving the latter college he worked for a short period in the Willie's Theatre, 408 Chapoo Road, the manager of which, Mr. Gotlieb is his step-father.

On June 25, 1938, the applicant was charged with Larceny at the Ist S.S.D. Court and was sentenced to 4 months imprisonment. However, upon his appeal to the High Court, the fact that he did not play an active part in the crime and that it was his first offence was taken into consideration, and he was given the same sentence suspended for two years.

Applicant's brother, S.G. Ambariantz, is at present serving in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

2. Vladimir Fedorovitch ZABAL, Russian, was born on December 19, 1913 at Verhneudinsk, Siberia. He is reported to have arrived in Harbin in 1919 and to have resided in that city until his departure to Shanghai. He arrived here on 29-1-39, travelling on passport No. 20877 issued on 8-12-38 by the Harbin Police.

His brother N.F. Zabal is at present serving

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date................................19

Subject..

Made by.......................................Forwarded by.......................................

in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning V.F. Zabal.

L.G. Pavloff
D. S.

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy.

FILE 382

D.C. (Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,
February 6th 1939.

No 4

CONFIDENTIAL.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
AMBARIANTZ PETER GEORGIEVICH	408 CHAPOO RD.
ZABAK VLADIMIR FEODOROVICH	24 WARD RD.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/261
Date

Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date February 13, 1939.

Subject V.K. Onischuck, applicant for enrolment in the Signals Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford

Victor Kuzmitch ONISCHUCK, Russian, was born on May 5, 1919 in Harbin, Manchuria. He resided in Harbin until 1925, when he together with his mother and his step father, Mr. Tyvoniuk, a musician by profession, proceeded to Hankow. He arrived in Shanghai from the latter city in 1927. Here he entered the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys graduating from same in 1936. From February 1937 to July 1937, he attended the Shanghai Business College, after which he obtained an employment with the American-Asiatic Underwriters as an office clerk. He left that concern in December 1938 and in January 1939, secured his present position as a clerk with the American Express Company.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
13/2

L.A. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 6th February, 193 9.

Ref: C.111/7.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
SIGNALS COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enrolment in the Signals Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D. S. Pavloff

8/2

CPA

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/26
Date 39

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxx~~ Station,

REPORT

Date February 15 19 39.

Subject G.A. Belkin, applicant for enrolment in the Transport Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff, Forwarded by C. Crawford

Georgy Andreyevitch BELKIN, Russian, was born on April 27, 1898 in Transbaikal Province, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1920 and subsequently resided in Hailar, Manchuria, until the outbreak of the Sino-Russian hostilities in 1929, after which he proceeded to Mukden. According to his own statement, while in Hailar he operated a photo-studio and later worked in the same capacity in Mukden. He arrived in Shanghai from Mukden in April 1931 and soon afterwards opened a photo-studio at 728 Avenue Joffre, which was later removed, first to 1205 Bubbling Well Road in 1934 and then (in 1935) to 999 Avenue Joffre. At present he is a staff photographer of the newspaper "Evening Echo" and also works independently as a photographer at his home, 1003/2 Avenue Joffre.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

While in Shanghai, he did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

L. a. Pavloff
D. S.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

P. A. to D.C. (S. B.)
15/2

D.C. (Special Branch).

CFP/

FM. 2
G. 90M

File No.
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/263
Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 15, 1939.

Subject M.N.V. Zalevsky, applicant for enrolment in the Transport Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by

FILE

Maximilian Nikolai Victor ZALEVSKY, was born on December 12, 1918 at Vladivostok, Siberia. He is reported to have left Vladivostok for Manchuria together with his parents in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin until 1923 when he proceeded to Shanghai. Here in 1924 he entered the Shanghai American School in which he studied up to 1933. Later he attended the Gonzaga College, graduating from same in 1937. In August 1937 he obtained employment with the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury" and worked in that concern until September 1938. In October of the same year he secured his present position as a manager of the Shipping Department of the Shotter, Madar and Co., 225-6 Sassoon House.

The applicant claims to be a Pole by birth, however, he is registered with the Police Bureau of the City Government of Shanghai as a Russian Emigrant. (Reg. Cert. No. 22092 issued on 2-6-37).

Applicant's father, who until recently lived separately from his family, came to the notice of the Municipal Police in November 1931, when a complaint was made at the Wayside Police Station by one Ling Ching Keoung, Zalevsky's former partner in the Wine Factory on East Seward Road, accusing Zalevsky of having misappropriated the sum of 9,000.00 dollars. However, as the case was of a purely civil nature, no police action was taken in connection with the matter.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date..............................19

- 2 -

Subject..............................

Made by..............................Forwarded by..............................

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning the applicant.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

FILE

A. A. Pavloff.
D.S.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
3/2

D.C. (Special Branch).

4-1-38

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S. B. REGISTRY

S.I. Special Branch [illegible]

No. S. B. D. [illegible]

REPORT

Date February 23 1939.

Subject V.S. Borodin , applicant for enrolment in the Transport Company S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Victor Sergeyevitch BORODIN , Russian , was born on March 23 , 1916 at Vladivostok , Maritime Province , Siberia. He arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok in 1923. In 1924 he entered the St. Francis Xavier's College , graduating from same in December 1934. During 1935 he attended the radio operator's school of the Russian Mercantile Marine Association , 12 Rue du Consulat. In January 1936 he secured a position as a radio operator with Moller & Co. , in which capacity he was employed until January 1939. At present he is employed in the same capacity at Moller's wireless station in Shanghai , 14 Edinburgh Road.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
23/2.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 11th February, 1939.

Ref: C.111/8.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - TRANSPORT COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enrolment in the Transport Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S. Ratliff

C 1/2

CPA

J.R.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9 7/265
Date ....

S.I. Special Branch. Station

REPORT

Date February 28 1939.

Subject N.K. Piterskih , applicant for enrolment in No. 3 (Volunteer) Company - Russian , S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by*

Nikolai Kalinovitch PITERSKIH , Russian , was born on December 3 , 1916 at Harbin , Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin towards the end of 1935 and worked here casually until January 1937 when he was engaged by Bill's Motors , Fed. Inc. U.S.A. as an assistant mechanic. He was dismissed from this concern in December of the same year for disobedience of orders. In January 1938 he secured his present position as a mechanic with Jenny's Motors , 177 Rue Amiral Courbet.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , 118 Moulmein Road.

While in Shanghai,he did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

27/2/39

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
28/2

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

From

HEADQUARTERS.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 3rd February, *193* 9.

Ref: C.111/5.

To Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - NO.3 (VOLUNTEER) COMPANY.

Reference the attached application for enrolment in No.3 (Volunteer) Company - Russian, I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S. P.A.

R 3/2

CPA

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-35
LWK/

//

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. REGISTRY
D. 9171/66

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date March 3, 1939.

Subject K.Y. Pepeliaeff, N.F. Vajenin, A.F. Lange, N.P. Melnikoff and A. Vergassoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by

---

1. Kirill Yakovlevitch PEPELIAEFF, Russian, was born on July 15, 1898 at Barnaul, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1921 and subsequently resided in Harbin until 1931 when he proceeded to Shanghai. Here on 15-3-32 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., in which he served until 1-1-34 when he resigned on his own accord. In March 1933 he was engaged by the China General Omnibus Company as a driver. In August 1934 he left that place of employment and proceeded to Harbin. He returned to Shanghai on January 23, 1939.

FILE

2. Nikolai Fedorovitch VAJENIN, Russian, was born on May 1, 1920 at Kulja, Sinkiang Province, China. From 1922 to 1925 he resided in Tientsin after which he proceeded to Shanghai. Here in 1929 he entered the First Russian School (now A.S. Poushkin Memorial School) in which he studied until July 1938. Since that time he has been unemployed.

3. Alexander Feodorovitch LANGE, Russian, was born on June 4, 1912 at Omsk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1918 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin until 1922 when he proceeded to Shanghai. On July 28, 1931 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., in which he served until 31-1-32 when he resigned on his own accord. From April 1932 to October 1934 he was employed as an

assistant welder with Shanghai Arcwelding Company, 9-A Yang Terrace, Weihaiwei Road. From December 1934 to November 1936 he worked as an assistant foreman on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, Tsingtao. Returning to Shanghai in December 1936, he was re-engaged by the former Company, which at that time was known as Arcwelding and Diecasting Works Ltd., 781 Wuting Road. In January 1939 he left this employment owing to the closure of the company.

4. Nikolai Petrovitch MELNIKOFF, Russian, was born on December 16, 1918 at Torento, Italy. According to his own statement, his parents arrived in Harbin from Italy in 1920 and have since been residing in that city. The applicant graduated from a local high school in 1936 and consequently worked as a baker in various bakeries and confectionaries in that city. He arrived in Shanghai on February 14, 1939. Being a new arrival here, he is not known locally.

5. Amroola VERGASSOFF, Russian of Tartar Origin, was born on January 21, 1919 at Verhneoudinsk, Siberia. He is reported to have lost his parents in 1920 and to have since been taken care of by certain Mr. and Mrs. YAUSHEFF, Russians of Tartar origin. According to his own statement, he resided in Tientsin from 1920

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 3 -

Subject

Made by. Forwarded by.

to 1929, after which he proceeded to Tsingtao together with Mr. and Mrs. YAUSHEFF, who are still residing in the latter city. He arrived in Shanghai on February 14, 1939.

All applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning any of the above persons.

N. A. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
3/3

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

February 22nd 1939....
No

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
PEPELIAEFF KIRILL YAKOVLEVICH	588 Av. Du Roi ALBERT.
VAJENIN NICOLAS FEODOROVICH	61 RUE PAUL HENRY
LANGE ALEXANDER FEODOROVICH (FERDINANDOVICH)	242/1 Av. Du Roi ALBERT.
MELNIKOFF NICOLAS PETROVICH	741/22 RUE RATARD
VERGASSOFF AMROOLLA	47 Joffre TERRACE.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P. T. O.

K.Y. PEPELIAEFF is KNOWN TO MR. A. GOROSHKEVICH,
588 AV. DU ROI ALBERT.

N.F. VAJENIN is KNOWN TO MR. G.V. RADETSKY-MIKOULITCH,
635 RUE RATARD, HOUSE 5.

A.F. LANGE is KNOWN TO MR. E.A. YAKOOB,
888 WEI-HAI-WEI RD.

N. P. MELNIKOFF is KNOWN TO MR. N.V. NIKOLSKY,
741/22 RUE RATARD.

A. VERGASSOFF is KNOWN TO MR. A. YAMALITDINOFF
682/18 RUE BOURGEAT.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/267
Date 7/3/39

S.I. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 6. 1939.

Subject E.A. Hrapoff , applicant for enrolment in the Transport Company , S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* C. Gasford

Evgeny Alexandrovitch HRAPOFF , Russian , was born on October II , I9I3 at Irkutsk , Siberia. He is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok in I923. From I924 to I928 he attended the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity , after which he studied in the English Universal Service School (Now defunct) for one year. For the following three years he worked in various garages , first as an apprentice and later as a mechanic.

In December I932 he was engaged by the China General Omnibus Company Ltd. as a mechanic and at present is employed by the same company in their tyre vulcanizing department.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , II8/I Moulmein Road.

While in Shanghai he did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C. FILE

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D. C. (Special Branch). 6/3

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1939.

Ref: C.111/10.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - TRANSPORT COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enrolment in the Transport Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

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28/2

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1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. REGISTRY
917/268
3 39

S. I. Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

Date March 7 1939.

Subject A.N. Cherniavsky , applicant for enrolment in the Transport Company S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by G. Crawford D. I.

Alexander Nikolaevitch CHERNIAVSKY , Russian , was born on September 6 , 1910 in Kuban Province , Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1918 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin until 1927 , after which he came to Shanghai. From 1927 to 1932 he failed to find permanent employment but worked in casual jobs:- one time as an interior decorator , later as a reporter of the Russian daily newspaper " Slovo " and he is also reported to have served in the Russian Detachment of the S.V.C. from 10-5-30 to 10-6-30.

He left Shanghai for Canton in 1932 and after a short stay there , during which , according to his own statement , he was employed by the Shameen Police , returned to Shanghai. Upon his return here he was engaged by the S.S. Shoe Store , 199 Nanking Road as a shop assistant . Later he worked in the same capacity with the Shanghai Shoe Manufacturing Company , 21 Boone Road. From 1935 up to the present moment he has been unemployed and at present resides together with his mother , proprietrix of a boarding house , at 1315 Yu Yuen Road.

On March 6 , 1931 , the applicant was fined $30.00 by the 1st. S.S.D. Court on a charge of Assault with Intent to Cause Bodily Harm. (B. W. F.I.R. 185/31.)

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

FILE

D. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch) A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
7/3

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 25th February, *193*9.

Ref: C.111/9.

To Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - TRANSPORT COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enrolment in the Transport Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D. S. Pavloff

C 31/2

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G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. [illegible]/269
Date

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date March 10, 1939

Subject I.A. Mishin, applicant for enrolment in No. 3 (Vol) Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff, *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I.

Igor Alexeyevitch MISHIN, Russian, was born on February 19, 1911 at Moscow, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1922 together with his parents and to have subsequently resided in Harbin until 1933, after which he came to Shanghai. After a short stay in this city he proceeded to Kulin and resided there until 1934, when he returned to Shanghai. In the beginning of 1935 he left Shanghai for Hankow.

On August 28, 1938 he and four other Russians were arrested by the Chinese Authorities in Hankow. They were kept prisoners for six days after which they were released and advised to leave Hankow within 14 days. The applicant left Hankow on 17-9-38 and travelled to Shanghai via Hong Kong, arriving here on 5-10-38.

On February 11, 1939 he secured his present employment, as a supervisor with Fagan & Co., 281 Kiangse Road.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road, on the strength of passport No. 827 issued on 12-9-38 by the Hankow Police.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning this person.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

A. A. Pavloff
D. S.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
10/3

D.C. (Special Branch).

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 4th March, *193*9.

Ref: C.111/11.

To Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enrolment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Bn, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S. Pavloff

EG

5/III

CPA 6/3

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D 9174

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 8, 1939.

Subject A.V. Igoshin, I.A. Mescheriakoff and G.A. Markevitch, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Gainsford. D.I.

(1) Alexander Vladimirovitch IGOSHIN, Russian, was born on October 19, 1921 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai in December 1932 and soon afterwards entered the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity in which he studied until 1937. On December 8, 1937 he joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police in which he served until 15-6-38, when he resigned on his own accord. Since then he has been unemployed.

(2) Igor Alexandrovitch MESCHERIAKOFF, Russian, was born on January 4, 1921 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on February 25, 1939 and resided together with Dr. G.M. Krivoroochko, at 651, Weihaiwei Road, Apt. B.02.

(3) Georgy Alexandrovitch MARKEVITCH, Russian, was born on June 14, 1921 in Nikolsevsk-on-Amur, Siberia. He is reported to have escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria, together with his mother in 1929 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai in 1932 and during the same year entered the Ecole Remi in which he studied up to 1938.

All applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning any of the above persons.

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy.

FILE

D.A. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
8/3.

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

March 2nd 1939
No 9.

CONFIDENTIAL.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
IGOSHIN ALEXANDER VLADIMIROVICH	918, HOUSE 5, room 8, AV. JOFFRE.
MESHERIAKOFF IGOR ALEXANDROVICH	651, APT 8, 02, WEI-HAI-WEI RD.
MARKEVICH GEORGE ALEXANDROVICH	1232 RUE LAFAYETTE.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39
HSM

File No. D9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Station, 7/7/27

REPORT

Date March 20, 1939. 22 3 39

Subject (in full) G. Serejnikoff, applicant for enrolment in the Signals Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford

Georgy Nikolaevitch SEREJNIKOFF, Russian, was born on November 26, 1917 at Astrakhan, Russia. He arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok in 1922 together with his parents. In 1929 he entered the First Russian School (now A.S. Poushkin Memorial School), graduating from same in 1937. During the same year he entered the Aurora University, in which he studied up to December 1938. In January 1939 he was engaged by the Shanghai Power Company as an apprentice in their chemical department.

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FM 2
G 1 20M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.I. Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9171/272
Date March 22 1939

Subject. V.A. TIHONOFF , Y.A. Beliakoff and B.A. Korosteloff , applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment , S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford

I. Victor Alexandrovitch TIHONOFF , Russian , was born on May 28 , 1920 at Handaohedze Station , Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on March II , 1939 and is not known locally.

2. Yury Alexandrovitch BELIAKOFF , Russian , was born on October 26 , 1920 in Harbin , Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai in May 1936 and during the same month entered the First Russian School (now A.S. Poushkin Memorial School) . Having graduated from same in 1937 , he has since been studying in the Centre Technique Superieue , 200 Route Remi.

3. Boris Alexyevitch KOROSTELOFF , Russian , was born on December 10 , 1920 in Harbin , Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai in 1928 and in 1931 entered the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity , in which he studied up to 1933. Upon leaving the school he was unemployed.

All three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , 118/I Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning them.

21.3.39.

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy.

FILE

D. A. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
23/3.

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

March 13th 1939
No 7

CONFIDENTIAL.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
TIHONOFF VICTOR ALEXANDROVICH	547/1 RUE RATARD.
BELIAKOFF YURY ALEXANDROVICH	188/10 ROUTE VALLON
KOROSTELEFF BORIS ALEXIEVICH	1273 RUE LAFAYETTE.

D. S. Pavloff
C 13/3

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

V.A. TIHONOFF is KNOWN TO MR. N.D. UCHENTZOFF,
547/2 RUE RATARD.

Y.A. BELIAKOFF is KNOWN TO MR. N.Y. FOMIN,
95 ROUTE MAYEN.

B.A. KOROSTELEFF is KNOWN TO MR. V.I. SHAIDITSKY,
79/2 ROUTE TENANT DE LA TOUR.

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. S. B. REGISTRY
S.B. D 9277

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.I. Special Branch, ~~Station,~~

REPORT

Date March 25 1939.

Subject R.H. Kravchenko , applicant for enrolment in the Signals Company S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford D. I.

Rostislav Harlampievitch KRAVCHENKO , Russian , was born on Januray 28 , I919 in Nikolsk-Ussuriisk , Russia. He is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok in I922 together with his parents. In I931 he entered the the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity and graduated from same in I938. On February I , I939 he secured his present position in the Cable Splicing Department of the Shanghai Telephone Company.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , II8/I Moulmein Road.

While in Shanghai , he did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C. FILE

D.S.R.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
26/3.

D. A. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 22nd March, *193* 9.

Ref: C.111/14.

To Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - SIGNALS COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in the Signals Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 2.

A S Pooley

[illegible]

[illegible]

CPA

DR. 23/3.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. [illegible]
Date 29/3

Special Branch ~~Station~~

Date March 29, 1939.

Subject (in full) G.V. Petroff , applicant for enrolment in No.3 (Volunteer) Company S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D. I.

With reference to the attached application of Mr. G.V. PETROFF for enrolment in No.3 (Volunteer) Company , S.V.C. , I beg to report that the applicant has been a member of the said company since January 1932 and at present only applies to be transferred to the Class " A " Reservists.

The applicant has , for the past seven years , been employed with the China General Omnibus Company Ltd. as a ticket inspector.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

R. A. Pavloff.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.C. (Sp. Br.)
29/3.

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1939.

Ref: C.111/13.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Volunteer) Company, "C" Battalion, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

31/47

D S Pol Ref
C 15/3

CPA

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

1.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D 9275
Date 29/3/39

Date March 29 1939.

Subject A.A. Rozenberg , applicant for enlistment in No. 3 (Volunteer) Company , S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I.

Alexander Alfredovitch ROZENBERG , Russian , was born on November 2 , 1913 in Harbin , Manchuria. Upon graduating from a local high school in 1930 he entered the 2nd. Harbin School of Dentistry , graduating from same in 1933. He arrived in Shanghai in the beginning of 1934 and in September of the same year was engaged by Z.A. Gorovitz , Dental Surgeon , 97 Route Vallon , as an assistant dentist. In August 1938 he left that place of employment on his own accord and proceeded to Harbin. He returned to Shanghai in December of the same year and on 19-12-38 secured his present position as a dentist with M. Klatchko , Dental Surgeon , 26 The Bund.

While in Shanghai , the applicant did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

FILE

D. G. Pavloff
D. S.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
29/3.

D. C. (Special Branch).

From,

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 24th March, 1939.

Ref: C.111/15.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - NO.3 (VOL) COY, "C" BN.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Volunteer) Company, "C" Bn, I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S. Pavloff

R 25/3
CPA

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.1. Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 917/276

Date April 4 1939.

Subject A.I. Looshnikoff and A.E. Beloff , applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment , S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* C. [illegible] D.I.

I. Andrey Ivanovitch LOOSHNIKOFF , Russian , was born on August 28 , 1918 in Viatka Province , Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1922 together with his parents and to have subsequently resided in Harbin , where for the past two years he served in the Harbin Railway Police. He arrived in Shanghai on March 21 , 1939 and is not known locally.

2. Anatoly Emelianovitch BELOFF , Russian , was born on August 10 , 1918 in Harbin , Manchuria. After graduating from a local middle school he , for the past two years , served in the Harbin Railway Police. He arrived in Shanghai on March 14 , 1939 and resided at 314/3 Hardoon Road , together with his brother-in-law , I.T. Aksenoff , Sergeant of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning them.

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy.

L.a. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
4/4

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

March 27th. 1939
No 8

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
LOOSHNIKOFF ANDREY IVANOVICH	344 RUE BOURGEAT, ROOM 7
BELOFF ANATOLY EMELIANOVICH	314 HARDOON RD, HOUSE 3, ROOM 12.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

A. I. LOOSHNIKOFF is KNOWN To Mr. M. MERZLIAKOFF,
344 Rue Bourgeat, room 7

A.E. BELOFF is KNOWN To F. Sgt. J.T. ARSENOFF
CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

C/C
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.1 Special Branch [illegible] 7/27

REPORT

Date May 2, 1939.

Subject (in full) A.A. Beliatko, applicant for enrolment in the American Machine Gun Co., S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Alexander Antonovitch BELIATKO, Russian, was born on April 10, 1910 in Harbin, Manchuria. After graduating from a local high school in 1927 he entered the Harbin Polytechnic Institute and graduated from same in July 1932. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in November 1935. From June 1936 to February 1937 he was employed as a draughtsman with the Auto Palace Co., Ltd. Since February 1937 he has been employed in the same capacity with the China Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 21 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road.

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

Z.A. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch) P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
2/5

CWC
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.1 Special Branch [illegible]

REPORT

Date May 2, 1939.

Subject (in full) E. Elensky, applicant for enrolment in the American Machine Gun Co., S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.I.

Evgeny Spiridonovitch ELENSKY, Russian, was born on September 21, 1909 at Viasemskaya Station, Ussoury Railway, Maritime Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he resided together with his parents in various places of the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone from 1910 and in 1932 graduated from the Harbin Polytechnic Institute.

He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in September 1933 and from March 1934 has been employed with Anderson, Meyer & Co., 21 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road (Structural Department).

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

While in Shanghai, he did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

D. C. Pavloff
D. S.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
2/5

D.C. (Special Branch)

Ref: C.111/16.

From

HEADQUARTERS.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 27th April, *193*9.

To Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT -
"C" M.G. COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached applications (2) for enlistment in "C" M.G. Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1 (2)

D S P[illegible]
C [illegible]

[illegible]

CPA

27/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9177
Date 16 11 3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date April 15 1939.

Subject V.I. Volkoff and S.I. Danko , applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment , S. V. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford D. I.

I. Vladimir Ivanovitch VOLKOFF , Russian , was born on July 2I , I92I in Shanghai , China. From I923 to I935 he resided for various periods in Bangkok , Tsingtao , Dairen and Mukden , together with his father , a piano tuner by occupation, and for the last four years he resided in Tientsin. He arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin on April 2 , I939.

2. Sergey Ilyitch DANKO , Russian , was born on November I5 , I9I9 at Vladivostok , Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have escaped from Vladivostok together with his parents in I93I and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai on March 6 , I939 and resided at 242 , Route Vallon , together with his uncle , T.Y. Danko.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , II8/I Moulmein Road.

Being new arrivals in Shanghai they are not known locally.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning them.

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy.

N. G. Pavloff
D. S.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
15/4

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

April 12th, 1939
No 9

CONFIDENTIAL.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
VOLKOFF VLADIMIR IVANOVICH	888 WEI HAI WEI RD.
DANKO SERGE ILYATCH	242 ROUTE VALLON

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P. T. O.

V. I. VOLKOFF is KNOWN TO MR. S. S. GRIGORIEFF
7 WHA KEE [illegible]

S. I. DANKO is KNOWN TO MR. A. D. LANG
28 ROUTE DOLLFUS.

CWC

FM 2
G. 50M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9172
Date

S. 1 Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 1, 1939.

Subject T. Elovitsky, G. Yumshanoff and V. Yumshanoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by G. Crawford D.I.

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1. Tadeosh Genrichovitch ELOVITSKY, Russian, was born on March 27, 1903 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1921 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in July 1929 and on August 1, 1929 joined the Russian Regiment, S. V. C. He served in the Regiment until September 1, 1934, when he resigned on his own accord. During the same month he joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police in which he served until 16-8-35 when he was dismissed for borrowing money from a money lender. He worked casually until May 1937 when he proceeded to Hankow, where he resided until April 11, 1939, after which he returned to Shanghai.

2. Georgy Ivanovitch YUMSHANOFF, Russian, was born on November 28, 1916 at Station Bukhedu, Chinese Eastern Railway. According to his own statement, he attended a Russian School in Harbin from 1928 to 1933 after which he resided at Station Bukhedu together with his parents for a period. Some time towards the end of 1934 he proceeded to Mukden where he was employed with Liddell Bros. & Co., Ltd. until August, 1937. He is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Dairen in February, 1938. Since his arrival until January 1939 he was employed as a mechanic with the Far Eastern Salvage Association, 2 French Bund.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-38

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date..............................19

- 2 -

Subject..............................

Made by.............................. Forwarded by..............................

3. **Vladimir Ivanovitch YUMSHANOFF**, Russian, was born on July 15, 1919 At Station Bukhedu, Chinese Eastern Railway. He is reported to have graduated from the First Russian Middle School at Harbin in 1936, after which he was employed with Liddell Bros. & Co., Ltd. at Mukden from September 1936 to May 1937, and with the Laoning Press in the same city from December 1937 to March 1938. He arrived in Shanghai from Dairen in April 1938 and until January 1939 was employed with the Far Eastern Salvage Association, 2 French Bund.

All three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy.

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

April 27th, 1939
No 10

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
ELOVITSKY TADEOSH GENRICHOVICH	925 Av. Joffre
YUMSHANOFF GEORGE IVANOVICH	524 KIAOCHOW Rd
YUMSHANOFF VLADIMIR IVANOVICH	524 KIAOCHOW Rd.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

T.G. ELOVITSKY is KNOWN TO MR. A.A. LORDKIPANIDZE,
1224 Av. Joffre, gresham apt. 2.

G.I. YUMSHANOFF is KNOWN TO MR. M.L. ROUBIN,
524 KIAOCHOW RD.

V.I. YUMSHANOFF is KNOWN TO MR. M.L. ROUBIN,
524 KIAOCHOW RD.

FM. 2
G. 30M-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 9 [illegible]

Section 1, Special Br.

REPORT

Date May 15, 1939.

Subject M.A. Charushnikoff, applicant for enrolment in the Transport Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford. D. I.

Michail Alexandrovitch CHARUSHNIKOFF, Russian, was born on November 21, 1912 at Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have escaped from the U.S.S.R. together with his parents in 1926 and to have subsequently resided in Changchun, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai in the beginning of 1930 and soon afterwards obtained a position as an assistant mechanic with Bills Motors (Fed. Inc. U.S.A.). He left that place of employment on his own accord in March 1935. In the beginning of 1936 he proceeded to Amoy, where he resided together with his uncle-in-law, Mr. Ivanoff of the Chinese Maritime Customs. He returned to Shanghai in December 1936 and since February 1937 has been working as a mechanic in the Service Station of Mark L. Moody, 408 Rue Bourgeat.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 1181 Moulmein Road.

While in Shanghai, he did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D.P. (Special Branch).

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Br.

REPORT

Date May, 15 1939.

Subject P.I. Granovsky, applicant for enlistment in the Transport Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Pavel Innokientievitch GRANOVSKY, Russian, was born on June 29, 1909 in Harbin, Manchuria. He first arrived in Shanghai in September 1928 and during the same month entered the Public School for Boys. During 1929 he attended the Shanghai American School and in the summer of 1930 left Shanghai for Tsingtao, where he obtained a position as an assistant mechanic with Frazer Motors. In the end of the same year he was transferred to the Tientsin branch of the same company. He returned to Shanghai in the beginning of 1931 and soon afterwards obtained a position as an assistant mechanic with the China Motors, 702 Bubbling Well Road. In the end of 1933 he left that place of employment on his own accord and on May 1, 1934 secured a similar position with the Export Motor Service, 604 Rue Ratard. This firm went into liquidation in February 1938 and since that date the applicant has been employed with the Service Station of Mark L. Moody, 408 Rue Bourgeat.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copy A.S.O. S.V.C.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
16/5

From.

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 2nd May, 1939.

Ref: C.111/17.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT -
TRANSPORT COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached applications (2) for enlistment in the Transport Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

S1/432

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1 (2).

P. Off
D.S. ~~[illegible]~~
[illegible]

R 2/5

CPA

YU/
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch 9/7/281

REPORT

Date May 20, 22 1939. 39

Subject (in full) A.N. Koodriavtzeff, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford D. I.

Anatoly Nikitich KOODRIAVTZEFF, Russian, was born on December 23, 1921, in Harbin, Manchuria. According to his own statement he graduated from a local middle school in 1937. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on May 5, 1939.

Being a new arrival in Shanghai he is not known locally.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning him.

A. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

Copy to Major Burke Murphy.

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
20/5.

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

May 11th 1939
No 11

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has ~~have~~ presented himself ~~themselves~~ at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.
I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his ~~their~~ past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
KOODRIAVTZEFF ANATOLY NIKITICH	694 house 31, TONGSHAN Rd.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P. T. O.

A.N. KOUDRIAVTZEFF is KNOWN TO MR. N.V. CATTELL
878 BUBBLINGWELL RD.

YU/

FM. G. 9 [illegible] 39

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 20, 1939.

Subject F.F. Lange, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Fedor Feodorovitch LANGE, Russian, was born on May 11, 1907, in Omsk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1920 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin until 1922, after which he proceeded to Shanghai. He served in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. for the following periods:- 1-6-28 to 1-11-28 and from 1-10-30 to 6-3-32, leaving the Regiment on his own accord on both occasions. Between July 7, 1932 and May 10, 1933 he worked as a foreman at the French Tramway Company's depot. Leaving that company on his own accord, he worked casually until June 1935 when he was engaged as a foreman welder by the Shanghai Dockyard Ltd. On November 5, 1937 his services were dispensed with owing to a reduction in staff. From July 15, 1938 to April 12, 1939 he served as an anti-piracy guard with the China Navigation Steamship Company.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

On September 28, 1933 he was sentenced by the 1st Shanghai Special District Court to 12 days' imprisonment on a charge of Negligent Driving and Breach of Traffic Regulation No.34.

FILE

Copy to Major Burke Gaffney

D. A. Pavloff D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
20/5

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

May 17th 1939
No 13.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has ~~have~~ presented himself ~~themselves~~ at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his ~~their~~ past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
LANCE FEODOR FEODOROVICH	242/1 Av. Du Roi ALBERT

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

F.F. LANGE is KNOWN TO MR. K.I. KULCHITSKY,
42 ROUTE DE GROUCHY.

YU/

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch [illegible]/283

REPORT

Date May 20, 22 1939.

Subject (in full) N.M. Semenin, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Nikolai Michailovitch SEMENIN, Russian, was born on December 6, 1920, in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1923 together with his adopted mother, Mrs. Zahir. From 1928 to 1932 he attended the Public School for Boys and during 1933 and 1934 the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

Copy to Major Burke Murphy.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
20/5.

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

May 15th 1939
No 12

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has ~~have~~ presented himself ~~themselves~~ at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his ~~their~~ past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
SEMENIN Nicolas Michailovich	699 Rue Ratard.

P. T. O.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

N.M. SEMENIN is KNOWN TO MR. M.G. YAROVKIN,
118/1, MULMEIN RD.

YU:

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

File No.
S. B. REGISTRY
D 917/284
25 39

S.1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date May 19, 1939

Subject A.I. Popoff, applicant for enrolment in No.3 (Vol) Company, "C" Bn., S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Alexander Ivanovitch POPOFF, Russian, was born on March 22, 1921, at Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1922 together with his mother and to have subsequently resided in Harbin until 1924, after which he proceeded to Shanghai. In 1930 he entered the St. Joan of Arc's College and graduated from same early in 1936. In January 1938 he entered the St. Francis Xavier's College and is due to graduate from same in the end of the present year. From April 1933 to October of the same year and from November 1936 to October 1937 he resided in Europe together with his mother.

In 1926 the applicant's mother married one Mr. E.T. Williams of the Chinese Maritime Customs, but divorced him during 1928.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning him.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S/c.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
19/5.

WCT/
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date May 31, 1939.

Subject P. V. BELOVCHIKOFF, applicant for enrolment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Battalion, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by

Pavel Vassilievitch BELOVCHIKOFF, Russian, was born on July 12, 1921 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1927 together with his parents and resided here until 1936 after which he proceeded to Tientsin together with his father. He returned to Shanghai in May 1938 and in September of the same year was engaged as a bar boy by the Bee-Ba-Bo Cabaret, 1337 Yu Yuen Road. He left that place of employment in January, 1939 and from last worked as a delivery boy with the Alliance Bakery, 58-60 Route Pere Robert. He discontinued his work on or about 25th of this month.

References obtained from Mr. A. Irshenko, proprietor of the Alliance Bakery and Mr. V. Ivanchenko, proprietor of the Bee-Ba-Bo Cabaret, are not in the applicant's favour. They describe him as an irresponsible youth of lazy habits, lacking education and discipline.

His father, who it is believed is in Tientsin at present, forms the subject of Criminal record, No.F1209, the particulars of which are as follows:

2nd S.S.D. Court.	Tresspassing	Acquitted	24.4.29
1st S.S.D. Court. (Verdict brought in as the complainant refused to attend court)	False Pretences	Not guilty.	25.10.32
2nd S.S.D. Court.	Receiving morphine injection.	1 year & 6 months imprisonment.	5.3.36

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No..........

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date..............................19

Subject..

Made by.......................... Forwarded by..........................

- 2 -

3rd Branch Kiangsu High Court.	Appeal	Not guilty.	10.4.36

The applicant's mother who, it is reported, divorced her husband about 8 years ago, is at present married to or cohabiting with Private (?) Kemper of the 4th Regiment, U.S.M.C.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning him.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

L. A. Pavloff
D. S.

P. A. to D.C (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch)

Ref: C.111/21.

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 26th May, 1939.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Bn, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

[illegible]

D.S. [illegible]
C

CPA

D.B. 26/5

FOR
G. 65-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 30, 1939.

Subject (in full) S. Frank, applicant for enrolment in the Jewish Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by G. Crawford D.I.

Samuel Filipovitch FRANK, Russian Jew, was born on February 8, 1920 in Shanghai. In 1929 he entered the Public & Thomas Hanbury School in which he studied up to 1936. In September of the same year he entered the Chemical Department of Henry Lester Institute for Technical Education. He discontinued his studies upon the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in August 1937.

From January 1939 he has been employed with the China Manufacturers Representatives, 259 Kiangse Road. His father is a co-proprietor of that concern.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to the applicant's character.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

S. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
30/5

YU/

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. [illegible] 236

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 30, 1939.

Subject A. Drosdoff, applicant for enrolment in the American Troop Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by G. Crawford D.I.

Alexander Petrovitch DROSDOFF, Russian, was born on December 24, 1917 at Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai in 1924 together with his sister Miss N.P. Drosdoff. In 1930 he entered the Public and Thomas Hanbury School, graduating from same in 1935. In June 1936 he was engaged by I. Shickman, Fur & Skin Dealer, and proceeded to Tsining and later to Tientsin, where he worked in the head office of the above concern. He left that place of employment on his own accord in June 1938 and returned to Shanghai. In November of the same year he secured his present employment as a chief clerk with the Globe Wireless, Ltd., 51 Canton Road.

The applicant has four sisters, two of whom are reported to be in Hongkong at present and the other two reside in Shanghai.

Since 1930 the applicant is reported to have resided together with Mr. A.M. d'Eca, Portuguese, who, it is believed, intends to adopt the applicant in the near future.

He is not registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee or with any other Russian public association and is not in possession of any document of identity.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning the applicant.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

D.S. Pavloff
D. S.

DSR

D.C.(Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
30/5

YU/

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date May 30, 1939

Subject N. Uvadieff, applicant for enrolment in the Jewish Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by G. Crawford D. I.

Naphtaly Aronovitch UVADIEFF, Russian Jew, was born on August 17, 1920 at Tashkent, Russian Turkestan. He resided together with his parents in Tashkent, Manchouli Station and Urga for various periods where, according to his own statement, his father was engaged in commercial activities. He arrived in Shanghai from Urga in 1927 together with his parents. During the same year he entered the Public and Thomas Hanbury School, graduating from same in December 1938. At present he is employed as an overseer with the Shanghai Cotton Waste and Linter Company, 128 Museum Road. This company is owned by his father.

Until 1929 the applicant and his family were Soviet Citizens after which they renounced their allegiance to the Soviet Government and at present are registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road, as Russian emigrants.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to the applicant's character.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

L. A. Pavloff
D. S.

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
30/5

D.C.(Special Branch).

YU//
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Br. ~~xxxx~~

REPORT

Date May 30, 1939.

Subject (in full) C.U. Sidamonidze, applicant for enrolment in the Signals Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Constantin Urlewitch SIDAMONIDZE, Russian of Georgian origin, was born on February 22, 1921, in Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his mother and brother during the same year and to have subsequently resided in Harbin until 1929, after which he proceeded to Shanghai. In 1930 he entered the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, graduating from same in July 1938. In November of the same year he secured his present position as a cable splicer with the Shanghai Telephone Company.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

L.C. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
30/5

Ref: C.111/20.

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 20th May, 1939.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - SIGNALS COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in the Signals Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 2.

[illegible]

CPA

[illegible]

YU/

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. D. 917/288
27/1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date May 27, 1939

Subject A.E. Fester and A.P. Shavikin, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I.

Anatoly Edwardovitch FESTER, Russian, was born on December 29, 1920, at Spassk, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have escaped from the U.S.S.R. together with his parents in 1928 and to have subsequently resided in Pogranichnaya Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai in 1930 and in the beginning of 1931 entered the Ecole Remi. Upon leaving the school in 1936 he assisted his father who at that time was the owner of Fester Sausage Factory, 76c Route Vallon. This factory closed down in June 1937 owing to business depression and since then up to May 1938 the applicant was employed with Lang & Semin Sausage Factory, 28 Route Dolfus. He left that place of employment on his own accords and from July 1938 to January 1939 worked with Saratov Sausage Factory, 126-128 Route Dufour.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

FILE

Alexander Pavlovitch SHAVIKIN, Russian, was born on February 12, 1921 at Tientsin. He first arrived in Shanghai together with his parents during the same year and resided in this city until 1924 after which the family proceeded to Manila, P.I. Returning to Shanghai in 1927 he attended the Ecole Remi from 1930 to 1935.

YU/

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

...............................Station,

REPORT
(2)

Date..................................19

Subject..

Made by..Forwarded by..

In March 1937, he and another Russian named O. Zaharoff stowed themselves away in the R.M.S. "Ranpura" bound for Hongkong. Upon arrival in that port they were discovered and detained by the Hongkong Police until June 1937, when they were deported to Shanghai arriving here on 7/6/37 in the s.s. "Prosper". The applicant forms the subject of the criminal record No. F.1006, the particulars of which are as follows:-

2nd. S.S.D. Court.	Larceny.	Acquitted 20-1-36.
1st. S.S.D. Court.	Looting.	3 months imprisonment suspended for 2 years. 23-3-38.
2nd. S.S.D. Court.	Assault.	3 months imprisonment or fine as $2.00 per day. Fine paid and released on 28-3-39.

It is understood that this applicant has already resigned from the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

L. A. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Copy to Major Burke. Murphy.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
27/5.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 917/389

Section 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date June 1, 5 6 39

Subject B.D. Radoshnikoff, applicant for enrolment in the 3rd (Volunteer) Company, [redacted] Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

Boris Dimitrievich RADOSHNIKOFF, Russian, born on July 14, 1921 at Chita, Transbaikal Province, Siberia. From his early childhood he is reported to have resided together with his parents first at Manchouli Station, Chinese Eastern Railway (1921 - 1927) and later at Mukden (1927- 1930) . In September, 1930 the family arrived in Shanghai from Mukden. The applicant attended the St. Fransis Xavier's College from 1936 to January, 1939, after which he entered the Public & Thos. Hanbury School for Boys in which he is still studying.

He resides at Passage 66, House 48 Route Lorton together with his parents. His father, Mr. D.G. Radoshnikoff, a journalist by occupation, has for the past several years been on the staff of local Russian newspaper "Slovo", 238 Avenue du Roi Albert.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, Moulmein Road. In the Committee's register his date of birth was given on one occasion as 6-8-1922 and on another - as 6-8-1921.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records against him.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

D.S.R.

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

1/6

Ref: C.111/22.

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 30th May, 1939.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Bn, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

31/5

CPA

D.S. Pavloff

31/5

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date June 1, 1939

Subject M.V. Jookoff, applicant for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Bn., S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Graford D.S.

Mihail Vassilievich JOOKOFF, Russian, born on September 4, 1922 at Shanghai. For the past several years he has been attending the Public & Thos. Hanbury School for Boys from which he is due to graduate in 1939.

His father, a cossack of the Kuban clan by origin, is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Persia via Mesopotamia and India in February, 1922 and has since been residing in this city. From 1924 to 1932 he was employed as manager of Stey's Dairy Farm, 92 Edinburgh Road, and from 1-11-32 has been operating a dairy farm at 221 Tunsin Road on behalf of the Shanghai Milk Supply Company, Ltd.

The family reside at 221 Tunsin Road. They are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, Moulmein Road. Recently they applied for a visa to enter Australia.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning the applicant.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

1/6

Ref: C.111/24.

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 31st May, *193*9.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Bn, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

CPA

D.S.I. Prokofiev

1/6.

VICTOR ZHUKOV
(JOUKOV)

~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~

applied for S.V.C.
7. March 1938
D917/200

wife Tassia
née
Chetvernia

father's name

J.F. Chetvernia. –

Jakov Fedor –
Sov citizen

① Superintendent Kwang Foh
Road Saw Mill
13-Feb 1934
SMP-D 5678

② J.F. Chetvernia – Enquiry
from U.S. Marshal
SMP 19. Aug 1941 → N 900/20

Tim

Please hold – more checking is needed.

102

Foreign Affairs Section June 27,1946

SUBJECT:- Soviet-Russian Residents of Wayside - Proposed Establishment of Club.

According to local Soviet press reports, Soviet-Russian residents of Wayside district propose to open in the near future their own small club. For this purpose an initiative group headed by V.V.JOUKOFF,V.RUDIK and B. MOCHALOFF,having permission from Chairman of the Council of the Soviet Citizens' Society, rented the ground floor of premises No. 165 Chaoufoong Road comprised of several rooms. Repair work is in progress in the premises in question.

The aims of the new club include the organisation of a reading room,library,chess circle. Lectures,conferences,parties,danicing and other forms of entertainment and recreation can be held in the club.

In its work the initiative group is siad to have full assistance of the newly formed Society of Soviet Residence. Registration of prospective members is being carried daily from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. at the above address and when a sufficient number of members have been registered, elections of the club's committee will be held.

....

A. Prokofiev

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Section.

17712

FM
G. 90M-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.
S. B. REGISTRY.
Section 1, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date June 8, 1939

Subject J.L. Koshmann, applicant for enlistment in No.3 (Vol) Company, "C" Bn, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by

Julian Lucianovich KOSHMANN, Russian, born on July 4,1921 at Shanghai. He is the son of the late Mr. L.P. Koshmann, an employee of a local Chinese steamship company who is reported to have perished in a shipwreck off Ningpo in 1932.

The applicant has been attending the Public & Thos. Hanbury School since 1933 and due to graduate in 1939. He resides at 905 Avenue Joffre together with his mother, Mrs. A.I. Koshmann, who has bee residing in Shanghai since 1923 and until the outbreak of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities conducted a boarding house at House 15, Lane 150 Kungping Road.

The family are registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee, Moulmein Road.

It is possible that the applicant in his eagerness to join the S.V.C. has overstated his age.

Nothing detrimental is known in this office regarding him.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

Copy to S.O. S.V. FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
8/6

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/25.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

6th June, 1939.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Bn, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S.I. Prokofieff
C 4/6

S1/7R

DSR. 7/6

CPA

F. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9172
Date [illegible] 6 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 9, 1939

Subject L.G. Trifonoff, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford D. S.

Leonid Grigorievich TRIFONOFF, Russian, born on April 22, 1921 at Chalantun, Manchuria, is reported to be the son of a retired employee of the Chinese Eastern Railway. He claims to have graduated from a middle school at Harbin in 1937. On 9-1-39 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin aboard the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru" and until recently resided at 1525 Bubbling Well Road together with his elder brother, Mr. E.G. Trifonoff, who has been employed with the Revenue Department, S.M.C., since May, 1938 as a superviser.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee, Moulmein Road.

Nothing detrimental is known in this office regarding him.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

FILE

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy.

D. C. (Special Branch).

DBK
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
9/6

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

June 1st 1939
No 15

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~have~~ has presented ~~themselves~~ himself at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~their~~ his past history.

FULL NAME:	**PRIVATE ADDRESS:**
TRIFONOFF LEONID GRIGORIEVICH	1525, 1st FLOOR, BUBBLING-WELL RD.

P.T.O.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

L. G. TRIFONOFF is KNOWN TO MR. A. J. HEADINGTON,
220 SZECHUEN RD.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S.B. D 917/293

Section 1, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date June 13, 1939

Subject I.S. Miller, applicant for enlistment in the Signals Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford

Isaac Solomonovich MILLER, Russian of Jewish origin, born on December 13, 1921 at Harbin. He is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1929 together with his parents. Here he attended the Shanghai Jewish School until 1936, after which he studied in the Lester School of Technical Education for about six months (in 1937) and in the Public & Thos. Hanbury School from January to May, 1938. In May, 1938 he was engaged by the Shanghai Telephone Company as an apprentice and is still working in this capacity.

He resides at 5 Tang Terrace, Weihaiwei Road, together with his parents, Mr. & Mrs S.B.F. Miller and his four brothers. The father and two elder sons are connected with Miller's Transport Co., 106 Peking Road. Two brothers of the applicant, A.S. Miller and D.S. Miller, are reported to be employed with the China General Omnibus Co., as mechanics and are members of the Transport Company, S.V.C.

Applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee, Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning this person.

FILE

G. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

D32
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
13/6

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/26.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

9th June, 1939.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
SIGNALS COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in the Signals Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

CPA

D.S.I. Robertson
@ 10/6

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/428.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

14th June, 1939.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Battalion, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S.I. Prokofiev.
C. 14/6

14/6

CPA

2
OM-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D 9171/29

Section 1, Special Branch [illegible]

REPORT

Date June 19, 1939

Subject M.Ya. Volkoff, applicant for enlistment in No. 3 (Vol) Company, "C" Battalion, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by [illegible]

Mihail Yakovlevich VOLKOFF, Russian, born on May 21, 1907 at Shuanchenpo Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. According to his own statement, he attended a primary school until 1921, after which he studied in a technical school attached to the Central Workshops of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Harbin. In 1923 he proceeded to the U.S.S.R. where he joined the army. In 1924 he fled back to Manchuria. For the following 14 years he resided in various places of the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone being engaged mainly in hunting and collecting material for various zoological museums etc. and now describes himself as a taxidermist.

He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in June, 1938 and has since been residing in this city, assisting in business his brother, V.Ya Volkoff, who is the proprietor of Arana Co., 90 Rue Tenant de la Tour, (X-ray & Electro-medical Appar. Manufacturers).

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, Moulmein Road, on the strength of Certificate of Residence No.4695 issued on 12-4-38 at Harbin. At present he resides at 66/48 Route Lorton.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning this individual.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch) P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

19/6

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/27.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

13th June, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Battalion, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form I.

D.S.I. Prokofiev
C 11/6

S1
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FM 2
G. 90M-1-39
H3M

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 19, 1939.

Subject N.P. Medi, applicant for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Battalion, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Nikolai Petrovich MEDI, Russian, born on February 28, 1901 at Plotzk, Russia (at present belongs to Poland). Son of an officer of the Russian army he is reported to have graduated from the Habarovsk Military Cadet School in 1918 and to have subsequently served in the ranks of the White army during the civil war in Siberia in 1918 - 1920. In 1921 he arrived in Harbin where he continued his education at the Harbin Law Faculty graduating in 1926. For the following 9 years he resided in Harbin, during which period he was employed for various periods by different firms and also served in the Railway Police for several months. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in December, 1935. Here he worked as a journalist in the Russian newspaper "New Trail" for about ten months (in 1936) and in the "Novosti Dnia" (in 1937), after which he left for Tientsin where from May to November, 1937 he was employed with the General Export Company. Returning to Shanghai in November, 1937 he worked as a private teacher for a short period, then as a translator in the newspaper "Slovo" for four months and from September, 1938 has been working as a journalist in the "Novosti Dnia".

In 1930 while in Harbin he became a naturalized Chinese citizen. However, he is registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee, Moulmein Road, and with the French Police as a Russian emigrant on account of the fact that he has no Chinese passport. He states that recently he applied to the Chungking Government for a

FM 2
G. 90M. 1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..................................Station,

REPORT

Date.................................19

- 2 -

Subject...

Made by.......................................Forwarded by.......................................

Chinese passport.

He resides at 411/19 Rue Tenant de la Tour together with his wife, Mrs. N.N. Medi nee Lachinoff. There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning this individual.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy to S.O. S.V. FILE

9/6

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39
HSM

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch S.B.

REPORT

No. 917/296

Date July 11, 1939. 11/7/39

Subject (in full) S.A. Boorkoff, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C..

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I.

Sergey Alexandrovitch BOORKOFF, Russian was born on October 2, 1920 in Amur Region, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1921 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on May 16, 1939 and resided together with his parents at 185 Route Vallon. He has five sisters. The elder one is married to Abidor, Filipino, leader of the orchestra in the Del Monte Cabaret. The second one is married to Nalda, Filipino, a musician in the same orchestra, and the third one is employed as a bar attendant in Jose Cafe, Avenue du Roi Albert.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning him.

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy.

L.C. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

DK.
11/7.

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

...June 22nd 1939.....
No 16

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has ~~have~~ presented himself ~~themselves~~ at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his ~~their~~ past history.

FULL NAME: PRIVATE ADDRESS:

BOORKOFF S ~~G~~ERGE ALEXANDROVICH 185 ROUTE VALLON

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

S.A. BOORKOFF is KNOWN TO MR. I.S. ZAVERNIAEFF,
1242 RUE LAFAYETTE.
TEL. 70901.

YU/

FM 2
G. 90M-4-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date July 11, 1939.

Subject I.N. Koobley, A.M. Rudniansky, L.O. Muller and N.K. Kartasheff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by G. Crawford D.I.

---

1. Ivan Nikitich KOOBLEY, Russian, was born on November 20, 1920 at Pogranichnaya Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1930 and from 1931 to 1934 attended the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity. In 1936, he secured a position as an office assistant in the tea department of White & Co., Ltd., 81, Jinkee Road. In 1938 the company suspended dealing in tea and this department was taken over by one S.N. Sobelnikoff who established his business at 319, Route Cardinal Mercier. The applicant continued his work in the same capacity in the new enterprise until May 1939 when he resigned owing to ill health. Applicant's brother, G.N. Koobley, has the following criminal record in Shanghai:-

Drunk & Disorderly	Ist.S.S.D. Court.	Fined $3.00 or 3 days detention. 3.2.38.
Larceny.	Ist.S.S.D. Court.	4 months imprisonment. 25.6.38.

2. Alexander Mihailovich RUDNIANSKY, Russian, was born on September 15, 1913, in Harbin, Manchuria. He first arrived in Shanghai in the end of 1932 and after a short stay in this city proceeded to Mukden where he was engaged as a railway guard on Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway. In April 1938 he left that place of employment and went to Tientsin. In

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.........

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.... Station,

REPORT
(2)

Date.................... 19

Subject..

Made by.............................. Forwarded by..............................

December of the same year he secured a position as a guard at one of the coal mines situated off the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway. According to his own statement, he left that position on his own accord in June 1939 and returned to Tientsin.On 25.6.39. he arrived in Shanghai.

His brother, M. Rudniansky, is a Lance Corporal in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

3. Leo Oskarovich MULLER, Russian of German origin, was born on September 2, 1918 at Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his mother in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai in April 1936 and soon afterwards obtained a position as a radio-mechanic with Williams Radio Engineering Company, 681 B'Well Road. He left that concern just before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. During the first months of the conflict he worked casually as a chauffeur for various foreign and Japanese concerns in the Northern area. In the beginning of 1938 he established his own business, the"Shanghai Auto-driving School", 18 Linda Terrace, Avenue Joffre. However, owing to the business depression he closed his enterprise in January 1939. Since then he has been unemployed.

4. Nikita Kuzmich KARTASHEFF, Russian, was born on March 30, 1898 in Perm Province, Russia. He arrived

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G. 90M-4-39

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.... Station,

REPORT
(3)

Date.......................... 19

Subject...

Made by.......................... Forwarded by..........................

in Shanghai from Vladivostok in 1923. Here, he worked casually until 1926 when he was engaged as a chauffeur by the late Dr. Bari. In 1928 his services were dispensed with. From October 1, 1928 to August 20, 1931 he worked in the same capacity with the Asiatic Petroleum Co.,(North China) Ltd. Leaving that company on his own accord, he later worked as a chauffeur with the following concerns:-
Far Eastern Import and Export Company, 33 Route Vallon, from November 1933 to February 1934, The Taylor Garage Ltd., from June 1934 to September 1935. The Texas Co. (China) Ltd., from July 1936 to June 1939.

All four applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning them.

J. A. Pal
D. S.

FILE

D.C.(Special Branch)

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy.

D.R.

11/7

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

July 3rd 1939
No 17

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
KOOBLEY IVAN NIKITIEVICH	1296 RUE LAFAYETTE
RUDNIANSKY ALEXANDER MICHAILOVICH	178 ROUTE VALLON
MULLER LEO OSKAROVICH	29 RUE MONTAUBAN, Appt 503; Room 4
KARTASHEFF NIKINA KOOZMICH	59 FEARON RD.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

I.N. KOOBLEY is KNOWN TO MR. K.A. STERLOFF,
749 Bubble Well Rd, room 203

A.M. RUDNIANSKY is KNOWN TO MR V. NOVIKOFF,
178 ROUTE VALLON.

L.O. MULLER is KNOWN TO MRS S.G. TOPSHOI,
207 ROUTE REMI.

N.K. KARTASHEFF is KNOWN TO MR. P. V.DOVKIN,
587 AV. FOCH.

YU/

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

[illegible]

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.1, Special Branch Station, [illegible]

REPORT

Date July 20, 19 39.

Subject (in full) I. Dolgoff, applicant for enrolment in the Light Automatic (A.D.) Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Ivan Nikitich DOLGOFF, Russian, was born on November 14, 1909 in Orloff Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1920 and to have subsequently resided first in Manchouli and from 1923 in Harbin. In September 1931 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. In April 1932 he secured a position as a draughtsman with the Cathay Ceramics Co., (Inc. U.S.A.), 24 The Bund. He left that place of employment of his own accord in November 1937 and from December of the same year was employed as a shipping clerk with the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., 175 Soochow Road.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

L. C. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

FILE

DSR
21/7

rds

E

YU/

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch [illegible]

REPORT

Date July 20, 1939.

Subject A. Mihailoff-Mitchell, applicant for enrolment in the Light Automatic (A.D.) Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford

Arcady Alexeyevitch MIHAILOFF-MITCHELL, Russian, was born on December 14, 1910 at Habarovsk, Siberia. In 1923 he arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok. In September of the same year he entered the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys and graduated from same in December 1926. Then he worked casually until September 1930 when he obtained a position as a supervisor with the China Printing & Finishing Company Ltd. at one of their mills in Pootung. In February 1931 he left that company of his own accord and in April of the same year secured a position as a meter inspector with the French Tramway & Electric Company. In September 1935 his services were dispensed with owing to a reduction in staff. From September 1937 to September 1938 he was employed in the Transportation Department of the Scharpf, Guenter & Co., 666 Szechuen Road. In October, 1938 he secured his present position as Assistant Publicity Manager with the Bann's Studio, 104 Bubbling Well Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning the applicant.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

21/7

FILE

A. C. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/31.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

18th July, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT - LIGHT AUTOMATIC (A.D.)COMPANY.

Reference the attached applications for enlistment in the Light Automatic (A.D.) Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1 (2).

S1/[illegible]

D S [illegible]
C 15/7

CPA

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/32.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

21st July, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Battalion, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

21/7

CPA

D.S. [illegible]
22/7

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 9172
26 7 39

Section 1, Special Br., Station,

REPORT

Date July 26, 1939.

Subject (in full) V.P. Chirkovich, applicant for enrolment in No.3 ~~(Volunteer)~~ Company, "C" Battalion, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* G. Crawford D.I.

Viacheslav Petrovitch CHIRKOVICH, Russian, was born on December 17, 1920 at Grodekovo Station, Ussuri Region, Siberia. He arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok together with his parents in 1922 and in 1923 proceeded to Harbin. He returned to Shanghai in January 1935 and in February of the same year entered the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, graduating from same in June 1939. On June 26, 1939 he was engaged as a motorcycle driver in the Delivery Department of Bakerite Company(Fed. Inc. U.S.A.), 1432 Sinza Road, and at present resides together with his mother at 690 Route Bourgeat.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

L. a. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

26/7

FILE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/30.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

29th June, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Battalion, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S. Pratt

C 30/6

S/
FR

CPA

FM. 2
G. 90M-4-39
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1. Special Branch, ~~Station~~

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

Date July 29, 1939.

Subject V.I. PAVLOFF and U.A. BELELIUBSKY, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by

1. Vassily Iosifovitch PAVLOFF, Russian, was born on March 20, 1917 in Transbaikal Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1919 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. In August 1934 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and in October of the same year joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. In April 1939 he left the Regiment of his own accord and in May of the same year joined the Auxiliary Detachment, French Police. On June 26, 1939 he resigned from the Detachment on the excuse that he wanted to proceed to Harbin.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning this applicant.

2. Uriy Alexandrovitch BELELIUBSKY, Russian, was born on April 11, 1910 in Riazan Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he left Russia together with his parents in 1920 and subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. In July 1932 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and in August of the same year joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. On October 31, 1937 he left the Regiment of his own accord. Soon afterwards he obtained a position as a chauffeur with Marden & Co. and later worked in the same capacity with the British Transportation Company, 299 Kiukiang Road.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date..............................19

Subject...

Made by...Forwarded by...

On May 19, 1939 he was charged with Fighting at the Shanghai First Special District Court and sentenced to a $7.00 fine or seven days' imprisonment. He served the sentence and was released on May 26, 1939.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

L. C. Pavloff.
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy.

FILE
29/7

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL. ...July 20th 1939.....
No 18

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
PAVLOFF VASILY JOSIPOVICH	141/9 ROUTE REMI
BELELIUBSKY URIY ALEXANDROVICH	15 KUNGPING RD

G.V. Bose. Murphy
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

V. I. PAVLOFF is KNOWN TO MR. T. F. ROMANOFF
141/9 ROUTE REMI

U. A. BELELIUBSKY is KNOWN TO MR. N. JARIKOFF,
144 ROUTE DES SOEURS.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39
HSM

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch S.B. 917/301

REPORT

Date July 31, 1939. 31/7 39

Subject (in full) A.L. Oksakovsky, applicant for enrolment in No.3 (Vol) Company, S. V. C..

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by G. Crawford D.I.

Anatoly Leontievitch OKSAKOVSKY, Russian, was born on July 30, 1908 in Chernigoff Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1917 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. In October 1936 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. In January 1937 he and another Russian, M. Ilvis, established their own business under the style Universal Advertising Company, 309 Route Cardinal Mercier. In June of the same year he suspended conducting the business owing to the lack of funds and proceeded to Tientsin. In June 1938 he returned to Shanghai and on August 9, 1938 was engaged as a draughtsman by Moller & Company, 12 The Bund.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

FILE

Copy to S.O. S.V.C.

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

3/7

YU/

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch [illegible]/17/302

CONFI

REPORT

Date August 5, 1939.

Subject (in full) D.N. Choodovsky, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Dimitry Nikolaevitch CHOODOVSKY, Russian, was born on January 27, 1897, in Don Region, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1925 he joined Marshal Chang Chung Chang's Army and served in it until 1928 when it was disbanded. From 1928 to 1930 he resided in Tientsin. In October 1930, he arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin and resided here until 1932, after which he left for Mukden. He returned here in March, 1939.

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning the applicant.

D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Copy to Major Burke Murphy.

FILE

578

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

July 25th 1939
No 19

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has ~~have~~ presented himself ~~themselves~~ at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his ~~their~~ past history.

FULL NAME:

CHOODORSKY DMITRY NIKOLAEVICH

PRIVATE ADDRESS:

1025, HOUSE 5, EAST BROADWAY

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

D. N. CHOODOVSKY is KNOWN TO MR. E. V. LEVITSKY,
Sgt. S.M.P, Bubble Well P. ST.

YU/

FM.
G. [illegible]-1-39

CO AL

File No. 303

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date August 5, 1939.

Subject I.P. Rouchieff, V.S. Griakalo and P.K. Straut, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford

---

1. Ivan Pavlovitch ROUCHIEFF, Russian, was born on May 15, 1915, in Omsk Region, Siberia. According to his own statement he left Russia together with his parents in 1920 and subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. In September, 1933, he arrived in Shanghai. On January 1, 1934, he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. On August 1, 1936, he left the Regiment of his own accord. He worked casually until December 1937 when he joined the Auxiliary Detachment, French Police. On April 14, 1938, he resigned from that Detachment. Later he worked with the Campbell Paints Factory and also with "Olma" Paints Factory. For the past six months he was employed as a trainer with the Columbia and Great Western Riding Academy.

2. Vladimir Sergeyevitch GRIAKALO, Russian, was born on March 1, 1921, in Harbin, Manchuria. In September, 1933, he arrived in Shanghai and resided together with Mr. Epifanoff, an employee of the Shanghai Water Works Co., Ltd. In the beginning of 1934, he entered the St. Francis Xavier's College and studied in it until 1939.

3. Pavel Karlovitch STRAUT, Russian of Latvian origin, was born on May 20, 1914, in Harbin, Manchuria. From 1933 to 1935 he served as a Railway guard on the Mukden-Shanhaikuan Railway. From March 1935 to April 1939 he was employed with the Political Section of the Police at Manchouli and Harbin. On June 5, 1939, he, together with several Japanese, left Harbin for Tientsin and later

'YU

FM 2
G. 80M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.............................Station,

REPORT
(2)

Date.................................19

Subject..

Made by. ....Forwarded by.

proceeded to Nanking where, according to his own statement, he was offered employment in one of the local cinemas. However, upon their arrival in Nanking, neither the Japanese nor the applicant were permitted to remain there and he proceeded to Shanghai, arriving here on July 25, 1939.

All the above applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning them.

R. C. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Copy to Major Burke Murphy.

D.B.
5/8

FILE

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

July 27th 1939
N. 20

CONFIDENTIAL.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment. I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
RDUTCHIEFF IVAN PAVLOVICH	176, HOUSE 5, ROUTE VALLON
GRIAKALO VLADIMIR SERGIEVICH	1001, HOUSE 20, YANGTSZEPOO RD.
STRAUT PAVEL KARLOVICH	NO ADDRESS

J.V. Bax. Murphy
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P. T. O.

I.P. ROUTCHIEFF is KNOWN TO MR. A.G. DOMOJIROFF,
SGT. in S.M.P.

V.S. GRIAKALO is KNOWN TO MR. A.D. DMITRIEFF,
713 AV. JOFFRE.

P. K. STRAUT is KNOWN TO NO ONE

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

YU

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.
SHANGHAI
S. STRY
No. S. B. 917/305
16/8/39

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 15, 1939.

Subject (in full) B.I. Fominih, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Cranford. D.I.

Boris Ilyitch FOMINIH, Russian, was born on June 11, 1917, in Harbin, Manchuria. In February, 1937, he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. In August of the same year he joined the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police. On July 24, 1939, he resigned from the Detachment of his own accord.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning him.

Copy to
Major Burke Murphy
S.V.C.

FILE

R.C. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

August 10th 1939
No 22

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has ~~have~~ presented himself ~~themselves~~ at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his ~~their~~ past history.

FULL NAME: PRIVATE ADDRESS:

FOMINIH BORIS ILYICH 114 ROUTE DE GROUCHY

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O

B.I. FOMINIH is KNOWN TO MR. A.S. MOSSOL,
114 ROUTE DE GROUCHY

YU/

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No............. 9/7/324

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

S.1, Special ~~Branch~~ [illegible]

5/8/39

Date August 5, *19* 39.

Subject (in full) V.P. Krassoolia and V.L. Koshmann, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I.

---

1. Victor Pavlovitch KRASSOOLIA, Russian, was born on May 9, 1921, in Nikolsk-Ussuryisk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. In October, 1936, he arrived in Shanghai and in December of the same year entered the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity. He left the school in May, 1939.

2. Vitaly Loossianovitch KOSHMANN, Russian, was born on March 19, 1921, in Harkov Province, Russia. In 1924 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. From September, 1933 to December, 1938 he studied in the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning them.

L. C. Pavloff

D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Copy to Major [illegible]

FILE

D.B.R.

5/8

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

July 31st 1939
No 21

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment. I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
KRASSOULIA VICTOR PAVLOVICH	42/7 ROUTE SAY·ZOONG
KOSHMANN VITALY LOUSSIANOVICH	905 AV. JOFFRE flat 3

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

V. P. KRASSOOLIA is KNOWN TO MR. V. I. KARPOFF,
786, APPT. 5, RUE BOURGEAT.

V. L. KOSHMANN is KNOWN TO MR. N. B. RAMSAY
EWO BREWERY Cº

YU/

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 9171/306
Date 18.8.39

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 1[illegible], 1939.

Subject (in full) **P. L. Aumann, applicant for enrolment in the American Machine-Gun Co., S. V. C.**

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Pavel Leopoldovitch AUMANN, Russian, was born on June 29, 1916, in Habarovsk, Siberia. According to his own statement, he left Russia together with his parents in 1925 and subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. He first arrived in Shanghai on May 6, 1939, and after a short stay in this city returned to Harbin. On August 3, 1939, he returned to Shanghai and has since been employed as a supervisor with H.B. Campbell, Oil and Paints Factory, Route Tenant de la Tour.

Applicant's brother, E. Aumann, a musician by occupation, has for the past three years been employed with the Park Hotel orchestra.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning this applicant.

Copy to Staff Office S.V.C.

FILE
C 16/8

L.C. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/33.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

5th August, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT - AMERICAN M.G. & JEWISH COYS.

Reference the attached applications for enlistment in the American M.G. Company (1) and Jewish Company (1), S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

x D.5364/59

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1 (2).

D.S. [illegible]

CPA

8/8.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-3
HSM

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch [illegible]/307

REPORT

Date August 24, 1939

Subject (in full) C.M. Sosnovsky, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C..

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I.

Constantin Mihailovitch SOSNOVSKY, Russian, was born on March 1, 1914 in Odessa, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria.

In February 1934 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. Here he worked casually until 1937 when he proceeded to Dairen. Returning to Shanghai in the beginning of 1938, he was unable to secure any fixed employment here.

Applicant's three brothers are at present serving with the Russian Regiment, S.V.C..

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning him.

Copy to Major E.V. Burke Murphy SVC.

FILE

D. S.

A.C. (Special Branch) 24/8

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

August 14th 1939
No 23

CONFIDENTIAL.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~have~~ has presented ~~themselves~~ himself at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~their~~ his past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
SOSNOVSKY KONSTANTIN MICHAILOVICH	35 ROUTE LORTON

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

K. M. SOSNOVSKY is KNOWN TO MR. A. A. DIMITRIEFF,
713 AV. JOFFRE.

YU/ 1 1

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-39

File No. 917/308

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~, 39

REPORT

Date September 1, 1939.

Subject O.V. Brizgin, I.G. Starikoff, V.V. Makedonsky, N.G. Belotzerkovetz and I.A. Stepanoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by

---

1. **Oleg Valentinovitch BRIZGIN**, Russian, was born on March 7, 1921, in Chefoo, China. From 1926 he resided in Harbin, where in December 1938 he graduated from a local high school.

He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on August 17, 1939, in the s.s. "Dairen" Maru.

Being a new arrival here, he is not known locally.

2. **Ivan Gavrilovitch STARIKOFF**, Russian, was born on April 25, 1906, in the Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1921 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin until August 1933, afterwards coming to Shanghai.

On July 26, 1934, he was charged with larceny at the Shanghai Second Special District Court and sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment. On September 13, 1934, he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. and served in it until April 12, 1938, when he resigned of his own accord. Later he worked casually as a chauffeur-mechanic and from September 1938 to August 1939 was employed in the same capacity with Mr. M. Zeilig, 1248 Rue Lafayette, House 2.

3. **Vasily Vasilievitch MAKEDONSKY**, Russian, was born on February 28, 1914, at the Boorea Station, Amur Railway, Siberia. From 1922 to May 1934 he resided in Harbin, after which he came to Shanghai. On June 1, 1934, he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. He resigned from the Regiment of his own

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No............

.............................Station,

REPORT
(2)

Date..............................19

Subject...

Made by..............................Forwarded by..............................

accord on June 30, 1939.

4. Nikolai Gemogenovitch BELOTZERKOVETZ, Russian, was born on February 7, 1919, in the Maritime Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he left Russia together with his parents in 1924 and proceeded to Brazil where they resided until 1929, afterwards returning to Harbin, and for the following ten years he worked as a chauffeur with various Japanese Military and private concerns in different parts of Manchoukuo, including the Manchoukuo - U.S.S.R. border along the Amur River.

He arrived in Shanghai on July 11, 1939, together with his mother.

5. Igor Alexeyevitch STEPANOFF, Russian, was born on August 17, 1914, in Harbin, Manchuria. He first arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1930. During 1932 he served with the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. for two short periods, having been dismissed on both occasions. Later he proceeded to Tientsin and then Moukden where he was employed as a Railway Guard on Mukden-Kirin Railway. He reappeared in Shanghai in 1934, but having failed to secure any employment here, returned to Harbin after a short stay in this city.

During his stay in Manchoukuo he worked as a chauffeur with Japanese military and private concerns in various cities of Manchoukuo including the Manchoukuo - U.S.S.R. border along Amur River.

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT
(3)

.... Station,

Date 19

Subject ....

Made by .... Forwarded by ....

On August 8, 1939, he arrived in Shanghai and resided together with the 4th applicant at 697 Avenue Joffre.

All above applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

With the exception of the second applicant there is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning them.

L. a. Saboff
D. S.

A.C.(Special Branch)

Copy to Major Burk-Murphy
SVC

C 1/9.

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI.

August [illegible] 193[illegible]
№ 24

[illegible]ENTIAL.

TO:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
[illegible]SCIN OLEG VA[illegible]VICH	[illegible]
[illegible]NOFF IVAN G[illegible]VICH	[illegible] Lane 7 [illegible] Rd
[illegible]DOV VASILY VASILIEVICH	549 Ave. Roi Albert
[illegible] NIKOLA[illegible] GERMOGENOVICH	697 Av. Joffre
[illegible] IGOR A[illegible]VICH	997 Av. Joffre
[illegible] DMITRY F[illegible]VICH	14 [illegible] Rd
[illegible] PROCOPEVICH	1225 Av. Joffre
[illegible] DMITRIEVICH	564 [illegible] Rd
[illegible]VICH	[illegible] Rd

[illegible]
on November 6, 19[illegible] [illegible]
According to his own [illegible]
Manchuria, from [illegible]
Shanghai. [illegible]
served in the [illegible]
From September [illegible]
he was employed [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI,

August 23rd 1939
№ 24

CONFIDENTIAL.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:		PRIVATE ADDRESS:
BRISGIN OLEG VALENTINOVICH		225 RUNGPING RD.
STARIKOFF IVAN GAVRILOVICH		154. HOUSE 7, ALCOCK RD.
MAKEDONSKY VASILY VASILIEVICH		569 AV. DU ROI ALBERT.
BELOTZERKOVEZ NICOLAS GERMOGENOVICH		697 AV. JOFFRE.
STEPANOFF IGOR ALEXIEVICH		697 AV. JOFFRE.
YAKOONIN DMITRY FEODOROVICH	}	14 CHUSAN RD.
FROLOFF BORIS TROFIMOVICH	}	1222 AV. JOFFRE.
KOCHNEFF GEORGE DMITRIEVICH	}x	150 fl.3c. BAIKAL RD.
LIMONNIKOFF BORIS ALEXANDROVICH	}	559/25 TONGSHAN RD.

x See D917/309

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

O.V. BRISGIN is KNOWN TO MR. M.N. CHOOVSTVIN,
FIRE BRIGADE, FRENCH BUND.

I.G. STARIKOFF is KNOWN TO CAPT. N.M. STEPANISCHEFF,
RUSS. REGT. S.V.C. No. 6 THE BUND.

V.V. MAKEDONSKY is KNOWN TO LT. R.D. CHERNOSVITOFF.
RUSS. REGT. S.V.C. No 6 THE BUND.

N.G. BELOTZERKOVEZ is KNOWN TO NOBODY

I. A. STEPANOFF is KNOWN TO NOBODY

D.F. YAKOONIN is KNOWN TO DR. A.A. GIVREY,
DENIS APPT. 42, BUBBLING WELL RD.

B.T. FROLOFF is KNOWN TO MR. G. A POLINSKY,
1222 AV. JOFFRE.

G.D. KOCHNEFF is KNOWN TO MR. P.I. YDOVKIN,
587. AV. FOCH.

B.A. LIMONNIKOFF is KNOWN TO MR. P.P. SALISCHEFF,
559/25 TONGSHAN RD.

YU/

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. 917/309

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 1, 1939. 1/9/39

Subject D.G. Yakoonin, B.T. Froloff, G.D. Kochneff and B.A. Limonnikoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by G. Glasford. D.I.

FILE
Q 1/9.

1. **Dmitry Feodorovitch YAKOONIN**, Russian, was born on November 8, 1905 at Blagovoschensk, Siberia. According to his own statement, he resided in Harbin, Manchuria, from 1920 to 1934, afterwards coming to Shanghai. From July 1934 to September 1935 he served in the Auxiliary Detachment, French Police. From September of the same year until March 1939 he was employed as a stocker with the Shanghai Power Company, Riverside Station.

2. **Boris Trofimovitch FROLOFF**, Russian, was born on October 1, 1917, at Veishahe Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on July 31, 1939 and resided together with his sister, Mrs. H. Opalinsky, 1222 Avenue Joffre.

3. **Georgy Dmitrievitch KOCHNEFF**, Russian, was born on September 20, 1921, in Sinkiang Province, China. He arrived in Shanghai from Hankow in 1928 together with his parents. His father, Mr.D. Kochneff, is at present chairman of the Cossack Union in Shanghai and his mother is employed with the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company.

In December 1938, the applicant and other two youths stowed themselves away with the intention to proceed to Mexico, but were discovered upon arrival at Kobe, Japan, and subsequently returned to Shanghai on December 12, 1938.

This applicant participated in the Anti-Kuomintang demonstration which was staged North of

FM. 2
G. 80M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT
(2)

Date..............................19

Subject...

Made by..............................Forwarded by..............................

the Soochow Creek on August 13, 1939. He explained that he was forced to do so by the notorious M. Tretiakoff, Chairman of the "Anti-Communist Union" in Shanghai.

4. Boris Alexandrovitch **LIMONNIKOFF**, Russian, was born on October 23, 1910, in Harbin, Manchuria. He first arrived in Shanghai in September 1931. In January 1932 he stowed himself away in the s.s. "Empress of Russia" and subsequently landed at Manila, P.I. He returned to Shanghai in 1934 and after a short stay here proceeded to Harbin. From 1936 to December 1938 he resided in Tientsin, after which he came to Shanghai.

The above four applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning them.

L. C. Pavloff
D. S.

A.C.(Special Branch)

Copy to Major Burke-Murphy
SVC

C. 1/9.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39 TKC/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9173/c
Date

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date September 7, 1939.

Subject K.T.Golik, M.V.Nikolaeff and K.A. Yakovleff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by R. W. MacAdie D.S.I.

D.C.4
7/7/

FILE

7/

1. Konstantin Terentievitch GOLIK, Russian, was born on July 3,1915 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on August 16, 1939 in the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru". His sister, Mrs. A.T. Yates, is employed as a manageress with the "Fleur-de-Lys" Milliners, 216 Seymour Road.

2. Michail Vitalievitch NIKOLAEFF, Russian, was born on September 18, 1921 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. He arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok together with his parents in 1922. From 1931 to 1938 he attended the 1st. Russian School (now A.S.Poushkin Memorial School). From April 11, 1939 to September 1, 1939 he was employed as an apprentice with the Medical Analysis Laboratory, 3 Ezra Road.

His father is at present employed as a watchman with Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

3. Konstantin Alexandrovitch YAKOVLEFF, Russian, was born on October 31, 1921 in Dairen. He arrived in Shanghai from Dairen together with his parents in 1927. From 1931 to 1934 he attended the Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. In November 1936 he obtained employment as a mechanic-apprentice with the China General Omnibus Company. In September 1938 he left that company of his own accord. From February 1939 to September 1939 he was employed as a kennel man with the Canidrome.

Applicant's sister is married to Mr. J.W. Robb of the Revenue Department, S.M.C.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No............

REPORT

..................................Station,

Date..................................19

Subject..

(2)

Made by..Forwarded by..

The above three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in ~~the~~ Municipal Police records concerning them.

L.G. Pavloff
D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch)

Copy sent to Major Burke-Murphy
S.V.C.

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

September 4th. 1939.
No 25

CONFIDENTIAL.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
GOLIK CONSTANTIN TERENTIEVICH	33 ROUTE PERE ROBERT.
NIKOLAEFF MICHAIL VITALIEVICH	516 ROUTE VALLON
YAKOVLEFF CONSTANTIN ALEXANDROVICH	675 CHANGPING RD.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

C.T. GOLIK is KNOWN TO MRS. A.T. YATES,
216 SEYMOUR RD. "FLEUR-DE-LYS"

M.V. NIKOLAEFF is KNOWN TO MR. G.V. RADETSKY-MIKOOLICH,
635, HOUSE 5, RUE RATARD.

C.A. YAKOVLEFF is KNOWN TO MR. V.V. ZIMIN
355 RUE CARDINAL MEACIEUR

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. No. S. B. D. 917/311
/39

S.I. Special Branch. Station.

REPORT

Date September 12, 1939.

Subject A.L. Caplan , applicant for enrolment in the American Troop , S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by R W Mac Adie D.S.I.

Alexander Lvovitch CAPLAN , Russian Jew , was born on April 13 , 1910 in Harbin , Manchuria. In 1914 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin together with his parents. From 1915 to 1921 he attended the Thomas Hanbury School , after which he entered the St. Francis Xavier's College , graduating from same in 1926.

From 1927 to 1929 he was employed as a clerk with the Shanghai Water Works Company , Ltd. Leaving that company of his own accord he worked as a salesman with the Office Appliance Company , Ltd. , for a period. In November 1930 he secured a position as an assistant manager with the Fox Films Corporation , 142 Museum Rd. In March 1931 he was transferred to the Hongkong branch of the same company. Returning to Shanghai in January 1936 he has since been employed as a general manager with Warner Bros. First National Pictures Inc. , 142 Museum Road.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , 118/I Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SPECIAL BRANCH
SEP 12 1939

Copy to
Staff Office
S.V.C.

F

12/9

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/35.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

8th September, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - AMERICAN TROOP, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in the American Troop, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S.I. [illegible] please
[illegible] 8/9.

Report please
R[illegible] 9/9

CPA

F. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 917/312

S.I. Special Branch. ~~Station~~.

REPORT

Date September I3 19 39.

Subject G.V. Shestakoff , applicant for enrolment in the American Troop S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by R W MacAdie D S I

Georgy Vassilievitch SHESTAKOFF , Russian , was born on May 29 , 1895 in Altai Province , Russia. According to his own statement , he left Russia for China via Mongolia in 1923 and subsequently resided in Hankow until 1930 , after which he arrived in Shanghai. Here he worked casually until May I934 when he secured a position as a chemist with the China Industrial Laboratory Fed. Inc. U.S.A. , I36/II-I7 Liaoyang Road.

At present he holds a post of manager and chief chemist in the same company and is also reported to have I0% share in the business.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , II8/I Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Copy to Staff Officer S.V.C.

FILE 14/9

SHANGHAI SEP 1939 BRANCH

A.G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/36.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
160 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

9th September, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - AMERICAN TROOP, S.V.C.

Reference the attached application for enlistment in the American Troop, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded to these Headquarters in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D. S. Pavloff
Pvd 9/9.

Enq.
Please
Rie 9/9

CPA

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39 TKC

File No. 217/213

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch 20/9/39

REPORT

Date September 20, 1939.

Subject B. K. Pahomoff and I.I. Sokoloff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by R. W. Mac Calie D.S.I.

---

1. **Boris Konstantinovitch PAHOMOFF**, Russian, was born on November 1, 1908, at Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1926 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1927 he left Harbin for Tientsin and in 1928 arrived in Shanghai from the latter city. Here he worked casually until July, 1929 when he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., on June 1, 1930, he left the Regiment of his own accord. On January 1932 he obtained a position as a chauffeur with the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China) Ltd. Leaving that company of his own accord in November 1935, he proceeded to Chefoo, where soon afterwards he was engaged as a chauffeur by Mr. S. G. Beare of H. B. M. Consulate-General. He returned to Shanghai in June 1937 together with his employer and continued to work for him until May 2, 1939, the date of Mr. Beare's departure to England. From May 20, 1939 to September 8, 1939 he worked in the same capacity with Mr. J. C. Williams of Texaco Company, 12 The Bund.

2. **Igor Ivanovitch SOKOLOFF**, Russian, was born on June 5, 1920 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on September 5, 1939 and is not known locally.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records

DEP. COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH
1939

FILE
20/9.

6

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date..............................19

Subject (in full)..............................

Made by..............................Forwarded by..............................

detrimental to their characters.

L. A. Pavloff

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Copy to Major Burke Murphy

Headquarters Russian Detachment, S.V.C.
Rifle Range Camp,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

September 12th, 1939
No 26

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
PAHOMOFF BORIS KONSTANTINOVICH	66/27 RUE LORTON
SOKOLOFF IGOR IVANOVICH	804 AV. JOFFRE.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P.T.O.

B. K. PAHOMOFF.	is KNOWN TO	Mr. J. C. Williams 12 THE BUND (TEXACO C°)
I. I. SOKOLOFF	is KNOWN TO	NOBODY.

CWC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGISTRY
9/7/3/4

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date..........19

Subject I.V. Popoff and K.M. Filipoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by. D.S. Pavloff   Forwarded by R. W. Mac Adie D.S.I.

---

1. **Innocenty Vladimirovitch POPOFF**, Russian, was born on December 15, 1920 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin together with his mother and sister on September 8, 1939 in the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru".

Being a new arrival in Shanghai he is not known locally.

2. **Konstantin Maximovitch FILIPOFF**, Russian, was born on June 5, 1920 in Blagoveschensk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1933. In June 1934 he secured an employment with the Isako Circus and left for the south (India, Malaya, etc.) with the circus. He worked in the company until June 1939 when he returned to Shanghai. On June 15, 1939 he joined the Auxiliary Detachment, French Police in which he served until August 8, 1939 when he resigned of his own accord.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

Copy to
Major E.V.
Burke Murphy
SVC

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
1939
SPECIAL BRANCH

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT,
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

15 September 1939
No 27

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
POPOFF INNOCENTY VLADIMIROVICH	9 YUENCHANG RD.
FILIPPOFF KONSTANTIN MAXIMOVICH	180 ROUTE VALLON

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

P. T. O.

I.V. POPOFF is known to NOBODY

K. M. FILIPPOFF is known to MR. W.V. ARNOLDOFF
774 Av. JOFFRE

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-39

TKC

File No. 917315

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~, 39

REPORT

Date September 26, 1939.

Subject A.A. Markizoff, A.S. Anisimoff and I.I. Korkoonoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by R. W. Mac Cutie D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
SEP 26 1939
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

1. **Anatoly Alexeyevitch MARKIZOFF**, Russian, was born on April 12, 1921 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin together with his parents in 1928. In 1934 he entered the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, graduating from same in 1939. His father, a barber by occupation, is at present employed with the U.S.A. Navy Club in Tsingtao.

2. **Alexander Stepanovitch ANISIMOFF**, Russian, was born on June 2, 1897 in Kazan, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Hankow for a period and later in Tientsin. In 1925 he arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin. From March 6, 1927 to May 9, 1928 he served with the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. Later he worked as a watchman with the Russian newspaper "Vremia" (now defunct). In September 1930 he was engaged as a bodyguard by Mr. Zia Kuh Ming, 237 Canton Road. He left that place of employment in September 1935 and proceeded to Harbin. He returned to Shanghai in November 1936 and has since been without fixed employment.

3. **Ilia Iliytch KORKOONOFF**, Russian, was born on July 20, 1911 in Transbaikal Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Mukden until 1931, after which he proceeded to Tientsin. He arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin in 1933 and in July of the same year obtained a position as a

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.............

.............................Station,

REPORT

Date.................................19

Subject (in full)...

Made by.............................Forwarded by.............................

Copy to
Major Burke-
Murphy
SVC

driver with the China General Omnibus Company. On September 17, 1939 he resigned from the company of his own accord.

The above three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

September 18th 1939
No 28

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
MARKIZOFF ANATOLY ALEXIEVICH	PASS. 66 HOUSE 2, ROUTE LORTON.
ANISIMOFF ALEXANDER STEPANOVICH	642/21 BROADWAY
KORKOONOFF ILIA ILIICH	686 RUE BOURGEAT

P.T.O.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

A.A. MARKIZOFF is KNOWN TO MR. P.I. ZAITZEFF,
232/19 Av. Du Roi ALBERT.

A.S. ANISIMOFF is KNOWN TO MR. B.S. MAKLAEVSKY
S/Insp. S.M.P. BUBBLING W. POL. ST.

I.I. KORKOONOFF is KNOWN TO MR. M.A. AHMATOFF,
CHINA GENER. OMNIBUS CO.

CWC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 9117/36

S. 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date September 28, 1939.

Subject V.A. Ushakoff, applicant for enrolment in No. 3 (Vol) Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by R. W. Mac Adie D.S.I.

Copy to Staff Officer S.V.C.

Victor Alexandrovitch USHAKOFF, Russian, was born on September 29, 1921 in Shanghai. From 1929 to 1932 he attended the French Municipal College and from 1933 to 1935 the Ecole Remi. In May 1935 he left Shanghai for Tientsin together with his mother and returned here in 1936. In December 1936 he obtained employment as apprentice photographer with Vasserman Photo Studio, 861 Avenue Joffre. Leaving that studio in February 1939 he has since been working as an assistant photographer with Josepho Photo Studio, 937 Avenue Joffre.

Applicant's mother is cohabiting with one V.L. Dreiling alias V. Yazykoff who forms the subject of criminal record No. F. 2718, the particulars of which are as follows :-

1st. S.S.D. Court	Gambling	$100.00 fine.	12.5.37.
1st. S.S.D. Court	Fraud	4 months imprisonment.	3.9.37.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to the applicant's character.

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/38.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

19th September, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - No.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, "C" Bn, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.L. Barker.
Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

CPA

D.S. Pavloff
fwd 19/9

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-33

File No. 917/317

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch [illegible] 39

REPORT

Date October 2, 1939

Subject V.V. Shick, applicant to join the American Troop, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford

Victor Vladimirovich SCHEKIN, Russian, born on March 16, 1920 at Harbin. It appears that his mother married one B.M. Shik and that from 1926 to 1931 the family resided in Tientsin, where the applicant attended the Grammar School for four years. Some time towards the end of 1931 they arrived in Shanghai and have since been residing in this city. In 1938 Schekin graduated from the Public & Thomas Hanbury School. From March, 1939 he has been employed in the Public Health Department, S.M.C., as a sanitary overseer.

On 28-1-39 he was formally adopted by his step-father and is now known as V.V. Shick.

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road, and resides at 345/6 Avenue du Roi Albert together with his parents, Mr. and Mrs B.V. Shick, proprietors of the Josepho Photo Studios, 937-939 Avenue Joffre and 61 Nanking Road.

His sister is the wife of Mr. H.D. Rogers, 336 Amherst Avenue.

Nothing detrimental is known in this office regarding the applicant.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

Copy to Staff Office S.V.C.
C. 3/10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
OCT 7 1939
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

CWC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~, 31

REPORT

Date October 3, 1939.

Subject V.A. Roboostoff, applicant for enrolment in the Signals Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by G. Crawford

Copy to Staff Office S.V.C

FILE

Vadim Alexandrovitch ROBOOSTOFF, Russian, was born on November 23, 1917 in Hailar, Manchuria. From 1921 to 1936 he resided at Tongshan, near Tientsin where his father is still employed as a veterinary surgeon with the Kailan Mining Administration. From 1930 to 1935 the applicant attended the St. Louis' College in Tientsin.

He first arrived in Shanghai in September 1936 and entered the Henry Lester Institute for Technical Education where he studied until June 1937, after which he proceeded to Tongshan. In September 1938 he returned to Shanghai and again entered the same Institute, where he is still studying at present. From June 1939 he has also been working as an apprentice engineer with the Shanghai Power Company.

His brother, Mr. V. Roboostoff, is employed with the French Municipal Police.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/37.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

9th September, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT - SIGNALS COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached applications (2) for enlistment in the Signals Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1 (2).

D.S. Pavloff
fwd 10/9.

Enq. Rd/
9/9

CPA

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/37.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

9th September, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT - SIGNALS COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached applications (2) for enlistment in the Signals Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1 (2).

Enq.
9/9

D.S. Pawloff
10/9.

CPA

SWC
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No. 917/319

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch Station, 10 3

REPORT

Date October 3, 19 39.

Subject (in full) E.V. Agafonoff, applicant for enrolment in the Signals Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I.

Copy to
Staff officer
SVC.
C 3/10.

FILE

Evgeny Vladimirovitch AGAFONOFF, Russian, was born on February 7, 1921 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. He arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok together with his parents in 1922. From 1931 to 1934 he attended the St. Joan of Arc College, 18 Route Doumer. In 1935 he entered the Lester School and at present is studying in Henry Lester Institute for Technical Education, 505 Seward Road.

His father is employed as an overseer at the Embankment Building and his mother is a caretaker in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. grill room.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S.

CWC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/320
Date 6/10/39

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 5, 19 39.

Subject I.G. Efremoff, O.K. Znamensky, V.N. Chikaloff and A.A. Gladchenko, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.S.

FILE

I. Ilia Grigorievitch EFREMOFF, Russian, was born on July 20, 1902 in Tomsk Province, Siberia. He first arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok in 1923 and resided here until 1925 when he left Shanghai for Mukden where he joined Marshal ~~Chang~~ Chung Chang's Army, leaving that service in 1928, he returned to Shanghai. On April 16, 1929 he joined the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.. Leaving the regiment of his own accord on August 1, 1929 he soon afterwards obtained a position as a Police watchman with Mr. F. A. Hsi, 153 Darroch Road. In August 1937 his services were dispensed with following which he worked casually until September 1, 1938 when he was engaged as an Anti-Piracy Guard on the China Import and Export Lumber Company's s.s. "Tsangtah". On April 30, 1939 his services were dispensed with and he has since been unemployed.

2. Oleg Konstantinovitch ZNAMENSKY, Russian, was born on April 16, 1920 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Japan together with his parents on March 11, 1934. On August 12, 1937 he joined the Auxiliary Detachment, French Police, in which he served until April 9, 1938 when he was dismissed for his wish to resign before the expiration of his contract.

3. Veniamin Nikolaevitch CHIKALOFF, Russian, was born on August 22, 1908 in Harbin, Manchuria. From 1926 to 1928 he served in Marshal Chang Chung Chang's Army in Shantung and after the army had been disbanded, again resided in Harbin until February 1930, after which he

came to Shanghai. From 1931 to 1934 he was employed with Tkachenko's Restaurant, Avenue Joffre. He left Shanghai for Hankow in 1934 and following his return here on August 12, 1937 joined the Auxiliary Detachment, French Police. He was discharged on January 12, 1938 for drunkenness and being late for duty. Upon leaving the Detachment he was employed for a short period with the Arcadia Restaurant, 291 Rue Amiral Courbet. On January 8, 1938 he was charged with gambling but was found not guilty by the 1st. Shanghai Special District Court.

4. Afanasy Anisimovitch GLADCHENKO, Russian, was born on November 11, 1910 in Harbin, Manchuria. He first arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in June, 1932, and in September of the same year joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.. He left the Regiment of his own accord on April 30, 1935 and proceeded to Harbin. In September, 1938 he joined the troupe of air acrobats, known under the name of Martini's Air Devils, and the organizer of which was his uncle, Mr. A.N. Gladchenko-Martini. He performed with this troupe at various towns in Manchoukuo and on February 20, 1939 arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao. In May 1939 he severed his connections with the troupe and has since been casually working as a painter and carpenter.

The above four applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.............

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date..............................19

Subject (in full)...

Made by...................................Forwarded by...................................

detrimental to their characters.

L. C. Pavloff

D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

Copy to Major W. M. Graham, S.V.C.
C. 6/10.

HEADQUARTERS SIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI,

September 26th 1939
No 30

CONFIDENTIAL.

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
EFREMOFF ILIA GRIGORIEVICH	PASS. 475, HOUSE 15, RUE BOURGEAT.
ZNAMENSKY OLEG CONSTANTINOVICH	133, HOUSE 3, BAIKAL RD.
CHIKALOFF VENIAMIN NIKOLAEVICH	67, HOUSE 10, ROUTE PERE ROBERT.
GLADCHENKO AFANASY ANISIMOVICH	713 AV. JOFFRE.

P. T. O.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

I.G. EFREMOFF is KNOWN TO MR. N.A. ALEXANDROFF,
S/INSP. S.M.P.

O.C. ZNAMENSKY is KNOWN TO MR. M.G. YAROVKIN,
118/1, MULMEIN RD.

V.N. CHIKALOFF is KNOWN TO MR. G.P. TKACHENKO,
65A RUE PERE ROBERT.

A.A. GLADCHENKO is KNOWN TO MRS A.A. KABATOFF,
713 AV. JOFFRE.

FM
G. 90M -39

File No. 917/321

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date October 7, 1939.

Subject V.H. Peshkoff, applicant for enrolment in the Transport Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by

Viatcheslav Hrisanfovitch PESHKOFF, Russian, was born on May 15, 1916 in Blagoveschensk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1925 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in October 1936 and during the same month obtained employment as a painter with the Commercial Art Studio. He left that place of employment in March 1937 and soon afterwards secured a position as a ticket inspector with the China General Omnibus Company. In May 1938 he was transferred to the Statistics Office of the same company, where he is at present employed as a draughtsman.

He also conducts a small advertising business of his own, Cathay Advertising Agency, 1053 Avenue Foch.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police reocrds detrimental to his character.

Copy to Staff Officer SVC
C. 9/10.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/39.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

20th September, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - TRANSPORT COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the Transport Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Barker Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

S1/732

CPA

D.S. Carloff
[illegible] 20/9.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 917/322

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 13, 1939.

Subject E.V. Pogoodin, A.F. Medvikus and Y.K. Golovkin-Postrih, - applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C..

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by

1. Evgeny Vassilievich POGOODIN, Russian, was born on November 24, 1914 at Krasnoyarsk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1916 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. On June 23, 1938 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and in September of the same year joined the Auxiliary Detachment, French Police. On February 9, 1939 he was dismissed from the Detachment for being absent without leave.

Whilst in Harbin, the applicant became a Soviet citizen, but prior to his departure to Shanghai he applied for emigrant papers to the Bureau for the Affairs of Russian Emigrants in Manchukuo and on 6-6-38 was issued by the latter institution with Provisional Certificate No.304, which he still holds.

His father, Mr. V. Pogoodin, Russian emigrant, is the proprietor of a licensed boarding house at 1166 Broadway East.

FILE

2. Anatoly Feofanovich MEDVIKUS, Russian, was born on January 1, 1920 at Irkutsk, Siberia. From 1920 to 1929 he resided in Tientsin together with his parents. He arrived in Shanghai from the latter city in 1929 and in 1930 entered the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity. In 1936 he left that school and later studied in the First Russian School (now A.S. Poushkin Memorial School) graduating from same in 1938. On August 1, 1938 he joined the Auxiliary

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Copy to
Major Graham
SVC.

Detachment, French Police, in which he served until January 12, 1939 when he was dismissed for disobedience of orders.

3. Yury Konstantinovich GOLOVKIN-POSTRIH, Russian, was born on June 23, 1920 at Harbin, Manchuria. In 1929 he proceeded to Tientsin where he resided until 1931, after which he came to Shanghai. In 1933 he entered the First Russian School (now A.S. Poushkin Memorial School) graduating from same in 1938. His father is employed as a waiter in the Russian Restaurant "Constantinople", 1011 Avenue Joffre.

The above three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
RIFLE RANGE CAMP,
SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL.

September 25th 1939
No 29

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
POGOODIN EWGENY VASILIEVICH	377 RUE CARDINAL MERCIEUR.
MEDVIRUS ANATOLY FEOFANOVICH	116 JOFFRE TERRACE, AV. JOFFRE.
GOLOVKIN-POSTRIH JURY CONSTANTINOVICH	515 ROUTE VALLON.

P.T.O.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment.

E.V. POGOODIN is KNOWN TO MR. B.A. SLOSSMAN,
24 THE BUND, Sh. PAPER INDUSTR. Co.

A.F. MEDVIKUS is KNOWN TO MR. N.N. KOLPINSKY,
PASS. 737, HOUSE 1, AV. PETAIN

I.C. GOLOVKIN-POSTRIH is KNOWN TO MR. G.V. RADETSKY-MIKOOLICH,
1260 RUE LAFAYETTE.

TKC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 917/373

S.1, Special Branch 18/10/39 Station,

REPORT

Date October 17, 1939.

Subject L.G. Baramidze, C.I. Shoolgin, G.I. Proodnikoff - candidates for enrolment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by

FILE

1. Levan Georgievich BARAMIDZE, Russian, was born on October 24, 1917 at Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on 1-4-38 and in May of the same year secured employment as an assistant chemist in the "Concordia Mineral Water Company", Avenue du Roi Albert (now defunct). During July and August, 1939, he was employed as a ticket inspector with the China General Omnibus Co. His brother is employed with the service department of the X.M.H.A. Radio Broadcasting Station, Race Course Road.

2. Constantin Ivanovich SHOOLGIN, Russian, born on May 21, 1916 at Irkutsk, Siberia. According to his own statement, he left Russia together with his parents in 1921 and subsequently resided at Jalainor Chinese Eastern Railway, where his father was employed as a supervisor. The applicant arrived in Shanghai in July 1932 and soon afterwards obtained employment as an assistant mechanic in the "Shelco", 958 Avenue Foch. Leaving that place of employment of his own accord some time towards the end of 1938, he was engaged in January 1939 by the Press Wireless, 103 Kiukiang Road as a mechanic. His services with this company were dispensed with on 9-3-39 owing to a reduction in staff.

3. Georgy Ivanovich PROODNIKOFF, Russian, was born on August 1, 1921 at Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on September 25, 1939. One of his cousins, named Grabovsky, is at present serving in the

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.............

REPORT

..............................Station,

Date..............................19

Subject (in full)..............................

Made by.............................. Forwarded by..............................

Copy to
Major Graham
S.V.C.

Russian Regiment, S.V.C., and another, J. Grabovsky, is a member of the Reserve Unit, S.M.Police.

The above named three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

While in Shanghai they did not come to Police notice.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
No 6 THE BUND.
SHANGHAI,

OCTOBER 3rd 1939
No 31.

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
BARAMIDZE LEVAN GEORGIEVICH	505, room 15, ROUTE VALLON
SHOOLGIN CONSTANTIN IVANOVICH	241, HOUSE 5 ROUTE DES SOEURS.
PROODNIKOFF GEORGE IVANOVICH	222 RUE DU ROI ALBERT.

P.T.O.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

L.G. BARAMIDZE is KNOWN TO MR. A.E. SHIMANOVSKY,
869/1, RUE BOURGEAT.

C.I. SHOOLGIN is KNOWN TO MR. V.I. YAKOVLEFF,
275 ROUTE TENANT DE LA TOUR.

G.I. PROODNIKOFF is KNOWN TO MR. J. GRABOVSKY,
RESERVE UNIT, S.M.P.

Fm. 2
G. 90M 39

File No. 917/3711

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date October 17, 1939.

Subject L.V. Fokin and A.M. Arshakuni, candidates for enrolment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by

Copy to Major Graham S.V.C

1. Leonid Vassilievich FOKIN, Russian, was born on July 2, 1916 at Cheremhovo, Irkutsk Province, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia for China in 1920 and to have resided in Harbin together with his parents until May, 1935 when he left for Shanghai. On June   of the same year he joined the Russian Volunteer Company attached to the French Police, in which he served until June 18, 1936 when he resigned of his own accord. On November 16, 1936 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. from which he resigned on December 15, 1938. From 24-12-38 to 7-9-39 he was employed as an Anti-Piracy Guard with Jardine Matheson Co., Ltd. He resigned from this service of his own wish.

2. Andronik Mikitovich ARSHAKUNI, Russian of Armenian origin, born on September 28, 1920 at Blagoveschensk, Amur Province, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1921 and to have subsequently resided in Changchun and from 1924 - in Harbin. He first arrived in Shanghai in 1933 and until March 1938 attended the St. Francis Xavier's College, after which he proceeded to Tsingtao. On 28-9-39 he returned to Shanghai.

Both Fokin and Arshakuni are registerdd with the Russian Emigrants' Committee.

While in Shanghai they did not come to Police notice.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

No 6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,

OCTOBER 6th 1939

No 32

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
FOKIN LEONID VASILIEVICH	350 AV. DU ROI ALBERT.
ARSHAKUNI ANDRONIK MIKITOVICH	725/17 TONGSHAN RD.

P.T.O.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

L. V. FOKIN is known to Rev. Mother Ariadna
350 Av. du Roi Albert.

A. M. ARSHAKUNI is known to Mr. N. G. GLADKOFF,
Mills Dept. Jardine Matheson C^o

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 917/325

Section 1, Special Branch [illegible]

REPORT

Date October 19, 1939

Subject I.I. Prosvirnin, candidate for enrolment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by G. Crawford. D.I.

Igor Ivanovich PROSVIRNIN (or Prosvirnin-Platonoff), Russian, born on November 7, 1921 at Harbin. He is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1932 together with his parents. From 1933 to 1937 he attended the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, following which he worked as an apprentice in Je[illegible]ny's Motors, 177 Rue Amiral Courbet, for two months (in 1938) and later in the Victor's Vulcanizing Co., 396 Rue Bourgeat, for about six months. He left the latter company of his own accord in June, 1939. In September, 1939 he applied for enrolment in the Russian Auxiliary Detachment, French Police. His application was turned down as he is under the minimum age required by regulations of the Detachment (18 years).

Copy to Major Graham SVC

The applicant's brother, G.I. Prosvirnin-Platonoff is serving in the Auxiliary Detachment, French Police.

Their father, I.N. Prosvirnin-Platonoff, former employee of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has for the past six years been employed with the "Shanghai Zaria" and resides at 166 Route Vallon. It appears that he was divorced from his wife in 1935 who at present is either married to or cohabiting with a certain American named McCorfney and resides at 836-C Cathay Flats, Avenue Joffre.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee.

While in Shanghai he did not come to Police notice.

G. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
6 THE BUND
SHANGHAI,
OCTOBER 14TH 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~have~~ has presented ~~themselves~~ himself at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~their~~ his past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
IGOR IVANOVICH PROSVIRNIN	836 CATHAY FLATS

Wm Graham
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

I. I. PROSVIRNIN KNOWN TO MR. P.S. ROMANOFF

737/1 AV. PETAIN

CWC
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No. .... OLICE REGISTRY 9177/326

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch Station,
25/10/39

REPORT

Date October 25, 1939.

Subject (in full) George Lutoff, applicant for enrolment in the American Machine Gun Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Maklaevsky *Forwarded by*

George Lutoff, Russian, was born on January 28th, 1921 in Nickolsk-Ussurisk, Siberia.

He was brought by his parents to Harbin in 1922 and had lived there until 1929 when his mother took him with her to Shanghai.

Upon his arrival in Shanghai he first entered the French Municipal School and then Public and Thomas Hanbury School at which school he is still studying.

He resides with his mother at Apartment 328, Embankment Building, North Soochow Road. He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee at 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Copy to Staff Officer SVC

FILE

D. S. I.

D. C.(Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/43.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

13th October, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - AMERICAN M.G. COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the American M.G. Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Barclay
Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

8/12

CPA

D.S.I. [illegible]
C. 13/10

CWC
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. D. 917/327

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 27, 1939.

Subject F.E. Gromoff, V.E. Kopitoff, V.A. Farafontoff, G.I. Siminiutin and G.A. Tzvetkoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Copy to Major Graham SVC

1. Fedor Ermolaevitch GROMOFF, Russian, was born on January 20, 1918 at Chita, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1918 and to have subsequently resided in Manchouli for a period and later in Harbin. In June 1939 he left Harbin for Tientsin and on October 9, 1939 arrived in Shanghai from the latter city in the s.s. "Hoten Maru".

Here he resided together with his sister at 561, Avenue du Roi Albert.

2. Vladimir Fedorovitch KOPITOFF, Russian, was born on September 5, 1917 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. He arrived in Shanghai from Manchuria in 1925 together with his parents. From 1930 to 1933 he attended the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity. In February, 1933 he secured a position as a kennel man with the Canidrome. He left that place of employment in July, 1938 and on August 30, 1938 proceeded to Hongkong in the s.s. "Aramis", where, according to his own statement, he secured a position with the Hongkong Dairy Farm. In November of the same year his services were dispensed with owing to a reduction in staff and he returned to Shanghai on December 8, 1938. From January 1939 to June 1939 he worked as an apprentice barber with the Chernoff's Beauty Parlour, Route Say Zoong.

His step father, Mr. Mouhamedzianoff, is employed as a supervisor with Keylock & Pratt, 645

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No............

.................................Station,

REPORT

Date.................................19

- 2 -

Subject...

Made by..................................Forwarded by..................................

Gordon Road.

3. Valentin Alexandrovitch FARAFONTOFF, Russian, was born on May 5, 1915 at Bouhedu Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai in May 1932 and during the same month joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. He left the Regiment of his own accord on May 1, 1938 in order to take up a position with the Bill's Motors, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. in their Tyre Retrading Department. He left that place of employment of his own accord on October 1, 1939. Applicant's uncle, Mr. N.P. Farafontoff, owns a small grocery store at 1568 Avenue Joffre.

4. Georgy Ivanovitch SIMINIUTIN, Russian, was born on December 17, 1921 in Harbin, Manchuria.

He arrived from Harbin on June 25, 1939 and resided together with his step father, Mr. I.N. Morozoff at 1200/51 Avenue Joffre.

5. Georgy Alexandrovitch TSVETKOFF, Russian, was born on July 24, 1916 in Samara, Russia. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on September 24, 1939.

It is believed that this applicant has already resigned from the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

The above five applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

K. G.
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
6 THE BUND
SHANGHAI,

OCTOBER 20TH 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

has himself
The undermentioned have presented themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
GROMOFF FEDOR ERMOLAEVICH	561 AV. ROI ALBERT
FARAFONTOFF VALENTIN ALEXANDROVICH	137 ROUTE LORTON
KOPITOFF VLADIMIR FEDOROVICH	645 GORDON RD
SIMINIUTIN GEORGY IVANOVICH	1200/51 AV. JOFFRE
TSVETKOFF GEORGY ALEXANDROVICH	1252/6 RUE LAFAYETTE

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

F. E. GROMOFF IS KNOWN TO MR. E. K. MAKAROFF
303 CARD. MERCIER

V. A. FARAFONTOFF IS KNOWN TO MR. P. I. KOZOOLIN
43 PARK APTS

V. F. KOPITOFF IS KNOWN TO MR. G. MUHAMETZIANOFF
645 GORDON RD

G. I. SIMINIUTIN IS KNOWN TO NO BODY

G. A. TSVETKOFF. IS KNOWN TO MR G. A. POGIBIN
265/30 AV. HAIG

TH
2/-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. [illegible]/328

REPORT

Date November 1, 1939.

Subject G.N. Mihaleff and P.M. Okroojnoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by

Copy to Major Graham S.V.C.

I. Georgy Nikolaevitch MIHALEFF , Russian, was born on April 14, 1921 at Manchouli Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He resided for a period at Hailar and later at Harbin, where his father Dr. N. Mihaleff , practiced medicine. In June 1938 he left Harbin for Tsingtao and after about one year's residence in that city proceeded to Shanghai, arriving here on October 17, 1939 in the s.s. "Hoten Maru".

2. Pavel Mihailovitch OKROOJNOFF, Russian, was born on December 22, 1903 at St. Petersburg. According to his own statement, he left Russia in 1917 and subsequently resided in Harbin until 1925, after which he proceeded to Japan. He arrived in Shanghai from Japan on October 15, 1939 and is not known in the local Russian community.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
6 THE BUND
SHANGHAI,
OCTOBER 25TH 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

has himself
The undermentioned have presented themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his
their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
GEORGY NIKOLAEVICH MIHALEFF	132 ROUTE VALLON
PAVEL MIHAILOVICH OKRUJNOFF	66 RUE LORTON, HOUSE 48

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

G. N. MIHALEFF	IS KNOWN TO NOBODY
P. M. OKRUJNOFF	IS KNOWN TO MR. I. S. CHIJOFF 133 AV. HAIG

CWC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. 917/330

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date November 6, 1939.

Subject V.V. Shirokoff, applicant for enrolment in the American Machine-Gun Company, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by

Vladimir Victorovitch SHIROKOFF, Russian, was born on June 23, 1915 at Irkutsk, Siberia. According to his own statement, he left Russia together with his family in 1919 and for the following two years resided at Harbin. Later the family moved to Hankow. In 1926 the applicant came to Shanghai and until 1931 attended the St. Francis Xavier's College. During the same year his family consisting of mother and three sisters came to Shanghai from Hankow. For the following five years he resided together with them without fixed employment, being provided by his two elder sisters, who at that time were married to Mr. G.A. Warring, British, and Mr. L.A. Blackburn, British, respectively. In 1936, the applicant made a trip to Tientsin and in 1937 to Hankow, returning to Shanghai from the latter city in January, 1938. Still being supported by his sisters he did not bother himself with securing any employment except casual work until May, 1939, when he was engaged by the Globe Wireless Company, Ltd., 51, Canton Road. In July of the same year his services were dispensed with owing to his inefficiency and laziness.

At present he is still unemployed and resides together with his sisters, who conduct the "International Kitchen Bar", 7, Rue Chu Pao San.

He is in possession of passport No. 288, issued on September 11, 1937, by the Hankow Police.

FILE

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.................................Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date.................................19

Subject..

Made by....................................Forwarded by....................................

Copy to
Staff Officer
SVC.

He is not registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee or any other Russian Public organization.

While in Shanghai, the applicant did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

L.G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.11244.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

30th October, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
AMERICAN M.G. COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the American M.G. Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S. Parloff
C 3/10

CPA

M. 2
G 90M-1-39

LWK/

File No. 917/332/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date November 13, 1939.

Subject M.A. CHOOIKOFF, B.I. CHERNIH and E.I. GRIBOFF, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by G. Crawford

Copy to Major Graham S.V.C

1. Mihail Alexeyevitch CHOOIKOFF, Russian, was born on April 23, 1908 at Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in February 1934. Being a barber by occupation he worked in his professional capacity at various barber shops locally. In February 1938 he left Shanghai for Tsingtao, where according to his own statement he also worked in the same capacity. On October 6, 1939 he returned to Shanghai.

2. Boris Ivanovitch CHERNIH, Russian, was born on April 4, 1921 in Maritime Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he escaped from the U.S.S.R. in 1928 together with his sister and subsequently resided at Mukden. In 1931 he left Mukden for Tientsin where he entered the St. Louis College, graduating from same in 1938. He arrived in Shanghai on November 1, 1939 in the s.s. "Dairen Maru" and resided together with P.S. Nadeyeff of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

3. Evgeny Ivanovitch GRIBOFF, Russian, was born on November 20, 1920 at Nikolsk-Ussuriisk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1921 and to have subsequently resided at Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on October 29, 1939. Being a new arrival here he is little known in the local Russian community.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date..............................19

Subject...

Made by.................... Forwarded by....................

The above three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

L. G. Pavloff.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
6 THE BUND
SHANGHAI,

November 6th 1939
No 38

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
CHOOIKOFF MICHAEL ALEXIEVICH	359/2 AV. DU ROI ALBERT
CHERNIH BORIS IVANOVICH	864 BUBBLING WELL Rd, MAJECTIK APPT 317
GRIBOFF EUGENE IVANOVICH	118, HOUSE 15, fl. 2, ROUTE DES SOEURS.

Wm Graham
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

P.T.O.

M. A. CHOOIKOFF is KNOWN TO MR. N. A. YAKOVLEFF,
359/2 AV. DU ROI ALBERT.

B. I. CHERNIH is KNOWN TO MR. S. G. NADEEFF,
SGT. OF S. M. P.

E. I. GRIBOFF is KNOWN TO MR. F. L. DENISOFF
225 KUNGPING RD.

CWC
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]
S. B. REGISTRY
D 9/17 329
4/11/39

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date November 4, 1939.

Subject I.A. Zapolsky, M.V. Zaboeff and P.I. Cheshkin, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by

Copy to Major Graham SVC.

1. Iosif Alexeyevitch ZAPOLSKY (OGNEFF), Russian, was born on September 9, 1921 at Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Mukden.

His father, Mr. Ogneff, died in 1925 in Mukden, and in 1926 his mother married one Mr. A. Zapolsky who, it is said, officially adopted the applicant.

From 1935 the applicant resided at the St. Tichon's Orphanage and from 1936 to 1939 attended the First Russian High School (now A.S. Poushkin Memorial School).

2. Mihail Victorovitch ZABOEFF, Russian, was born on November 8, 1904 at Irkutsk, Siberia. According to his own statement, he escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria in 1927 and subsequently resided at Harbin, where from 1929 to 1939 he was employed as a billiard marker with the Hotel Modern Billiard Saloon. He arrived in Shanghai in June 1939 and until present was unemployed.

3. Pavel Ivanovitch CHESHKIN, Russian, was born on May 31, 1908 in Maritime Province, Russia. He left Russia in 1920 and resided at the Yaomin Station, Chinese Eastern Railway for a period and later in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in October, 1930. On May 28, 1931, he joined the Russian Regiment,

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

...............................Station,

REPORT

Date.................................19

- 2 -

Subject..

Made by...Forwarded by...

S.V.C. where prior to his resignation on December 1, 1937 he held the rank of Sergeant. Upon leaving the Regiment he worked casually as a driver until January, 1939 when he joined the Labour Company of the Royal Army Service Corps. He left that place of employment in October 1939 in order to rejoin the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

The above three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

L.G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
..........6 THE BUND..............
SHANGHAI,
....OCTOBER 30TH 1939..

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

has himself
The undermentioned have presented themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning
his
their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
IOSIF ALEXEYEVICH ZAPOLSKY	770 RUE BOURGEAT
MIHAIL VIKTOROVICH ZABOEFF	48 RUE MOLLIER
PAVEL IVANOVICH CHESHKIN	61 GREAT WESTERN RD

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

I. A. ZAPOLSKY is KNOWN TO MRS L. N. SUNNERBERG
1920 AV. JOFFRE, FLAT 706.

M. V. ZABOEFF is KNOWN TO NOBODY

P. I. CHESHKIN is KNOWN TO Mr. G. C BOLOGOFF
27 THE BUND

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917 331
Date [illegible] 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT
Date November 9, 1939

Subject A.M. Boobeloff, F.E. Bolotnenko, V.G. Chernisheff and H.M. Cutusheff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Graford 8.9

Copy to Major Graham SVC

FILE

(1) Alexander Maximovitch BOOBELOFF, Russian, was born on December 12, 1917, at Harbin, Manchuria. He first arrived in Shanghai in December, 1938, and resided together with his aunt, Mrs. H.S. Babooshkin, 133 Route Vallon. In February 1939 he proceeded to Harbin and in March of the same year returned to Shanghai. In May 1939 he joined the Russian Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police, but after about one week's service received a telegram from Harbin informing him of his father's illness, following which he resigned and proceeded to Harbin. His father, who was the chief of The Harbin Fire Brigade, died on September 4, 1939. On October 29, 1939 the applicant returned to Shanghai in the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru".

(2) Feodor Eremeyevitch BOLOTNENKO, Russian, was born on September 16, 1918, in Maritime Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria in 1932 and subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on October 26, 1939 in the s.s. "Hoten Maru" and is not known locally.

(3) Vassily Georgievitch CHERNYSHEFF, Russian, was born on January 1, 1921 at Tokyo, Japan. He arrived in Shanghai from Korea together with his mother in 1931 and resided here until 1933, after

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No............

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date..................................19

Subject..

-2-

Made by.......................................Forwarded by...

which he proceeded to Peking. In 1935 he returned to Shanghai and resided together with his mother who was employed as a cook with Mr. P. Yankovsky of the French Municipal Police.

(4) Hamsia Mohametjanovitch OUTUSHEFF, Russian of Tartar origin, was born on February 1, 1920 at Hailar, Manchuria. In 1934 he left Hailar for Tientsin. On October 26, 1939 he arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin and resided with Mr. S. Duzeyeff, 1248/6 Rue Lafayette.

The above four applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

L. A. Sedoff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,

November 2nd 1939

No 37

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
BOOBELOFF ALEXANDER MAXIMOVICH	133 ROUTE VALLON
BOLOTNENKO FEODOR EREMEEVICH	682/10 AV. JOFFRE
CHERNISHEFF VASILY GEORGIEVICH	202 HSIAN RD
OUTUSHEFF HAMSIA MOHAMETJANOVICH	1248, HOUSE 6, RUE LAFAYETTE.

P.T.O.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

A.M. BOOBELOFF is KNOWN TO MRS H.S. BABOOSHKIN
133 ROUTE VALLON.

F.E. BOLOTNENKO is KNOWN TO MR. V.V. ROODENKO
682/10 AV. JOFFRE.

V.C. CHERNISHEFF is KNOWN TO MR. P. YANKOVSKY,
FRENCH MUN. POLICE

H.M. OUTUSHEFF is KNOWN TO MR. S. DUSEEFF,
1248 HOUSE 6, RUE LAFAYETTE.

C.W.C.
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. [illegible]/333

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch Station

17/11/39

REPORT

Date November 17, 1939.

Subject B.N. Ivanoff and G.D. Ivanzoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by

Copy to Major Graham, SVC

1. Boris Nikolaevitch IVANOFF, Russian, was born on July 19, 1913 in Samara Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1919 and to have subsequently resided at Manchouli Station, Chinese Eastern Railway until 1929 and later at Harbin. In May 1939 he left Harbin for Dairen and on November 12, 1939 arrived in Shanghai from the latter city.

2. Georgy Dmitrievitch IVANZOFF, Russian, was born on August 30, 1921 at Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on Nobember 9, 1939 and resided at 162 C. Route Vallon, together with his brother A.D. Ivanzoff, an employee of Bakerite Company.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,

NOVEMBER 15th 1939

No 40

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
IVANOFF BORIS NIKOLAEVICH	169/34 AV. DUBAIL
IVANZOFF GEORGE DMITRIEVICH	162-C ROUTE VALLON

Wm Graham

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

P.T.O.

B.N. IVANOFF is KNOWN TO MR. P.I. MALINOVSKY
169/34 AV. DUBAIL

G.D. IVANZOFF is KNOWN TO MR. G.V. VASILIEFF,
1432 SINZA RD (BARERITE Co).

D 917/334

CWC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~ 917/334

REPORT

Date November 17, 1939.

Subject L.V. Pioulsky and V.A. Velgous, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by

Copy to Major Graham, S.V.C.

1. Lev Vladislavovitch PIOULSKY, Russian, was born on October 25, 1905 at Mogilev, Russia. According to his own statement, he left Russia in 1923 and subsequently resided in Harbin. In 1925 he joined Marshal Chang Chung Chang's Army in which he served until 1927 when the army was disbanded. In 1927 he arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao and in March of the same year joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. On March 31, 1929 he left the Regiment of his own accord and later worked casually until March 1930 when he was engaged as a chauffeur by Mr. B. Julien, proprietor of The Pharmacie Generale, 949-951 Avenue Joffre. In November 1938 his services were dispensed with owing to Mr. Julien's departure for France. In May 1939 the applicant secured a position as an Anti-Piracy Guard with Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd., but was dismissed on November 3, 1939 for neglect of duty.

2. Victor Andreevitch VELGOUS, Russian, was born on September 5, 1921 at Moscow. He is reported to have escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria in 1928 together with his mother and step-father, who is of the Chinese nationality. The family proceeded to Chefoo where the applicant resided until 1934 after which he came to Shanghai. From 1934 to 1938 he studied in the First Russian School (now A.S. Poushkin Memorial School) and later attended the Pirogoff Memorial School, 249 Avenue Haig. His mother and step-father, who are reported to be unemployed at present, are residing at 697/1

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No............

..............................Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date..............................19

Subject...

Made by...................................Forwarded by...................................

Avenue Joffre.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

L. C. Fanloff

D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,
November 11th 1939

No 39

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
PIOULSKY LEO VLADISLAVOVICH	162/B ROUTE VALLON
VELGOUS VICTOR ANDREEVICH	697/1, AV. JOFFRE.

Wm Graham
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

P.T.O.

L.V. PIOULSKY is known to Mr. E.G. IVANOFF,
French Munic. Police.

V. A. VELGOUS is known to Mr. G.V. RADETSKY-MIKOOLICH
1260 Rue LAFAYETTE.

TKC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.
S. B. REG. D 9[illegible]/335
20/11/39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date November 18, 1939.

Subject V. A. Antropoff, applicant for enrolment in the Signals Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. [illegible] D.I.

Copy to Staff Office S.V.C.

Vladimir Andreyevitch ANTROPOFF, Russian, was born on April 23, 1919 at Moscow. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. In 1926 he left Harbin for Tientsin where his father, a musician by occupation, was employed in his professional capacity. In 1930 the family proceeded to Java. In the beginning of 1931 they arrived in Shanghai. In 1933 the applicant entered the St. Francis Xavier's College graduating from same in 1936. During 1937 he studied in the Shanghai Business College, Arnhold Building, Szechuen Road. From November 1938 to April 1939 he attended the Radio Technical Centre, Avenue Haig, after which he secured his present employment as an office assistant with J. A. Thompson, Real Estate Agents, 57 Broadway.

His father is at present employed as a musician in the French Police Brass Band and also at the Weida Hotel, 993 Avenue Joffre.

While in Shanghai he did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/47.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

17th November, 1939.

URGENT &
CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - SIGNALS COMPANY.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the Signals Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H. S. Bartley
Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D. S. Pavloff

CPA

CTH
FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. D. 917/336
11 39

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 21, 19 39.

Subject E. Batalin, applicant for enrolment in the American Machine Gun Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Grafton D. I.

Copy to Staff Office, S.V.C.

FILED

Evgeny Vladimirovitch BATALIN, Russian, was born on December 13, 1921 in Maritime Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he left Russia together with his mother in 1922 and subsequently resided at Anda Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. In 1932 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. From 1933 to 1936 he attended the Ecole Remi after which he entered the St. Francis Xavier's College, where he is still studying.

Applicant's mother, Mrs. Batalin, is a mid-wife by occupation and resides together with him at 913 Avenue Joffre.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CTH

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
Section I, Special Branch.
REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. [illegible]/336
Date November 21, 1939. 21/11/39

Subject S. G. Gavriloff, applicant for enrolment in No 3 (Vol.) Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by C. Crawford D. I.

Copy to Staff Officer S.V.C.

Serafim Gavrilovitch GAVRILOFF, Russian, was born on November 25, 1909 in Viatka Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he left Russia in 1920 and subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. Upon graduating from a local high school he entered the Harbin Polytechnic Institute, graduating from same in June 1939. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on September 11, 1939 travelling on passport No. 1839 issued on 20-7-39 by the Harbin Police. Since his arrival here he has been working as an engraver with Lisick Co. (Jewellers), 241/4 Route des Souers.

The applicant is not registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee or any other Russian Public organization.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/45.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

7th November, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT.

With reference to the attached applications (2) for enlistment in the S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Barley
Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1 (2).

D.S. Pa[illegible]
B 7/11

S1 / [illegible]

CPA

TKH

FM. 2
G. 90M. 1.35

File No. S. B. D. 917/33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date November 24, 19 39.

Subject M. GECKER, applicant for enrolment in the Transport Company, S.V.C.

Made by. D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C. Grafda 8 9

Copy to Staff Officer S.V.C.

Mark Grigorievitch GECKER, Russian Jew, was born on January 17, 1917 at Melitople, South Russia. He is reported to have left Russia with his parents in 1919 and to have subsequently resided at Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai in 1924 and soon afterwards entered the Shanghai Jewish School, graduating from same in 1936. In March 1938, he left Shanghai for Yokohama, Japan, where he secured employment with Captain Vicary, Import & Export. In December of the same year, he left that place of employment of his own accord and subsequently returned to Shanghai. From January 1939 till May of the same year, he was employed with the Press Wireless Inc. 103, Kiukiang Road. In September 1939 he secured his present position with the China General Omnibus Co.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/48.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

15th November, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - TRANSPORT COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Barley
Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

D.S. Pavloff
E 14/11

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

81/72

CPA

CVC
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S.B. D. 917/338
4/12 39

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 4, 1939.

Subject U.A. Meshkoff, D.D. Kireevsky, V.D. Minaeff, G.N. Pavlovsky, P.V. Poluhoff and A.Z. Mosol, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy to Major Graham SVC

C 4/12

1. Uryi Alexandrovitch MESHKOFF, Russian, was born on September 21, 1899 in Ekaterinoslav Province, Russia. According to his own statement he left Russia for China in 1920 and subsequently resided in Tientsin. In Tientsin he was engaged in the fur business and later worked as a pianist at various hotels and cabarets in that city. After the occupation of Tientsin by the Japanese Forces, the applicant was an active member of the Anti-Communist Committee, for some time being a commander of the Officers Company of Russian Volunteers.

In May 1939 he was arrested for some unknown reason, and after being kept prisoner at the so-called "White House" for about 30 days, was subsequently deported to Shanghai, arriving at this port in the beginning of June, 1939. Here he again worked in his professional capacity as a pianist until September, since which he has been unemployed.

2. Dmitry Dmitrievitch KIREEVSKY, Russian, was born on October 21, 1919 at Blagoveschensk, Maritime Province, Russia. He left Russia together with his parents in 1920 and subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on November 17, 1939 and is not known locally.

3. Valentin Dmitrievitch MINAEFF, Russian, was born on December 31, 1921 at Blagoveschensk, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..................................Station,

REPORT

Date..................................19

Subject..

Made by...Forwarded by..

escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria together with his parents in 1925 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on November 3, 1939.

4. Georgy Nikolaevitch PAVLOVSKY, Russian, was born on October 5, 1920 at Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on November 9, 1939 and resided together with his cousin Mrs. R. Unger at 711 Embankment Buildings.

5. Peter Vassilievitch POLUHOFF, Russian, was born on June 10, 1913 at Manchouli. He resided at that town until 1936 after which he proceeded to Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on November 17, 1939 and is not known locally.

6. Alexander Zaharovitch MOSOL, Russian, was born on October 10, 1916 in Harbin, Manchuria. From his early childhood he resided at Changchun, South Manchuria, where his father owned a small hotel. He arrived in Shanghai from Changchun in 1931. Here he worked as an apprentice at various garages until November 1936 when he was engaged as a mechanic by Jenny's Motors, 177 Rue Amiral Courbet. He left that place of employment of his own accord in the beginning of November 1939.

The above six applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..................................Station,

REPORT

- 3 -

Date..................................19

Subject...

Made by.......................................Forwarded by...

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their character.

L. G.
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,

November 23rd 1939

N. 41

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
MESHKOFF URIE ALEXANDROVICH	241 CHAOUFOONG Rd.
KIREEVSKY DMITRY DMITRIEVICH	332/11 RUE BOURGEAT
MINAEFF VALENTIN DMITRIEVICH	1251 A, AV. JOFFRE
PAVLOVSKY GEORGE NIKOLAEVICH	EMBARKMENT BLG. FLAT 711, N.SZECHUEN Rd.
POLUHOFF PETER VASILIEVICH	101/9 AV. DU ROI ALBERT
MASOL ALEXANDER ZAHAROVICH	114 B, ROUTE GROUCHY

Ian Graham

Major,
nt, S

U. A. MESHKOFF is KNOWN TO MR. P. A. VEDENIAPIN,
163/44 ROUTE DE GROUCHY

D. D. KIREEVSKY is KNOWN TO REV. FATHER P. TRIODIN,
236 AV. DU ROI ALBERT.

V. D. MINAEFF is KNOWN TO MR. V. N. SODVORIN,
184-185 AV. DUBAIL.

G. N. PAVLOVSKY is KNOWN TO MRS A. F. PAVLOFF,
263 AV. HAIG.

P. V. POLUHOFF is KNOWN TO MR. G. I. LAVRINENKO
101/9 AV. DU ROI ALBERT.

A. I. MOSOL is KNOWN TO MR. E. V. BUYANOVER,
177 RUE AMIRAL COURBET.

CWC
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D9917/339
Date 4/12 39

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date December 4, 1939.

Subject (in full) V.I. Shikaloff, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Major Graham
SVC

Victor Ivanovitch SHIKALOFF, Russian, was born on August 26, 1920 at Blagoveschensk, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria in 1925 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on November 9, 1939 and resided at 20 Route de Grouchy, together with his brother, an employee of N.S. Petroff & Company, Haberdasheries, 856, Avenue Joffre.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

14/12.

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
6 THE BUND
SHANGHAI,
November 29th 1937
No 42

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~have~~ has presented ~~themselves~~ himself at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~their~~ his past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
SHIKALOFF VICTOR IVANOVICH	505/13 ROUTE VALLON

P.T.O.

Wm Graham
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

V. I. SHIKALOFF is KNOWN TO MR. I. C. PENSEN.
637 AV. JOFFRE.

CTH

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. 917/340

Section I, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date December 7, 1939.

Subject A.A. Konovets and M.V. Miroshnichenko, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Major Graham SVC

Anatoly Anatolievitch KONOVETS, Russian, was born on September 24, 1921 at Pogranichnaya Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. In 1925 he proceeded to Tientsin, together with his parents and from 1935 to 1938 studied at the St. Loui's College in that city. He arrived in Shanghai on September 8, 1939 and soon afterwards obtained employment with "Modern Woman" magazine, 597 Avenue Joffre. On December 1, 1939 he left that place of employment of his own accord.

Mihail Vassilievitch MIROSHNICHENKO, Russian, was born on September 11, 1920 at Hailar Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on November 1, 1939 and took up residence with Mrs. M.Y. Meyer, 385, Connaught Road. Being a new arrival in Shanghai he is not known locally.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S. Pavloff

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,

December 1st 1939

No 43

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
KONOVETS ANATOLY ALEXANDROVICH	256/5 AV. DUBAIL
MIROSHNICHENKO MICHAEL VASSILIEVICH	385 CONNAUGHT RD.

P.T.O.

Wm Graham

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

A. A. KONOVETS is KNOWN TO MR. RADETSKY MIKOOLICH
635/5 RUE RATARD.

M.V. MIROSHNICHENKO is KNOWN TO MRS M.Y. MEYER.
385 CONNAUGHT RD.

CTH

FM 2
G. 900-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 9/7/34

Section I, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date December 18, 1939.

Subject V.V. Velissoff, N.P. Shoolgin, B.M. Mousalevsky and V.M. Mezavtzeff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Major Graham SVC

FILE
C 9/12.

1. Victor Vassilevitch VELISSOFF, Russian, was born on October 10, 1921 in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1923 he left Harbin for Tientsin together with his parents. In 1929 he entered the St. Loui's College on that city, graduating from same in 1935. In December 1938 he proceeded to Swatow where he resided together with his aunt Mrs. H. Ellis, wife of Mr. H. Ellis of the Chinese Maritime Customs. On September 29, 1939 the applicant arrived in Shanghai together with his aunt and resided at 118/1 Route de Souers, Apartment 3.

2. Nidolai Pavlovitch SHOOLGIN, Russian, was born on November 19, 1921 at Pogranichnaya Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on December 10, 1939 and is not known locally.

3. Boris Mihailovitch MOUSALEVSKY, Russian, was born on October 14, 1906 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai in January 1930 and in June of the same year obtained employment as a clerk with the Tkachenko Restaurant, Avenue Joffre. In March 1933 he left that place of employment of his own accord and on May 1, 1939 joined the Russian Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police. On June 4, 1934 he left the Detachment of his own accord and on June 15, 1934 was engaged as a ticket inspector by the China General Omnibus Co. He was employed in that capacity until December 11, 1939, when he resigned in order to join the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.................................Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.................................19

Subject...

Made by..Forwarded by...

4. **Victor Mihailovitch MEZAVITZEFF**, Russian, was born on January 22, 1920 at Manchouli Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. On November 9, 1939 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and is not known locally.

The above four applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S.

C. 19/12.

D. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
6 THE BUND
SHANGHAI,

December 13th 1939.
No 45

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
VELISSOFF VICTOR VASILIEVICH	118, HOUSE 1, APT. 3 ROUTE DES SOEURS.
SHOOLGIN NICOLAS PAVLOVICH	508 ROUTE VALLON
MOUSALEVSKY BORIS MICHAILOVICH	297 RUE BOURGEAT.
MEZAVTZEFF VICTOR MICHAILOVICH	398 RUE BOURGEAT.

P.T.O.

Wm Graham
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

V.V. VELISSOFF is KNOWN TO MRS K.I. ELLIS,
118, house 1, appt.3, ROUTE DES SOEURS.

N.P. SHOOLGIN is KNOWN TO MRS. V.N. POPOFF
508 ROUTE VALLON

B.M. MOUSALEVSKY is KNOWN TO MR. N.N. NIKOLAEFF,
68 RUE PAUL HENRY.

V.M. MEZAVTZEFF is KNOWN TO MR. A.N. PHILIPPOFF
P.H.D, S.M.C.

CWC'
FORM NO. 8
65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 917/342

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station,~~ 29/12/39

REPORT

Date December 27, 19 39.

Subject (in full) B. Kraizelman, applicant for enrolment in the Transport Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. PAVLOFF Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy to Staff Officer SVC

Boris Naumovitch KRAIZELMAN, Russian Jew, was born on December 4, 1919 in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1924 he arrived in Shanghai together with his parents. In 1927 he entered the French Municipal College, graduating from same in 1937. Later he assisted his mother, who owns a haberdashary store, "Vigoda", 693 Avenue Joffre. On December 5, 1939 he secured his present position as an office assistant with N. J. Sbath & Company, 49 Szechuen Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to the character of this applicant.

FILE

28/12

L. P. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

CWC

FORM NO. 3
65M-1-39

File No.............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch Station 9/7/342

29/12/39

REPORT

Date December 27, 1939.

Subject (in full) G.A. Leonoff, applicant for enrolment in American Troop, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy to Staff Officer SVC

Georgy Alexandrovitch LEONOFF, Russian Jew, was born on November 1, 1913 in Changchung, South Manchuria. In 1926 he arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin and during the same year entered the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, graduating from same in December 1930. Later he worked casually until October 1932 when he secured his present position as a reporter with the China Press.

This applicant is not registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, or any other Russian Public Association.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/52.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

15th December, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT.

With reference to the attached applications (2) for enlistment, I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1 (2).

8/12

D. S. Pavloff C 15/1

CPA

NO. 3
-1-33

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~ 917/343

REPORT

Date Dec. 27th. 19 39. 29/12/39

Subject (in full) N. Briansky, applicant for enrolment in Signals Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Copy to Staff Officer SVC

Nikolai Nikolaevitch BRIANSKY, Russian, was born on April 20, 1920 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in November 1937. In January 1938 he entered the St. Francis Xavier's College, graduating from same in January 1939.

In September 1939 he entered the Henry Lester Institute for Technical Education, where he is still studying.

He has a sister, Miss I. Briansky, who is employed as a stenotypist with the Shanghai Land Investment Company, and resides together with the applicant at 2 Route Delastre.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

FILE
C 28/12.

D.S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHL
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~ 97/343

REPORT

Date Dec. 27th. 1939. 27/12/39

Subject (in full) M. Sokoloff, applicant for enrolment in Signals Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford

Copy to Staff officer S.V.C.

Mihail Anfinogenovitch SOKOLOFF, Russian, was born on December 6, 1920 in Tientsin, North China.

In 1937 he graduated from the Tientsin Grammar School. He arrived in Shanghai on October 29, 1939 and entered the Henry Lester Institute for Technical Education. He left Shanghai for Tientsin on December 17, 1939 and is expected to return here in the beginning of 1940.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D.S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

CWC
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch Station, 8117/343

REPORT

Date December 27, 19 39. 29/12/39

Subject (in full) E. Novgorodoff, applicant for enrolment in Signals Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy to Staff Officer SVC.

Evgeny Maksimovitch NOVGORODOFF, Russian, was born on January 6, 1919 in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1924 he arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok together with his parents. In 1927 he entered the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, graduating from same in December 1935. Later he was unemployed until November 1937, when he was engaged as a Supervisor by the Economic Transport Company, 150 Kiukiang Road. On December 31, 1938, he left the place of employment of his own accord and in January 1939, obtained his present position with the Public Works Department, Shanghai Municipal Council.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

L. C. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

CWC
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date December 27, 1939. *9/7/343*
20/12/39

Subject (in full) I. Petroff, applicant for enrolment in Signals Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy to Staff Officer SVC

Igor Alexeyevitch PETROFF, Russian, was born on April 23, 1920 in Hailar, Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin early in 1937 and towards the end of the same year entered the St. Francis Xavier's College, graduation from same in 1938.

In January 1939 he obtained employment as a clerk with the Asiatic Credit Company, 303 Route Cardinal Mercier, in which company his father holds a post of the chief accountant.

From September 1939 the applicant has been attending the Centre Technique Superieur, 200 Route Remi.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

I. C. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/49.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
160 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

9th December, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT - SIGNALS COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached applications (4) for enlistment in the Signals Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Barclay Major.
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1
(4).

D.S. Pouly

C 11/12

CPA

FORM NO. 3
65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....
S. B. REGISTRY
917/344
29/12/39

S.I. Special Branch. ~~Station.~~

REPORT

Date December 29, 1939.

Subject (in full) B.P. Dengin , applicant for enrolment in American Troop , S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Boris Pavlovitch DENGIN , Russian , was born on October 19 , 1920 in Chita , Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. In 1927 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. From 1928 to 1931 he attended the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity . Later he studied in the Ecole Remi. Leaving that shool in 1937 he was unemployed until June 1938 when he was engaged as an apprentice by the Shanghai Dockyards Ltd. , 640 Yanngtszepoo Road.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Copy to Staff Officer S V C

C. 29/12.

L. A. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch .)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/51.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

13th December, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - AMERICAN TROOP, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the American Troop, S.V.C: I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Barley
Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C.Form 1.

To S. Patt [illegible] 8/12

CPA

C 13/12

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. S. REGISTRY 917/345

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch. /Station/

29/12/39

REPORT

Date December 29, 1939.

Subject A.L. Primortzeff , A.I. Osadchy and A.A. Alexeyeff , applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment , S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Major Graham S.V.C.

E 29/12.

I. Alexey Lvovitch PRIMORTZEFF , Russian , was born on August 25 , 1921 in Hailar , Manchuria. In 1937 he arrived in Shanghai together with his parents . Here he attended the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity for one year and later studied in the First Russian High School (now , A.S. Poushkin Memorial School). Applicant's father , Mr. L. Primortzeff forms the subject of a crimianl record No. 3123 , the contents of which read as follows:-

Ist. Shanghai Special District Court. Fraud .
One year imprisonment. 15-12-38.
Released on Bail for Employment . 15-9-39.

Applicant's mother (E A PRIMORZEFF), and the younger brother (FEDOR LV[illegible] PRI[illegible]) are known to be members of the Repatriation Union , a pro-Soviet organization , 105 , Love Lane. Howevere , the applicant denies having any connection with the above organization.

2. Alexander Iosifovitch OSADCHY , Russian , was born on July 23,1919 in Harbin , Manchuria. On December 18 , 1939 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and took up residence at 625 Szechuen Road , together with his sister Mrs. P.I. Manakova , a paramour of a foreign member of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

3. Anatoly Alexeyevitch ALEXEYEFF , Russian , was born on September 27 , 1918 in Blagoveschensk , Maritime Province , Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and to

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.................................Station,

REPORT

Date.................................19

Subject...

Made by...Forwarded by...

have subsequently resided in Harbin . On December I8 , I939 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and took up residence together with the second applicant at 625 , Szechuen Road. Being a new arrival in Shanghai he is not known locally.

The above three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , II8/I Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).-

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE Bund

SHANGHAI,

December 23rd 1939

No. 46

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
PRIMORTZEFF ALEXEY LVOVICH	PASS. 146, HOUSE 26 ROUTE REMI
OSADCHY ALEXANDER JOSIFOVICH	625 SZECHUEN RD.
ALEXIEFF ANATOLY ALEXIEVICH	625 SZECHUEN RD.

P.T.O.

Wm Graham
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

A.L. PRIMORTZEFF is KNOWN TO MR. P.T. KONOVALOFF
SUB. INSPECTOR S.M.P.

A.I. OSADCHY is KNOWN TO MRS P.I. MANAKOFF,
625 SZECHUEN RD.

A.A. ALEXIEFF is KNOWN TO MR. D. YANCHEVSKY,
RES. UNIT, S.M.P.

P.L.PRIMORTSEV

late/

30 July I95I Lev Nicolaevich Primortsev/,father of Pavel Lvovich Primortsev Transbaikal cossack arrived in China in I92I-2 with remnants of White Army. It is known that he resided at Hailar,Manchuria near Mongolia from I92I-29 it is said that he had doubtful reputation and was strongly suspected in horse stealing.

Later he resided with his family consisting of the wife E.A.Primortsev nee Potiasova(illiterate),son P.L.Primortseff(mentioned in attached Question List if RIS),daughter G.L.Primortseff born on 2I April I92I and son Alexey Lvovich Primortsev(subject of SMP File D.9I7/548 born on 25.VIII.I92I at Hailar,son Fedor Lvovich Primortsev ,born on 27 April I925

From I92I to I929 he resided at Hailar.
" I929 to I933 at Harbin.
" I933 - I936 at Peking.
" I936 - I937 Tsinanfu.
" I937 to I946(?) at Shanghai.

It is known that before his departure from Shanghai he owned a small bar 96 Rte Grouchy together with his son Pavel Lvovich Primortsev.

According to SMP File D 9I7/548 Mrs E.A.Primortsev and her young son Fedor were members of Repatriation Union already in I939. Nothing is mentioned re Pavel Lvovich Primortsev in this report ?

Primortsev's family father mother ,P.L.Primortsev with his wife Helena (Yelena) Primortseff andsome other members were repatriated to USSR in I946-7

In I949 it was discovered by different Intelligences that Pavel Lvovich Primortsev and his wife returned back to Shanghai. He was questioned by the members of Chinese Intelligence including one Marsel Hua Deputy of the Chief of Investigation Office of Ministry of Interior.P.L.Lojnikoff stated that he was sent together with other former Russian emigrants repatriated to USSR first to Port Nahodka near Vladivostok. Later he was residing in Sverdlovsk Area, Ural.He was seen disapointed soon after his arrival in condition in USSR.By bribing a doctor he was exempt from labour as suffering from T.B.

Once pretending to go on hunting trip he boarded a train at other station and left to Far East. At Irkutsk he succeded to bribe a member of Control Guard which chek all passenger going in both direction and proceeded to Amur Region.

He crossed according to him Amur River with his wife and left to Harbin travelling from one town to the other. He was in possession of USSR passport and besides has very good knowlege of Chinese language.

After staying for a period at Harbin B.L.Primortseff and his wife left to Kirin(?) where they were detained by Intelligence Service of Chinese Nationalist Government.Probably at that time they were questioned by USA officers attached to Chinese Army.

Some time later P.L.Primortsev arrived to Shanghai.At Shanghai he was very reserved regarding his adventures in USSR and refused to give information to"Sino Chinese Newspaper" Kuomintang daily in Russian language.However few articles describing his case with anti communist commentory appeared at above daily. P.L.Primortsev objected, stating that he like to be out of politic. It should be mentioned that he was known as a member of Shanghai "underworld" consisting of criminals,"Black Market operators and different shady charaters, many of them obtained USSR citizenship after termination of the 2nd Great War as "socialy close". elements.

P.L.Primortsev maintained friendly relation with hid former friends and it seems returned only owing purly prersonal reason to Shanghai where he had an"easy life"in his past.

It should be mentioned ,that P.L.Primortsev from Sverdlovsk, Ural sent to his aunt residing at Wayside District(MacGregor Rd ?) some of personal photos before he started his journey to Shanghai.

His wife Helena(Yelena) Primortsev is a young,attractive,smart woman

It was strongly rumoured,that P.L.Primortseff invented all his story and that he actually was at Peking or some other place in North China. But Chinese authorities verified his statement and disclosed the fact,that he correspondent with his aunt from USSR and sent abovementioned photos.

To escape from USSR is not easy and many were surprised,that he could escape together with his wife. But it should be noted,that P.L.Primortsev a member of "underworld" who was close to Soviet and criminal circles at Shanghai and has good knowlege of Chinese was just a type for this adventure.

30 July 1951

TRANSLATION

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE IN SHANGHAI

QESTION LIST

FAMILY NAME ,NAME,FATHER'S NAME

PRIMORTSEV Pavel Lvovich (AGEYEV)

Date of birth	16 February 1919
Place of birth	Verhneudinsk. (Transbaikal Province,Seberia)
Religion, natoinality	Orthodox, Russian.
Education	At Harbin from 1930 to 1933.Towns school(Primary)
Family status	S ingle (married to Helen(Yelena) ?/)
What position,employment had in Russia	
When and from where arrived to China,Where resided since.	In 1920 from Verhneudinsk via Station Manchuria to Hailar in 1920 to 1929 until Sino Soviet conflict.At Harbin.Arrived in 1929 until 1937 was employed at Japanese guard at Tsitsikar.
In possession of what document arrived to China	With Manchukyo passport ,changed to Chinese registration at Tientsin No 3474.
What document at present	Chinese registration No 3474 issued at Tientsin by Chinese Government in 1937 Travelling passport of father L.Primortsev issued at Tientsin 3/4/37
Remarks of REQ Cert D.D.6747 dated 12,8.41 Reg Da Dao No 6747 18.VIII.42.	
When and from what place arrived to Shanghai	In 1937 10 October from Kalgan .At Kalgan was selling covers(blankets ?) Repaired radios.
Did you been or are member of social or political organisations	NO
Did you been charged or under investigation	NO
Your attitude towards Soviet Power,Communism and Comintern	I have no notion.
Where are residing your close relatives,their names addresses	At Shanghai at 1234 Rue Lafayette father L.N. Primortsev, E/L.Primortsev
Your membership fee	$ 0.30

P.L.PRIMORTSEV

Your profession and knowlege of foreign languages	Driver, radio mechanic, English, Chinese.
Present address	~~608/15 Rue Bourgeat~~
	~~Rue Lafayette 1254 room 5~~
	96, Rte Grouchy.
Guarantors names	D.N.Schepluntoff 804 Av Joffre
	P.Wein........ 314 Rue Dalatour.
	Pavel NEKRASOFF 992 Rte de Zikawei.

24 March 1939

Signature P.L.Primortseff.

NOTES OF BRO
27./XII.39 Certf for [illegible]
21.XI.39 to Russian [illegible]
14 Aug 1939 to the [illegible]

Attached [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] did not [illegible]

the same day the money were taken [illegible]

Lawyer Mr Goldberg , legal [illegible]

Primortseff, that he took money [illegible]

Lawyer is only an employee of [illegible]

After that, being [illegible]

[illegible], but Mr Primortseff [illegible]

[illegible]

Your profession and knowlege of foreign languages	Driver,radio mechanic, English, Chinese.	
Present address	~~--682/15-Rue-Bourgeat--~~ ~~-Rue-Lafayette-1254-room-3---~~ 96,Rte Grouchy.	
Guarantors names	D.N.Suhepluieff	804 Av Joffre
	P.Utin........	314 Rue Dalatour.
	Pavel NEKRASOFF 992 Rte de Zikawei.	

24 March 1939

Signature P.L.Primortseff.

NOTES OF REG
27./III.39 Certf for regist.
21.XI.39 to Russian Hospital
14 Aug 1941 to the Bus Co.

Attached to his application form is an article from Novóie Vremia"(New Time) dated 13.6.43.

TRANSLATION.
Case of PRIMORTSEV

In 7thchamber of the 2nd District Court took place hearing of the case regarding recover of $ 1000 from P.L.Primortsev which he took under receipt from P.M.Grinberg.Primortsev did not denied that he took money,but stated to the Court that the money were taken from Mr Levov.

Lawyer of/ Mr Grinberg , legal advisor Pishchchi prodused receipt signed by Primortsev,that he took money from Grinberg and explained to the Court that Levov is only an employee of Mr Grinberg's enterprise.

After that judge asked could prosecuted to repay his debts during one month,but Mr Primortsev proposed to cover his debts by monthly payment of $ 20

Lawyer of plaintiff did not agree and judge announced that resolution on above case would be made on 13 June.

FLASH
NO.
2

D-917

C.H.

S.B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D. [illegible]

File No. 917/346

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date January 4, 1940.

Subject K. M. Kibireff and A. Garifoolin, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Kuzma Mefodievitch KIBIREFF, Russian, was born on October 12, 1920 in Transbaikal Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he escaped from the U.S.S.R. together with his mother in 1929 and subsequently resided in Harbin. On November 15, 1939 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. On 21-11-39 he joined the Auxiliary Detachment, French Police, however, on 23-11-39 he absented himself without leave and was consequently discharged for that reason.

Abdurahman GARIFOOLIN, Russian of Tartar origin, was born on February 14, 1903 in Ufimsk Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Mukden. From 1924 to 1927 he served in Marchall's Chang Chung Chang Army and later again resided in Mukden, where he worked as a chauffeur. In April 1929 he arrived in Shanghai and soon afterwards was engaged as a chauffeur by the China General Omnibus Company. He worked in that capacity until December 20, 1939 when he resigned on his own accord.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S. Pavloff

D. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,
December 29th, 1939
No 47

D 917/346
4 1 40

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
KIBIREFF KUZMA MEFODIEVICH	804 Av. JOFFRE.
GARIFOOLIN ABDURAHMAN	918/5 Av. JOFFRE

P.T.O.

Wm Graham
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

K.M. KIBIREFF is KNOWN TO REV. FATHER A. FILIMONOFF.
[illegible] RUE CORNEILLE.

A. GARIFOOLIN is KNOWN TO MR. A. DOMOJIROFF,
Sgt. S.M.P.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S.B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date January 9, 1940.

Subject B.V. Alexandroff, applicant for enrolment in No.3 (Vol) Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Staff Officer S.V.C

Boris Victorovitch ALEXANDROFF, Russian, was born on August 21, 1920 in Habarovsk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1921 together with his parents and to have subsequently resided in Harbin until 1934, after which he came to Shanghai. Here he attended the First Russian High School during 1935 and 1936. In September 1937 he joined the Auxiliary Detachment, French Police in which he served until February, 1938 when he resigned of his own accord. Later he worked together with his father at the Alcohol Distilling Works of Liddell Bros. & Co., Ltd., 1140, Yangtszepoo Road. In October 1939, applicant's father established a business of his own, Asiatic Alcohol Distilling Works, 941, Ward Road, and the applicant is at present assisting his father in conducting the same.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CTH

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date January 9, 1940.

Subject V.F. Korenevsky, applicant for enrolment in No.3 (Vol) Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Staff Officer SVC

Vadim Fedorovitch KORENEVSKY, Russian, was born on December 16, 1912 in Handaohedzi Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. Upon graduating from a high school in Harbin in 1930 he entered the Harbin Polytechnic Institute, graduating from same in 1935. In March 1936 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and in May of the same year obtained employment as a draughtman with the Wagon-Lits Company. His services were dispensed with in August 1937, owing to the outbreak of the local hostilities. In December 1937 he secured his present position as a paper maker with the China Fibre Company, 273 Haichow Road.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/53.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

15th December, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT -
NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached applications (2) for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.J. Oakley
Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1 (2).

D S [illegible]
C 14/12

CPA

SHL
FORM NO. 3
6. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
D [illegible]

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Jan. 13th. 19 40.

Subject (in full) N.S. Cherniatieff, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Major Graham
SVC

C 13/1

15/1/40
Jn.

Nikolai Semenovitch CHERNIATIEFF, Russian, was born on July 4, 1910 in Harbin, Manchuria. According to his own statement, he resided in Harbin until December 27, 1939, after which he proceeded to Shanghai, arriving in this port on December 30, 1939 in the s.s. "Dairen Maru".

Being a new arrival in Shanghai he is not known locally.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D.S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 The Bund

SHANGHAI,
January 6th 1940

No 1.

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

has / himself

The undermentioned have presented themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his / their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
CHERNIATIEFF NICOLAS SEMENOVICH	50 KIUKIANG RD

P.T.O.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

N.S. CHERNIATIEFF is KNOWN TO MR. N.V. PINAEFF
SO KIUKIANG RD.

CTH

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. *Station,*

REPORT

Date January 11, *19*40.

Subject B. V. Sokoloff, applicant for enrolment in Signals Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

Boris Vladimirovtich SOKOLOFF, Soviet citizen, was born on November 5, 1915 in Transbaikal Province, Russia. From 1921 to February 1936 he resided in Harbin, where his father was employed with the Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in February 1936 and during the same month entered the St. John's University, graduating from same in June 1939. On November 15, 1939 he secured his present position with the Southeastern Architectural & Engineering Company, 113 Kiukiang Road.

The applicant is in possession of Soviet passport No.010979, issued by the Soviet Consulate General in Harbin on January 29, 1936.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Copy to Staff officer SVC

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11/1/40

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO C.111/54.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

9th January, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - SIGNALS COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the Signals Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H. S. Bosley
Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

D. S. P.

9/1

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

CPA

SHL

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date Jan. 16th. 1940.

Subject (in full) I.M. Alexeyeff, applicant for enrolment in the Transport Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Igor Mihailovitch ALEXEYEFF, Russian, was born on September 13, 1914 in Vitebsk, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1921 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. On March 6, 1938 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. On March 10, 1938 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. in which he served until June 9, 1939 when he resigned of his own accord. On August 20, 1939 he secured his present position as a building inspector with E.D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

L.G. Pavloff
D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

Copy sent to Staff Officer S.V.C

C 16/1

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 2/1/[illegible]

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/55.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

11th January, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - TRANSPORT COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the Transport Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Bazeley
Major.
Staff Officer.
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.C. Pol.

CPA C 11/1

S1/12

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch. [illegible]
19/1/40

REPORT

Date January 19 1940.

Subject D.I. Borodin , applicant for enrolment in the Signals Company , S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Staff Officer S.V.C.

Daniil Ivanovitch BORODIN , Russian , was born on October 19 , 1920 in Vladivostok , Maritime Province , Russia. According to his own statement , he left the U.S.S.R. together with his mother in 1929 and subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1932 and took up residence together with his grandfather , Mr. A. Feldman , 328 Route Cardinal Mercier. In 1932 he entered the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys , graduating from same in December 1937. In March 1938 he proceeded to Harbin , returning to this city in September of the same year. Upon his return here , he entered the Henry Lester Institute for Technical Education , where he is still studying.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/56.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

13th January, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
SIGNALS COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the Signals Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Botley
Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S. [illegible]
14/1

GPA

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. D. 9117/352

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Br. [illegible], 1 40

REPORT

Date January 25 19 40.

Subject B. V. Ignatenko and B. G. Sesko - applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forward by D.I. Crawford

Copy to Major Graham SVC

(1) Boris Vassilievitch **IGNATENKO**, Russian, was born on March 27, 1921 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on December 30, 1939 and took up residence together with his sister, Miss A. V. Ignatenko, at 384/6 Avenue du Roi Albert. His second sister is married to Mr. L. Spunt and resides at 303/42 Avenue Petain. Applicant's father, who from 1909 to 1934 was employed with the Chinese Eastern Railway, at present resides in Harbin.

(2) Boris Georgievitch **SESKO**, Russian, was born on July 24, 1917 in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1929, the applicant proceeded to Tientsin, together with his parents and for the following four years attended the St. Louis College in that city. Later he worked casually until January 2, 1940 when he arrived in Shanghai. He has a sister in Shanghai who is married to Mr. A. P. Krootikoff, who is employed as an Anti-Piracy Guard with the China Navigation Company.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

FILE

G. 9/1

DATE 2[illegible]

Pavloff
D. S.

A.C. (Special Branch)

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 The Bund

SHANGHAI,

January 18th 1940
No 2

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
IGNATENKO BORIS VASILIEVICH	384 apt 6, Av. Du Roi ALBERT
SESKO BORIS GEORGIEVICH	613, house 17; Rue BOURGEAT

P.T.O.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

B.V. IGNATENKO is KNOWN TO MR. N.E. MALIKOFF
5 KELMSCOTT GARDENS, AV. DU ROI
ALBERT.

B.G. SESKO is KNOWN TO MR. A.P. KROOTIKOFF
613, HOUSE 17 ; RUE BOURGEAT.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date February 1, 1940.

Subject G.N. Koodriavtzeff, U.M. Buikis and L.A. Sanotsky, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C..

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

1. Georgy Nikitich KOODRIAVTZEFF, Russian, was born on April 22, 1922 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived on January 8, 1940 in Shanghai from Harbin and took up residence together with his aunt, Mrs. O.I. Groozdeva, 696/31 Tongshan Road. His brother is at present serving in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C..

2. Ury Mihailovitch BUIKIS, Russian, was born on February 14, 1905 in Vitebsk Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia in 1923 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. In December 1929 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. In May 1930 he was engaged as chauffeur by the China General Omnibus Company, in which capacity he worked until January 1932 when he resigned of his own accord. During the same month he obtained employment with the Taylor Garage. In February 1935 his services were dispensed with owing to a reduction of staff. For the following two years, until August 1937 he was employed with the French Fire Brigade. He afterwards worked as a driver in the employ of various owners of private trucks.

3. Leonid Antonovitch SANOTSKY, Russian, was born on December 29, 1921 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he left Russia together with his parents in 1923 and subsequently resided in Harbin. On December 30, 1939 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. He is known to several members of the local Russian community who

FILE

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date..............................19

- 2 -

ject...

Made by..........................Forwarded by..........................

Copy to
Major Graham
S.P.C.

speak favourably of him.

The above three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

L. G. [illegible]
D. S.

A.C. (Special Branch)

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
6 the Bund

SHANGHAI, January 27th 1940
No 3.

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has/have presented himself/themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his/their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
KOODRIAVTZEFF GEORGE NIKITICH	696/31 TONGSHAN RD.
BUIKIS URY MARTINOVICH	152 BAIKAL RD
SANOTSKY LEONID ANTONOVICH	31 URGA RD.

P.T.O.

Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

G. N. KOODRIAVTZEFF is KNOWN TO MRS O. I. GROOZDEFF
696/31 TONGSHAN RD.

U. M. BUIRIS is KNOWN TO MR. G. S. STOLITZA,
MUN. FRANCHISE, DIVISION VOIE PUBLIQUE.

L. A. SANOTSKY is KNOWN TO MR. G. A. STEPANOFF,
800 AV. JOFFRE.

OWC
FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch Station,

9.7/354
5/40

REPORT

Date February 13, 1940.

Subject (in full) A.C. Skreitul - applicant for enrolment in American Machine Gun Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy sent to Staff Office S.V.C.

R.

FILED

Alfred C. SKREITUL, Latvian, was born on April 23, 1922 at Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. In 1923 he arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok, together with his family. From 1933 to 1937 he studied in the St. Joan D'Arc College. In July 1938 he entered the Y.M.C.A. Matriculation Classes, graduating from same in January 1940.

The applicant's brother has been in the employ of the Shanghai Municipal Police (Gaol Branch) since August 1937.

The applicant is registered with the local Finnish Consulate (in charge of Latvian interests in Shanghai) and holds passport No. 006390 R, issued on May 20, 1939.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

CTH
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. 917/354

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date February 13, 1940.

Subject C. Roussett, applicant for enrolment in American Machine Gun Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy sent to Staff Officer SVC

Constantine Constantinovitch ROUSSETT, Russian, was born on December 7, 1921 in Shanghai. During 1936 and 1937 he attended the Senior Lester School of Technical Education. In July 1938 he left Shanghai for Chefoo, returning to this city in September 1939. Upon his return here he entered the Y.M.C.A. Matriculation Classes, where he is still studying.

His father, Mr. C. Roussett, is employed as a ship's captain with Moller & Co.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

L. C. Pavloff
D. S.

FILED

A. C. (Special Branch).

H

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. 9-42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. Standing

REPORT

Date February 13, 1940.

Subject E. Kolpachnikoff, applicant for enrolment in American Machine Gun Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy sent to Staff Officer S.V.C.

FILED

Enver Stepanovitch KOLPACHNIKOFF, Russian, was born on December 17, 1921 in Harbin, Manchuria. He resided in Harbin until 1933 after which he proceeded to Tsingtao together with his mother. In October 1935 he arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao. From January 1936 to January 1938 he attended the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. In September 1938 he entered the Senior Lester School of Technical Education. In August 1939 he secured his present position as an apprentice with Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/57.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

31st January, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT - AMERICAN M.G. COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached applications (3) for enlistment in the American M.G. Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1
(3).

CPA

PA
RG 31/1

F.M. 2
G. 50M-1/39

File No. 917/355

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch [illegible] 40

REPORT

Date February 20, 1940

Subject V.N. Froloff and M.N. Tretiakoff - candidates for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

---

1. Victor Nikolaevich FROLOFF, Russian, born on June 7,1921 at Pogranichnaya Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. According to his own statement, he graduated from a middle school at Harbin in 1934 and later studied in the Y.M.C.A. College (Commercial Section) until 1940, after which he proceeded to Shanghai, arriving in this city on 22-1-40 in the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru". Here he resided with his sister who is married to Mr. Ivanoff-Mumjieff, a corporal in the Russian Regiment, attached to Headquarters as interpreter. Mrs. L.M. Tsicritsi, 616 Avenue Joffre, is applicant's aunt.

Copy sent to Major Graham S.V.C.

Froloff stated that his parents were divorced some years ago at Harbin. His mother later married another Russian and resides in Harbin at present, while his father, Mr. N. Froloff, has been residing in Shanghai for the past five or six years and at one time worked as a teacher at the First Russian School, Yulin Road.

2. Mihail Nikiforovich TRETIAKOFF, Russian, born on November 8,1921 at Manchouli Station, Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai from Mukden in 1931 together with his parents. His father, a Transbaikal cossack died at Shanghai in 1936, and his mother ,three sisters and two brothers reside at at 13 Rue Gaston Kahn. Mrs Tretiakoff has been casually working as a char-woman etc.

FILE

In Shanghai the applicant attended St. Andrew's elementary school for a short period ,after which he studied in the Russian Orthodox Confraternity's School, Avenue Petain, and lived at St. Tichon's Orphanage.

20-2-40

M NO. 3
65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.............

.............................Station,

REPORT

-2-

Date.....................................19

Subject (in full)..

Made by......................................Forwarded by......................................

Upon leaving school in 1939 he was employed at the Alliance Bakery,60 Rue Pere Robert for about one year,leaving this place in order to join the Regiment.

He is the nephew of M.N. Tretiakoff,notorious because of his connection with the so-called "Anti-Communist Union at Shanghai".

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to the characters of the two applicants.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

C. 20/9.

A. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 the Bund

SHANGHAI,

February 2nd 1940

No 4.

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
TRETIAKOFF MICHAEL NIKIFOROVICH	13 RUE DE KAHN
FROLOFF VICTOR NIKOLAEVICH	599 HOUSE 72, TONGSHAN RD.

Wm Graham
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

P.T.O

M.N. TRETIAKOFF is KNOWN TO MR. M.G. YAKOVKIN.
118/1 MULMEIN RD.

V.N. FROLOFF is KNOWN TO MRS. L.M. TSICRITSI,
616 AV. JOFFRE.

S.VC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. STRY
917/356
26/2/40

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date February 26, 1940.

Subject V.I. Terehoff, applicant for enrolment in No. 3 (Vol.) Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff   Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Vladimir Ivanovitch TEREHOFF, Russian, was born on July 28, 1909 in Omsk, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1919 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. He first came to Shanghai in November, 1928 but after a short stay in this city returned to Harbin in February, 1929. In Harbin he worked for his father who is the owner of a small shop dealing in furs and skins. It is also rumoured that after the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and until his departure to Shanghai in August, 1938, the applicant was employed as a agent by the Japanese Gendarmerie in Harbin.

The applicant returned to Shanghai in the s.s. "Dairen Maru" on August, 30, 1938 and took up residence at 72, Route Paul Henry, where he is still living.

On October 1, 1938 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. in which he served until January 31, 1940, when he resigned of his own accord. Since then he has been connected with the Ayurvedic Hall, 651 Weihaiwei Road, where he is employed as an expert in electrotherapy treatment.

While in Harbin, the applicant became a naturalized Chinese citizen. In Spetember, 1938 in Shanghai he renounced his allegiance to the Chinese Government and registered with the Council

FILE

26 2 40

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..........Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject ....

Made by .... Forwarded by ....

Copy to Staff Officer S.I.C.

of the United Russian Organizations (SORO) as a Russian emigrant.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

L. C. Pavloff
D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/58.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

17th February, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT - NO.3 (VOL.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.A. Barkley
Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

CPA

T.A.
18/2

D.S. P[illegible]
C.R.

CTH
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/387
Date

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date February 27, 1940.

Subject V. Kovikin, P. Lejenin, N. Zorenko and P. Ivanoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

I. Victor Dmitrievitch KOVIKIN , Russian, was born on February 2, 1909 in Transbaikal Province, Siberia. He arrived in Harbin from Vladivostok in 1919 and resided there until his departure to Shanghai. Upon leaving school he casually worked in that city until 1932 when he was engaged by I.I. Tchunin & Co., as a shop assistant. Leaving that firm of his own accord in 1936 he proceeded to Sui-Hua City where he was employed as a railway guard. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in October 1938 and on November 18, 1938 joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. On December 12, 1939 he left the Regiment of his own accord and on January 7, 1940 proceeded to Harbin in order to marry. On returning to Shanghai on February 1, 1940, he rejoined the Regiment and again resigned on February 25th.

2. Peter Ivanovitch LEJENIN, Russian, was born on September 13, 1910 in Voronej, Russia. During the same year he arrived in Harbin, where his father was employed with the Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on January 27, 1940 and took up residence at 197 Route Winling. His brother, A. Lejenin, has been a member of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. since July 1, 1936.

3. Nikolai Kirillovitch ZORENKO, Russian, was born on January 1, 1922 at Imianpo Station, Chinese

FILE

Eastern Railway. For the last ten years he resided in Harbin and arrived in Shanghai from that city on February 4, 1940. His brother, H. Zorenko has been serving with the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. since July 1, 1937 and at present holds the rank of a Corporal.

4. Peter Trofimovitch IVANOFF, Russian, was born on May 27, 1908 in Ekaterinoslav, Russia. According to his own statement, he escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Harbin in 1930 and in September of the same year arrived in Shanghai from that city.

Here, on two occasions he worked as a splicer with the Shanghai Telephone Company, first between January 1931 and July 1931 and again between August 1937 and September 1938, leaving that company on both occasions of his own accord.

He also worked an as acrobat with various acrobatic companies, appearing in local theatres, cabarets etc.

This applicant made several attempts to travel around the world, in the company of another Russian, N. Kouznetzoff, first in 1931, again in 1934 and in 1935, all attempts proved to be a failure and after a short absence from Shanghai they returned on each occasion. His last attempt to travel around the world was made in a company of three Poles, namely V. Koudel, S. Franchik and I. Sikora and two Russians, N. Kouznetzoff and K. Depoutatoff when on October 16,

2
20M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

- 3 -

Date...............................19

Subject..

Made by..Forwarded by..

Copy to Major Graham, SVC

1938 they sailed from Shanghai on a small sailing boat called "Visla" heading for Phillipin Islands.

Owing to bad weather they were forced to enter a Formosan port and were arrested by the Japanese authorities on a charge of espionage. They were detained for about 4 months after which they were permitted to go, and eventually they reached Manila P.I. Tn that city the party broke up and the applicant returned to Shanghai in August 1939.

It is learned that he has already resigned from the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. with the intention of joining the French Foreign Legion.

The above four applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
6 THE BUND
SHANGHAI,
February 13th 1940
No 5

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
KOVIKIN VICTOR DMITRIEVICH	220/7 KUNGPING RD.
LEJENIN PETER IVANOVICH	197 WINLING RD.
ZORENKO NICOLAS KIRILLOVICH	606 AV. JOFFRE
IVANOFF PETER TROFIMOVICH	785/1 AV. JOFFRE.

P.T.O.

Wm Graham
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

V.D. KOVIKIN is KNOWN TO MRS E.K. POPOFF,
826 A, CATHAY FLATS, AV. JOFFRE.

P.I. LEJENIN is KNOWN TO MR. D. SOKOLOVSKY,
197 WINLING RD.

N.K. ZORENKO is KNOWN TO MR. A. ZAVALIN,
606 AV. JOFFRE

P.T. IVANOFF is KNOWN TO MR. A.A. DMITRIEFF,
713 AV. JOFFRE.

CWC

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. 917/358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date February 27, 19 40.

Subject A.N. Soorinoff, V.N. Socoloff and M.A. Osipoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy sent to Staff officer S.V.C.

1. Alexander Nikolaevitch SOORINOFF, Russian, was born on August 20, 1919 in Kazan Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he escaped from the U.S.S.R. together with his mother in 1926 and subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on February 10, 1940 and is not known locally.

2. Vladimir Mihailovitch SOCOLOFF, Russian, was born on February 22, 1922 in Shanghai. From 1935 to December 1939 he studied in the St. Joan D'Arc College. His father is employed as a stoker with the Shanghai Power Company.

3. Mihail Artemievitch OSIPOFF, Russian, was born on August 12, 1911 in Harbin, Manchuria. For the past ten years he has been employed as an assistant shop manager with Vorontzoff Brothers, a well known firm in Harbin. On February 7, 1940 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and took up residence together with his God mother, Mrs. A.A. Krichevtzova at 510 Route Vallon.

The above three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S.

A. C.(Special Branch).

FILE

[illegible] 28 2 40

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI, February 23rd 1940

No 6.

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
SOORINOFF ALEXANDER NIKOLAEVICH	599/70 TONGSHAN RD
SOCOLOFF VLADIMIR MICHAILOVICH	178 ROUTE VALLON
OSIPOFF MAXIM ARTEMIEVICH	510 ROUTE VALLON

Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P. T. O.

A.N. SODRINOFF is KNOWN TO MR. A. IPATOFF
599/70 TONGSHAN RD.

V.M. SOCOLOFF is KNOWN TO MR. A.A. DMITRIEFF,
713 AV. JOFFRE.

M.A. OSIPOFF is KNOWN TO MR. V.A. FILOCHKIN,
S.M.P, RESERVE UNIT.

CTH

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. 917359

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. [illegible]

REPORT

Date December 21, 1939.

Subject. V. F. Brozdounoff, applicant for enrolment in No.3 (Vol.) Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Staff Officer SVC

FILE

DATE 1/3/40

Vladimir Feoderovitch BROZDOUNOFF, Russian, was born on July 28, 1917 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have escaped from the U.S.S.R. together with his parents in 1930 and to have subsequently resided at Harbin. In 1932 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. In 1933 he entered the Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, graduating from same in December 1938. Since then he has been assisting his father, who conducts a Second Hand Store, 364 Rue Bourgeat.

The applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Pavloff

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/50.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

12th December, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
NO.3(VOLUNTEER) COMPANY,S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in No.3 (Volunteer) Company, "C" Bn. S.V.C; I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H. S. Bakey
Major,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

D.S. Pesloff
C 12/12

S/12

CPA

CTH

F. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. 917/360

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. Station

REPORT

Date December 13, 1939.

Subject C.E. Beloff, I.F. Golovenko, M.F. Malahovsky and V.N. Maltzeff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Major Graham SVC

1. CONSTANTIN EMELIANOVITCH BELOFF, Russian, was born on September 2, 1920 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on December 1, 1939 and took up residence at 501 Hamilton House, together with his brother-in-law, Mr. I.T. Aksenoff, Sergeant of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

2. IVAN FILIPPOVITCH GOLOVENKO, Russian, was born on January 19, 1919 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria in 1925 and to have subsequently resided at Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on November 15, 1939. He has a Godmother in Shanghai, Mrs. E.A. Matchan, 627 Avenue Foch, whose son is employed with the Reserve Unit, Shanghai Municipal Police.

3. MIHAIL FEDOTOVITCH MALAHOVSKY, Russian, was born on November 21, 1908 in Kiev, South Russia. According to his own statement he escaped from the U.S.S.R. in 1931 and subsequently resided in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on December 1, 1939.

4. VITALY NIKOLAEVITCH MALTZEFF, Russian, was born on March 11, 1919 in Petropavlovsk, Akmolinsk Region, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1919 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on December 1, 1939 and is not known locally.

FILE

2
DM-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date..............................19

Subject..

Made by...Forwarded by...

The four above applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

L. C. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 The Bund

SHANGHAI,

December 8th 1939

No 44

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
BELOFF CONSTANTIN EMELIANOVICH	HAMILTON HOUSE, KIANGSE RD
GOLOVENKO IVAN FILIPPOVICH	41 URGA RD.
MALAHOVSKY MICHAEL FEDOTOVICH	310 RUE BOURGEAT
MALTZEFF VITALY NIKOLAEVICH	310 RUE BOURGEAT

P.T.O.

Wm Graham
Major,
Adviser Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

C.E. BELOFF is KNOWN TO MR. I.T. ARSENOFF,
Sgt. S.M.P, Central Pol. ST.

I.F. GOLOVENKO is KNOWN TO MRS E.A. KATCHAN,
627 Av. FOCH.

M.F. MALAHOVSKY is KNOWN TO MRS M.E. MASON
141 Av. HAIG.

V.N. MALTZEFF is KNOWN TO MRS. P.A. PETELIN,
118/25 ROUTE DES SOEURS.

F.M. 2
G. 900M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9717/36
Date 11/3/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 9, 1940.

Subject G.A. Sokoloff, applicant for enrolment in No 3 (Vol) Comapny, "C" Battalion, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by*

Forgy Alexeyevich SOKOLOFF, Russian, born on 13-5-1906 at Blagoveschensk, Amur Province, Siberia. According to his own statement, he left Russia for China 1921 together with parents and for the following 13 years resided in Harbin where he graduated from a Russian Middle School in 1925 and later worked as a mechanic. From 1934 to 1938 he resided at Tientsin. He holds a testimonial from Frazar Automotive and Industrial Engineers and Importers, to the effect that he was employed by this firm for 8 years as a refrigerator and radio mechanic. On behalf of this company he visited Netherlands East Indies in 1938, after which he arrived in Shanghai.

Copy sent to Staff Officer S.V.C.

Here he worked independently at his home as a mechanic until November, 1938 when he secured his present employment with Andersen Meyer Co., Ltd, at their Yangtszepoo Works.

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee, Moulmein Road, and with the French Police (Registr. No.9960 of 23-11-38).

At present he resides at 427 Avenue du Roi Albert, Garage No 4.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

RECEIVED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11/3/40

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG
No. S. B. D. [illegible]
Date [illegible]

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 9, 1940.

Subject (in full) L.M. SHOOLYNGIN, applicant for enrolment in the American Troop, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by

Copy sent to Staff Officer S.V.C.

Leonid Maximilianovich SHOOLYNGIN, Russian, born on 23-10-1916 at Tientsin. According to his own statement, he attended the Tientsin Grammar School from 1924 to 1929 and later studied in the German School in that city graduating in 1933.

He arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin in February, 1935 and until June of the same year attended the preparatory school of the Aurora University. From September, 1935 to June, 1937 he studied medicine in the same univercity and from 1937 to January, 1940 - in St. John's University.

He is registred with the Russian Emigrants Committee and at present resides at 159/4 Seymour Road.

He has a brother in Shanghai, N.M. Shoolyngin, Attorney and Counsellor -at-law . Thier parents reside at Tientsin.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

A. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/61

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

29th February 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT

With reference to the attached applications (2) for enlistment in the S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. [illegible] Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls. S.V.C. Forms 1 (2)

EK

D. S. [illegible]
8 3/

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9''7/362
Date [illegible] 40

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 8, 1940.

Subject I.K. Mrochkovsky, V.A. Willer, I.F. Lemann, V.N. Steher, F.I. Skopin and B.D. Dmitrieff - applicants for enrolment in the "C" (.M.G.) Coy, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* Supt. J. Mason

FILE

1. Ivan Konstantinovich MROCHKOVSKY, Russian, born 28-3-1896 at Nijny-Novgorod, Russia. A graduate of the Military Cadets School in that city (1914) and of the Odessa School for Artillery Officers (1915) he served in the Russian army during the Great War from 1915 to 1918 and later fought against the bolsheviks in the ranks of the "White" army in Siberia from 1918 to 1922. He arrived in China from Vladivostok in November, 1922. In 1925 he joined the Russian Detachment of Marshal Chang Chung Chang's army in Shantung (Armoured Trains Division). In 1928 he was taken prisoner by the Nationalist army and later was engaged to serve in that army as an instructor. According to his own statement he was connected as an advisor with the 2nd Department of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, Nanking, until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, after which he claims to have been working in Shanghai as a journalist. In Shanghai he has been generally known as an agent of the Chinese military intelligence service.

At present he resides at 559 - D. Rue Lafayette.

2. Vladimir Andreyevich WILLER, Russian, born on 18-9-1892 at Moscow. Former officer of the Russian army

from 1914 to

have resided at Harbin. Upon graduating

dle School in that city in 1927 he was employed with the Harbin branch of the National City Bank from 1927 to 1931

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/362
Date 28th March, 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 8, 1940.

Subject I.K. Mrochkovsky, V.A. Willer, I.F. Lemann, V.N. Steher, F.I. Skopin and B.D. Dmitrieff - applicants for enrolment in the "C" (.M.G.) Coy, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* Supt. J. Mason

FILE

[illegible]
Date 29 3 40

1. Ivan Konstantinovich MROCHKOVSKY, Russian, born 28-3-1896 at Nijny-Novgorod, Russia. A graduate of the Military Cadets School in that city (1914) and of the Odessa School for Artillery Officers (1915) he served in the Russian army during the Great War from 1915 to 1918 and later fought against the bolsheviks in the ranks of the "White" army in Siberia from 1918 to 1922. He arrived in China from Vladivostok in November, 1922. In 1925 he joined the Russian Detachment of Marshal Chang Chung Chang's army in Shantung (Armoured Trains Division). In 1928 he was taken prisoner by the Nationalist army and later was engaged to serve in that army as an instructor. According to his own statement he was connected as an advisor with the 2nd Department of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, Nanking, until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, after which he claims to have been working in Shanghai as a journalist. In Shanghai he has been generally known as an agent of the Chinese military intelligence service.

At present he resides at 559 - D. Rue Lafayette.

2. Vladimir Andreyevich WILLER, Russian, born on 18-9-1892 at Moscow. Former officer of the Russian army he saw active service during the Great War from 1914 to 1918 and later served in the ranks of the "White" army in Siberia from 1918 to 1922. He arrived in China from Vladivostok in November, 1922 together with the remainders of the "White" army. From 1924 to 1927 he served in the Russian Detachment of Marshal Chang Chung Chang's army in Shantung and from 1928 to the end of 1931 was employed with the Netherlands Harbour Works Co., Hulutao. Arriv-

ing in Shanghai some time in 1932 he is reported to have since been working for Mrochkovsky and at times also was engaged in commercial pursuits on a small scale.

From September,1937 he has been a member of the French Police (Specials) in which he is now a Sergeant (No. 195).

At present he resides at 20 Route de Grouchy.

3.Ivan Fedorovich LEMANN,Russian,born 4-7-1896 in Kaluga province, Russia. According to his own statement,he graduated from the Military Cadets School at Voronej in 1914 and from the Cavalry Officers School at Elisavetgrad in 1916. He served in the ranks of the Russian army during the Great War and later in various "White" armies from 1917 to 1922. He arrived in China from Vladivostok in November,1922 . From 1925 to 1927 he served in the Russian Detachment of Marshal Chang Chung Chang's Army in Shantung and from 1927 to 1932 was employed with the International Sleeping Car Co. in Manchuria. Arriving in Shanghai in 1932 he is reported to have since been employed as a ticket inspector at the Canidrome and from 1933 also with Russian newspaper "Slovo" (Advertising Department).

At present he resides at Passage 66,Route Lorton,House 22, together with his wife and daughter.

4. Vsevolod Nikolaevich STEHER,Russian,born on 29-3-1910 at Petrograd,Russia. He is reported to have left Russia for China in 1920 and for the following 11 years to have resided at Harbin. Upon graduating from a Russian Middle School in that city in 1927 he was employed with the Harbin branch of the National City Bank from 1927 to 1931

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No............

.............................Station,

REPORT

Date..............................19

-3-

Subject..

Made by.......................................Forwarded by..............................

first as a guard and later as a clerk. In September, 1931 he arrived in Shanghai. Here he was employed with Palmer & Turner (Property Office) from 1931 to 1937, after which he has been connected with the Real Estate Agencies, 233 Nanking Road, being in charge of their Rent Department.

Mr. Steher was a member of the Light Battery, S.V.C., from 1932 to 1936 and served in the S.M.Police (Specials) from 1936 to 1939.

His present address is Passage 51, House 23, Route de Grouchy, where he resides together with his wife.

5. Fedor Ilyich SKOPIN, Russian, born 20-4-1909 at Irkutsk, Siberia. According to his own statement, he left Russia for China in 1923 together with parents and subsequently resided at Harbin. In 1926 he graduated from a Russian Middle School and in **In** 1928 - from a Chinese Language School in that city. From 1930 to 1932 he attended the Harbin Polytechnic School, after which he casually worked as a foreman and supervisor in Harbin and Mukden . He also claims to have been employed in 1933-1935 as an interpreter with the Foreign Section of the Police Department of Greater Harbin. In 1926, at the time when he studied in the Chinese Language school mentioned above, he became a naturalized Chinese citizen and at present holds Naturalization Certificate No.195 issued in December, 1937 by the Ministry of Interior.

Skopin arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in April, 1935. Here he was employed as a clerk with the International Savings Society from 20-8-35 to 31-10-36. Leav-

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30M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No............

.................................Station,

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- 4 -

Date.................................19

Subject...

Made by..Forwarded by.........

ing this position on account of a reduction in staff and with a good testimonial, he has since been working as a secretary and office assistant with Mr. A.Ya. Slobodchikoff, Russian lawyer, 101 Verdun Terrace.

He resides at 635/4 Rue Ratard.

6. Boris Dimitrievich DMITRIEFF, Russian, born on 29-10-1896 at Petrograd, Russia. In 1914 he graduated from the Naval Officers' School at Petrograd, following which he served in the Russian Navy until 1917. During the civil war in Russia he served in the ranks of the "White" army in Siberia from 1918 to 1920 when he left for China. For the following 9 years he was employed with the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin, after which he proceeded to Shanghai. Here he was engaged in commercial pursuits on a small scale and also worked casually in various Russian newspapers etc. until 1938. Since that time he was employed in his professional capacity (marine officer) for various periods with Moller & Co. and Foreign Investments Co. From 24-2-40 he has been employed with Butterfield & Swire as Second Officer on the s.s. "Tatung".

In 1927, in order to keep his employment with the C.E. Railway he became a naturalized Chinese citizen and at present holds Naturalization Certificate No. 11972 issued in October, 1927 by the Ministry of Interior of the National Government.

At present he resides at 256 Avenue Dubail, House 4, Room 5.

The above six applicants are registered with

M NO. 3
65M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT
-5-

Date..............................19

Subject (in full)..............................

Made by..............................Forwarded by..............................

Copy sent to Staff Officer S.V.C.

the Russian Emigrants Committee, Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records to their detriment.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/60.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

26th February, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT - "C""(M.G.) COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached* applications (13) for enlistment in "C"(M.G.) Company, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

*See also D.917/363-364-365

Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls: S.V.C. Forms 1 (13).

D S Parkey
[illegible]

CPA

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
917/363
No. S.B. D
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 11, 1940

Subject S.S. Grigorieff and A.V. Kalkey, applicants for enrolment in "C" (M.G.) Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by Supt. J. Mason

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1. Sergey Sergeyevich GRIGORIEFF, Russian, born 16-9-1899 in Simbirsk Province, Russia. In 1916 he graduated from a middle school in Kazan after which he attended the Petrograd Institute for Mining Engineers for two years. Following the outbreak of the civil war in Russia he served in the ranks of the "White" army in Siberia from 1918 to the end of 1922. In 1923 he arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok via Manchuria and shortly afterwards left for Hongkong where he worked as a clerk of works with an American firm from 1924 to 1927. Returning to Shanghai he worked in the same capacity for various periods with different local firms including F.Berndt (1927 -1928), E.J. Muller (1929 -1930), Leonard, Veysseyre & Kruze (1930 - 1932). From 1934 to 1935 he was employed in the Public Works Department, S.M.C, after which he was connected with the Allied Constructing Co. from 1936 to 1938. For the following two years he worked independently as a general contarctor and on 1-1-40 was re-engaged by E.J. Muller , Norwegian Civil Engineers, 2 Peking Road, his present employers.

In 1934 -1938 he served in the 3rd (Vol.) Coy, Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

He is one of the prominent members of the Russian Sporting Association "SOKOL", 888 Weihaiwei Road.

At present he resides at 1025 Bubbling Well Road House 7, Room 4.

INDEXED [illegible]
[illegible] REGISTRY
DATE 20/3/40

Seen by P.A.(S.B.)
19/3/40

2. Anatoly Vassilievich KALKEY, Russian, born on 22-12-1907 at Harbin. According to his own statement, he

M. 2
90M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date..............................19

Subject...

Made by.......................Forwarded by.......................

Copy sent to Staff Officer S.V.C

escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria in 1934 and later made his way to Shanghai arriving in this city some time towards the end of the same year.

Here he was employed as an office assistant with F.Rayden,1040 N.Szechuen Road, for about 6 months in 1935 and from 1936 to 1938 worked as an assistant book-keeper with Shriro Bros., 123 Canton Road. His next employment was with Vienna Shoe Store,653 Avenue Joffre, in the capacity of a cashier and general assistant from December,1938 to July,1939. He holds good references from his employers.

From September,1939 he has been studying in the Centre Technique Superieur (Electric Engineering Dept.), Route Remi. At present he resides at 888 Weihaiwei Road, the premises of the Russian Sporting Association SOKOL, of which association he is a member.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee. There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. [illegible]
S. B. D. 9717/364
[illegible] 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 12, *19*40.

Subject V. A. Boutskoi, K. K. Akintievsky - applicants for enlistment in "C" (M.G.) Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* Supt. J. Mason

1. Vladimir Alexeyevich BOUTSKOI, Russian, born on 7-5-1891 in Orel province, Russia. In 1910 he graduated from the Naval Officers School at Petrograd and subsequently served in the Russian Navy until the outbreak of the revolution in Russia in 1917. During the civil war in Russia he served in the "White" army in South Russia following the defeat of which he made his way to Mesopotamia where he was interned for a period. In 1922 he arrived in Vladivostok. Towards the end of the same year he proceeded to Manila via Shanghai together with Admiral Stark's flotilla. Returning to Shanghai from Manila in July, 1923 he has since been residing in this city. Since 1924 he has been employed with Butterfield & Swire.

He resides at 27/2 Rue Paul Henry.

2. Konstantin Konstantinovich AKINTIEVSKY, Russian, born 14-10-1884 in Chernigov province, Russia. In 1905 he graduated from an Artillery Officers School at Petrograd and in 1913 from the Petrograd Military Academy. He saw active service in the Russian army during the Great War and also participated in the civil war in Siberia until 1920, after which he resided at Harbin for the following 15 years. During this period he is known to have been associated with the Monarchist movement amongst Russian emigrants. In September, 1935 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. It is reported that he and several other prominent Russian emigrants were obliged to leave Manchuria because their political convictions were disapproved by the Japanese authorities.

[illegible] REGISTRY
Date 20/3/40

Seen by P.A. (S.B.)
19/3/40

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date.............................19

ct (in full)..

Made by...Forwarded by..

Copy sent to Staff Officer S.V.C

In 1937 he was elected President of the Russian Ex-Officers Club,1260 Rue Lafayette, but had to resign from this post shortly afterwards owing to the unfavourable impression created by one of his lectures on the subject of the Russian Imperial Army. The lecture was held in the premises of the "Russian National Union",720 Avenue Foch, and allegedly contained remarks derogatory to certain leaders of the "White" movement in Russia.

At present he is working in the "Shanghai Zaria" to which paper he contributes military reviews etc.

He resides at 27/2 Rue Paul Henry.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee,Moulmein Road.

Nothing detrimental is known by this office regarding these persons.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D [illegible]/365

CTH
FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D [illegible]/365
Section I, Special Branch. Station,
REPORT
Date March 19th, 1940. 20/3/40

Subject S. Paritsky, V. Petroff, and K. Apanaskevitch, applicants for enrolment in "C" (M.G.) Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by Supt. J. Mason.

1. Serafim Petrovitch PARITSKY, Russian, was born on August 26, 1905 in Sedletz Province, Russia. In 1922 he completed his course of study at the Habarovsk Cadet School after which he entered the Military Officers' School at Vladivostok. Upon the defeat of "whites" in Vladivostok he left for China via Genzan, arriving in Shanghai in the autumn of 1923. In December of the same year he left for Harbin for the purpose of continuing his education. He remained in that town until 1927 when he joined the Russian Detachment under Marshal Chang Chung Chang and served with this unit until the end of 1928 when Chang's forces were disbanded. In November 1928 he returned to Shanghai and soon afterwards obtained employment with the Shanghai International Greyhounds Ltd. at the Stadium race track, where he worked until the beginning of 1931 when that company was closed down. During the same year he proceeded to Macao where he was engaged as an assistant dog trainer by the Hongkong and Macao Sports Club. He worked in that capacity until October 1936 when the company ceased functioning. Returning to Shanghai during the same month he obtained employment as a watchman with Anderson Meyer & Co., Ltd., He left that place of employment of his own accord in March 1937. From 13-10-37 to 31-5-38 he served with the Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police. Between 1-11-38 and 1-1-40 he worked an as Anti-Piracy Guard

Date 20/3/40

Seen by P.A. (S.B.) 17/3/

2
/GM-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No............

.................................Station,

REPORT

Date.................................19

Subject..

Made by.

Forwarded by.

with the China Navigation Company.

On March 1, 1940 he secured his present position as a night watchman with the Metropole Hotel.

This applicant holds good references from his former employers.

2. Vladimir Vladimirovitch PETROFF, Russian, was born on January 12, 1895 in Odessa, South Russia. In 1911 he graduated from the Odessa Military Cadet School and in 1913 from the Irkutsk Military School for Officers. He saw the active service during the Great War in the ranks of 18th Siberian Fusiliers Regiment. During the civil war in Russia he served in the "white" army in Siberia, following the defeat of which he made his way to Harbin, arriving in that city in 1920.

He arrived in Shanghai in May 1933 and in July of the same year joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. in which he served until July 1934 when he resigned of his own accord. He later worked casually until September 1936 when he secured his present position with the Russian Daily Newspaper, "Slovo", 238 Avenue du Roi Albert.

3. Konstantin Stepanovitch APANASKEVITCH, Russian, was born on July 14, 1909 in Maritime Province, Russia. In 1910 he proceeded to Harbin together with his parents, where his father was employed with the Chinese Eastern Railway. In 1932 he

2
M-1-39

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..........Station,

REPORT
- 3 -

Date..........19

Subject..........

Made by. .... Forwarded by..........

graduated from the Harbin Polytechnic Institute. He arrived in Shanghai towards the end of 1934 and in March 1935 joined the Russian Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police. On January 3, 1936 he was dismissed from the Detachment for breach of contract. Since then he has been working as a salesman for various companies dealing in motor cars.

Copy sent to Staff Officer
SVC

On November 21, 1938 he appeared in the 1st Shanghai Special District Court on a charge of Driving a Car Without a Permit, for which offence he was fined 10 dollars.

The above three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

L. G. Pavloff.—
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M OTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date March 21, 1940.

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S.B. D. 917/366
Date 21/3/40

Subject (in full) N.K. Raiko, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* Supt. J. Mason.

Copy sent to Staff Office S.V.C

Nikolai Konstantinovitch RAIKO, Russian, was born on September 22, 1916 in Grodnensk Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1918 and to have subsequently resided in Manchouli until 1929 after which he proceeded to Harbin. For the past five years he has been employed as a Railway guard in Harbin. On March 2, 1940 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru".

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.C. 21/3/40

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL

March 11th 1940

No 7

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has ~~have~~ presented himself ~~themselves~~ at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his ~~their~~ past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
RAIKO NICOLAS CONSTANTINOVICH	241/28 CHAOU FOONG Rd

N. S. Barkley.
Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P. T. O.

N.C. RAIKO IS KNOWN TO MR. P.P. Iliyin
241/28 CHAOUFOONG RD

7

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.I. Special Branch

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. [illegible]367
Date March 26 , 3, 1940.

Subject (in full) V.D. Nesteroff , applicant for enrolment in Transport Company , S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* Supt. J. Mason .

Copy sent to Staff Office SVC

INDEXED BY
(S.I) REGISTRY
DATE 27/ 3 / 40

FILE

Vladimir Dmitrievitch NESTEROFF , Russian , was born on November 5 , 1913 in Vladivostok , Maritime Province , Russia. In 1926 he arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok together with his mother and in 1927 entered the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity , graduating from same in 1930. In the beginning of 1931 he obtained employment with the Shanghai Telephone Company. In November of the same year he left that company of his own accord.

In March 1932 he secured his present position with the China General Omnibus Company .

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee , 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

CCH
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9117/368
Date / / 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 28 19 40

Subject E. M. Golovan, applicant for enrolment in No. 3 (Vol) Company, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

Evgeny Mihailovitch GOLOVAN, Russian, was born on March 15, 1914 in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1933 he graduated from a local high school and for the following year studied in the Harbin Ploytechnic Institute. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1935 and took up residence together with his brother-in-law, Mr. D. N. Smirnoff, an employee of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Here he failed to obtain any fixed employment until January 4, 1940 when he was engaged as an Anti-Piracy guard with the China Navigation Company. His half-brother, Mr. N. I. Semenoff is also employed with the Chinese Maritime Customs, and resides at Apt. 371 King's Albert Apartments.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Copy sent to Staff Office SVC

E 28/3.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILED IN S. B. REGISTRY
DATE 29/3/40

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/63

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

19th March 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT
NO. 3 (VOL.) COY

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in No. 3 (Vol.) Coy, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Barley
Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl.

/EK

P.A.
R.D.I. 19/3

D.S.I. [illegible]
~~D.S. [illegible]~~

[illegible] 19/3

KWC
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/369
Date April 2, 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date April 2, 19 40

Subject G. Mennig, E.I. Riashnitzeff and A.S. Sorokin, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

1. Georgy Genrihovitch MENNIG, Russian, was born on July 4, 1917 in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1925 he left Harbin for Mukden together with his parents and resided in this city until 1930 when he returned to Harbin. His father has been employed with the Chinese Eastern Railway from 1905 to 1930. On March 10, 1940 the applicant arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. Being a new arrival here he is not known locally.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

2. Evgeny Ivanovitch RIASHNITZEFF, Russian, was born on June 23, 1922 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. According to his own statement he left Russia together with his parents in 1923 and subsequently resided at various places in Manchuria. On March 10, 1940 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and is not known in the local Russian community.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to the applicant's character.

3. Alexander Sergeyevitch SOROKIN, Russian, was born on August 24, 1912 in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1928 he proceeded to Chefoo, where he entered the Yih Wen Commercial College, graduating from same in 1932. In October 1933 he arrived in Shanghai from Chefoo and on February 1, 1934 joined

FILE

INDEXED
S. 1 REGISTRY
DATE 3/4/40

F. I. D.

File No.........

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.............................Station,

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- 2 -

Date..................................19

...ct. ....

Made by. .... Forwarded by. ....

Copy sent to Staff Officer S.V.C

the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. He served in the Regiment until May 31, 1939 when he resigned of his own accord. In September of the same year he found employment as a kennel man with the Canidrome, however on November 6, 1939 he was dismissed for drunkeness.

On June 17, 1939 he was fined $5.00 by the 1st. Shanghai Special District Court on a charge of Drunk and Disorderly.

The above three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

F. I. O.

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 the Bund

SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL

March 26th 1940
No 8

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
MEHNIG GEORGE GENRIHOVICH	166 RUE PRENTICE
RIASHNIZEFF EUGENE IVANOVICH	397 WARD RD
SORDKIN ALEXANDER SERGIEVICH	144 ALCOCK RD

J. S. Bailey.
Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P. T. O.

G.G. MENNIG is KNOWN TO MR. A.P. DOBROVOLSKY
118 ROUTE DES SOEURS

E.I. RIASHNIZEFF is KNOWN TO NOBODY

A.S. SOROKIN is KNOWN TO MR. I.A. KOROBKOFF
413 NINGPO RD.

D 917/370

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 917/370
Date 4/4/40

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date April 4, 1940

Subject V.N. Dunaeff, V.V. Orloff, O.A. Kosloff and A.C. Ignatieff - applicants for visas to Hongkong.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by Supt. J. Mason.

1. Vladimir Nikolaevich DUNAEFF, Russian, born on January 9, 1897 at Warsaw. According to his own statement, he left the U.S.S.R. for Manchuria early in 1931 and in March of the same year arrived in Shanghai. From 10-8-31 to 1-9-33 he was employed with Reyer Construction Corporation, 24 The Bund, as a watchman and assistant superviser. For the following five years he casually worked with various local firms including the Radio Doctor Service, Ellers Construction Co and Graphic Printigg Establishment. From 6-8-38 he has been employed as a watchman with Shanghai Inland Water Navigation (Japanese) Co., 434 N. Soochow Road. Since 16-7-34 he has been on the S.M.P. list of approved candidates for the position of a police watchman and/or bodyguard.

At present he resides at 569/1 Avenue du Roi Albert.

2. Victor Vassilievich ORLOFF, Russian, born on 14-9-1913 in Pskov Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia for Manchuria in 1919 and for the following 13 years to have resided at Harbin. In November, 1933 he arrived in Shanghai from Dairen. Here he is known to have worked as a musician (violinist) in various local cabarets and night clubs. On several occasions he was absent from Shanghai to Tsingtao, Chefoo etc. to work there in the same capacity.

His last known address in Shanghai is 347 Avenue du Roi Albert, Apt. 2.

4/4

FILE

(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 4/4/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No............

..............................Station,

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Date..............................19

Subject..

Made by..............................Forwarded by..............................

3. Onufry Andrianovich KOSLOFF, Russian, born on 12-6-1913 at Harbin. According to his own statement, he attended a school at Harbin until 1930 following which he worked as a typesetter in various printing works and newspapers in that city for several years. In April, 1932 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. Here he worked as a musician (drummer and guitar player) in various local cabarets. On 23-3-40 he returned in Shanghai from Tsingtao where he had been employed in his professional capacity for about ten months.

At present he resides at 6 Tracey Terrace together with his wife, Mrs. Nadejda Nikolaevna Kosloff nee Andreyevich-Ivanoff, native of Harbin.

4. Arcady Constantinovich IGNATIEFF, Russian, born on 14-8-1913 at Vladivostok. He is reported to have left the U.S.S.R. for Manchuria in 1926 and for the following 8 years to have resided at Harbin. In 1932 he graduated from the Y.M.C.A. School in that city. During the same year he renounced his Soviet citizenship and took out emigrant papers. In October, 1934 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. Here he is known to have been working as a musician (pianist) in various local cabarets .

At present he resides at 1248 Rue Lafayette, Apt. 6 together with his wife Mrs Tamara Andreyevna Ignatieff nee Mastaroff, 25, native of Vladivostok.

With the exception of Mrs N.N. Kosloff who arrived in Shanghai only about two weeks ago, all applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..................................Station,

REPORT

Date..................................19

- 3 -

Subject (in full)..

Made by..*Forwarded by*..

Copy sent to Mr. Cox

Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, ... 193.......

To..

1. VLADIMIR DOUNAEFF
569. de Roi Albert
15 [illegible] 14 House 1.
2. VICTOR (VASSILIEVITCH) ORLOFF
347.
Apt 2. Tamara A.
3. Mrs [illegible] Constantin [illegible]
[illegible] IGNATIEFF
1268. Lafayette
(ZAMETRY) Apt 6 [illegible]
4. ORMESRY KOSLOFF
6 [illegible]
Route [illegible]

Mr [illegible]
H.B.M. Passport Officer.

CCH

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D. 977/371
Date 8 4 40

S. 1. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date April 4 1940

Subject P. M. Kiviking, applicant for enrolment in No.3 (Vol) Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

Pavel Mihailovitch KIVIKING, Estonian, was born on June 20, 1900 in Viljand, Russia (now Estonia). Since his boyhood he resided in Vladivostok, until 1926 after which he proceeded to Harbin. In November 1933 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. Here he worked casually as a chauffeur until May 1934 when he secured his present position with Messrs. Lang & Semin Sausage Factory, 28 Route Dollfus.

This applicant is registered with the local Estonian Consulate and holds passport No. 179 issued on February 1, 1939.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Copy sent to Staff Officer SVC

C 4/4

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 8/4/40

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/67

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

1st April 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT
NO. 3 (VOL.) COY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the No. 3 (Vol.) Coy, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

D.S. [illegible]

H.S. Barber
Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl.
/EK

P.A.
Rm 1/4 S.1 [illegible]

1.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7/372
Date 8 4 40

File No.

S.1. Special Branch
Station,

REPORT

Date April 6, 1940

Subject M. Greenberg, applicant for enrolment in American Troop, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Meyer Greenberg, Russian Jew, was born on November 10, 1915, at Shanghai. His father, Mr. B. Greenberg, owns a fur store at 978 - 980 Bubbling Well Road. Meyer Greenberg first came to the notice of the Municipal Police in 1930 while he was a school-boy attending the Public and Thomas Hanbury School.

During July, 1930, complaints were made to the Tsingtao Authorities concerning thefts of money and jewellery from a bathing hut on the beach which Greenberg was sharing and he was strongly suspected of the thefts. On returning to Shanghai from Tsingtao on July 28, 1930, information was laid with the Municipal Police that Greenberg was wearing the wrist watch which was stolen in Tsingtao. Greenberg was not charged on this occasion and the watch was returned to its owner, but the money totalling $30.00 and the brooch were not recovered.

Meyer Greenberg again came to the notice of the Municipal Police in November, 1930 when he was arrested with two young British subjects in connection with the forging and uttering of a cheque for $150.00. All three youths were charged and Greenberg was subsequently arraigned for trial before the 1st Shanghai Special District Court and sentenced on November 27, 1930 to three months imprisonment suspended for three years.

R.94
4/4

INDEXED
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 8. 4. 40

2
OM-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.............................Station,

REPORT

Date..............................19

Subject..

Made by..............................Forwarded by..............................

Copy sent to Staff Officer
8VC

Enquiries at this time also revealed that Greenberg had acquired the habit of hiring public motor cars and signing false names to the motor car chits.

Greenberg is reported to have worked from February, 1932 to April, 1933 with the firm of Heath Importers and Exporters, Tea Merchants, 2 Peking Road. In July 1933 he obtained a position with Reiss Massey and Co. Ltd., Importers and Exporters, 15 Museum Road and was sent to Hongkong in order to learn business routine in connection with the sale of typewriters.

In Hongkong, it came to the notice of his employers that he had a record and he was later dismissed but before leaving the company in Hongkong, a typewriter was found to be missing and Greenberg was suspected of the theft, but no action was taken in the matter.

On August 10, 1933 he again visited Hongkong and after a short stay in that city returned to Shanghai in September of the same year.

In the beginning of 1934, he secured his present position as a general office assistant with S.E. Levy & Company, 113 Kiukiang Road.

6/4

This applicant is not registered with Russian Emigrants' Committee or any other Russian Public Organisation.

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/64

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

28th March 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT AMERICAN TROOP, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the American Troop, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl.
/EK

PA
R.O.4 28/3

S1 28/3

KWC
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 917/373
Date 10 April 40

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 9, 1940.

Subject S.I. Kosovsky, applicant for enrolment in Transport Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy to Staff Office SVC

Solomon Iosifovitch KOSOVSKY, Russian Jew, Soviet citizen, was born on January 29, 1901 in Harbin. Upon graduating from a Harbin High School in 1921 he proceeded to Philadelphia, U.S.A. where he entered the University of Pennsilvania. He graduated from this University in 1925 and returned to Harbin. In Harbin he was engaged in commercial activities, assisting his father who was a big business man in that town.

The applicant arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in December, 1935. In June, 1936 he obtained employment with the China Finance Corporation and at present is employed by the same company as a factory manager of the Crown Aerated Water Company, 413/50 Ningkuo Road.

RGY
9/4

Applicant's father who is in Shanghai at present owns a men's tailoring shop at 868 Avenue Joffre.

This applicant is registered with the local Soviet Consulate and holds passport No. 011253 issued on December 25, 1935.

INDEXED S.B.
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 10/4/40

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

C.9

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 9777/373
Date 6 4 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 9, 1940

Subject B.A. Yashanoff, applicant for enrolment in American Troop, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

Copy to Staff Office. S.V.C.

Boris Alexeyevitch YASHANOFF, Russian, was born on July 29, 1907 in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1919 he left Harbin for Tientsin, together with his parents and resided in that city until 1927. In 1927 he proceeded to Vancouver, B.C. Canada, where he entered the University of British Columbia. He studied in this university until 1928 after which he proceeded to Seattle, U.S.A. where in 1931 he graduated from the Seattle University.

He arrived in Shanghai from America in 1932 and early in 1933 secured a position with E.W. Langdon & Company, Import and Export, 417 Avenue Foch. He left that company of his own accord in 1935 in order to take up a position with the National Carbon Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A. in which company he is still employed in the capacity of a purchasing agent.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

L. a. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/65

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

28th March 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT

With reference to the attached applications (2) for enlistment in the S.V.C., I should be grateful if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Bartley
Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encls. (2)
/EK

TH/ [illegible] 29/

D.S. Pavlof
C. 31/3

S. I [illegible]

CCH
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. No. S. B. D 917/374
Date 11/4/40

Date April 9 19 40

Subject L. I. Vassilieff, A. P. Romanoff and I. G. Lambiris, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

1. Leonid Iosifovitch VASSILIEFF, Russian, was born on May 28, 1920 in Blagoveschensk, Amur Region, Russia. He arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok in 1922 together with his parents. Until 1937 he studied in the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity and later in the First Russian School (now A.S. Poushkin Memorial School), graduating from same in June 1939.

His sister is married to Captain Poronik of the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

2. Alexander Prohorovitch ROMANOFF, Russian, was born on January 23, 1913 in Chita, Siberia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1919 and to have subsequently resided in Manchouli and later in Harbin. From 1933 to December 1938 he has been employed with the Harbin Railway Police and later worked as a chauffeur of a hire car. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on February 21, 1940 and is not known locally.

3. Ioann Georgievitch LAMBIRIS, Russian, was born on October 13, 1920 in Mukden. In 1930 he proceeded to Tientsin together with his mother. Until 1938 he studied at the St. Loui's College. Until his departure to Shanghai he has been employed as a passport Inspector with the Peking-Mukden Railway.

He arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin on March 21, 1940.

Being a new arrival here he is not known in the local Russian Community.

Copy sent to Staff Office S.V.C.

R 9/4

11/4/40

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

- 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

The above three applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

C.9

L. A. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

J. S. Barkley.
Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P.T.O.

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
6 THE BUND
SHANGHAI,

April 3rd 1940
No 9

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
VASILIEFF LEONID JOSIFOVICH	66/27 ROUTE LORTON
ROMANOFF ALEXANDER PROHOROVICH	220/7 KUNGPING RD.
LAMBIRIS JOANN GEORGIEVICH	1021, room 4. Av. JOFFRE

J. S. Barkley.
Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P.T.O.

L. I. VASILIEFF is known to Mr. V. D. NARBUT,
859 WEI-HAI-WEI RD.

A. P. ROMANOFF is known to Mr. M. F. POLEJAR
1161 BUBBLING WELL RD.

I. G. LAMBIRIS is known to Mr. G. V. RADETZKY-MIKOULITCH,
635/5 RUE RATARD

KWC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 9171/37
Date 11/4/40

S. 1, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date April 10, 1940.

Subject S.N. Bogunsky and L.S. Zivinsky, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

Copy to Staff Officer S.V.C.

Sviatoslav Nikolaevitch BOGUNSKY, Russian, was born on January 1, 1922 in Kiev Province, Russia. According to his own statement he escaped from the U.S.S.R. together with his mother in 1927 and subsequently resided in Harbin. In 1933 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and in 1934 entered the St. Francis Xavier's College in which he studied until June, 1939.

His mother is employed as a housekeeper with Mr. Valejanin, Grosvenor House, Route Cardinal Mercier.

Leonid Sergeyevitch ZIVINSKY, Russian, was born on February 6, 1922 in Pogranichnaya Station, Manchuria. He later resided at various stations along the Chinese Eastern Railway, as his father ~~has been~~ was employed with that concern until 1935.

On March 28, 1940 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and is not known in the local Russian community.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1, Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

FILED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11/4/40

FILE

D. C. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL

April 6th 1940
No 10

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
BOGUNSKY SVIATOSLAV NIKOLAEVICH	613/29 Av. JOFFRE
ZIVINSKY LEONID SERGIEVICH	88 VERDUN TERRACE Av. DU ROI ALBERT.

J. S. Barkley.
Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P.T.O.

S.N. BOGUNSKY is known to Mr. N.I. GOLOSCHAPOFF,
RESERVE UNIT, S.M.P.

L.S. ZIVINSKY is known to Mrs V.N. DEPRERADOVICH,
88 VERDUN TERRACE, AV. DU ROI ALBERT.

CTH
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.
No. S. B. D. 9/17/376
Date 13 [illegible], 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date April 12th, 19 40.

Subject N.S. Mosichkin, applicant for enrolment in No.3 (Vol) Company, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy sent to Staff Office S.V.C.

Nikolai Stepanovitch MOSICHKIN, Russian, was born on July 20, 1909 in Maritime Province, Russia. He is reported to have escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria in 1930 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. A chauffeur-mechanic by occupation, he worked in his professional capacity in various garages in Harbin. On December 1, 1939 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and took up residence at 1019 Avenue Joffre, together with his brother, an employee of Lang & Semin, Sausage Factory, 28 Route Dollfus.

On December 11, 1939 he was engaged as a mechanic by Frazer Motors, 36 Great Western Road.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

RW 13/4

INDEXED BY (S B) REGISTRY
DATE 13/4/40

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/66

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

29th March 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT
NO. 3 (VOL.) COY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the No. 3 (Vol.) Coy, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Barley
Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl.

/EK

D S Pollak
C 30/3

PA
R 29/3

5/4

CCH
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY File No. 917/377 24 IIII 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. B.

S. 1. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 22 1940

Subject L. S. Kiriloff - applicant for enrolment in American Machine Gun Company, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Lev Sergeyevitch KIRILOFF, Russian, was born on July 26, 1915 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. In 1925 he arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok. In 1927 he left Shanghai for Vancouver, B. C. Canada together with his parents and returned here in October 1933. Here for about one year he attended the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. From 1935 to August 1937 he worked as a Commercial Artist at the Studio Department of Millington Ltd., 668 Szechuen Road. Later he assisted his father in conducting the latter's business, Pacific Stamp Company, 973 Bubbling Well Road.

In November 1939 he secured his present employment as an office assistant and draughtsman with the United Mechanical Industries, 138 Kiangse Road.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Copy to Staff Office S.V.C.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 24/4/40

C. 23/4

L. a. Pavloff
D. S.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D 9177/377
Date 9 Addition, 4 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 22 1940

Subject L. Kischkin - applicant for enrolment in American Machine Gun Company, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Staff Office. S.V.C.

Lev KISCHKIN, Russian, was born on September 24, 1920 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he left Vladivostok together with his mother in 1924 and subsequently resided in Harbin. In 1934 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. During the same year he entered the Public and Thomas Hanbury School in which he studied up to 1937. In December 1937 he was engaged as an office assistant by Glathe & Witt, Importers and Exporters, 410 Szechuen Road, where he is still employed.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Q 23/4

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

File No. S. B. REGISTRY 9717/777
24/4/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 22, 19 40.

Subject E.N. Caro, applicant for enrolment in American Machine Gun Company, S. V. C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy to Staff Officer SVC

Evgeny Nikolaevitch CARO, Russian, was born on May 28, 1917 at Chita, Siberia. He is reported to have left the U.S.S.R. together with his mother in 1926 and subsequently resided in Tientsin. He arrived in Shanghai from that city in 1930 and during the same year entered the Junior Public School in which he studied up to 1933. From 1933 to 1935 he studied in the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

In May, 1936 he was engaged by Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd. as an apprentice and at present holds the position of a supervisor in their Motor and Applience Shop.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

While in Shanghai he did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

C 23/4

A. C. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File No.

S. B. REGISTRY

9171/377

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch Station.

REPORT

24 4 40

Date April 22, 19 40.

Subject E. Robin, alias Rabinovich - applicant for enrolment in American Machine Gun Company, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy to Staff Officer SVC

Edward Josefovich Robin, alias Rabinovich, Russian of Jewish origin, was born on March 25th, 1919 in Harbin. In 1932 he went to Tientsin where he joined the Grammar School from which he graduated in 1936. He then obtained a position of a clerk at A.S. Gold Furriers Company with which firm he remained until August, 1938 when he left for Shanghai. Shortly afterwards he joined the staff of the Auto Palace Company, Ltd., as a salesman and is still with this firm.

He is not registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee or any other Russian Public organization.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

C 23/4

Pavloff

D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

File No. 917/377

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

24 4 40

REPORT

Date April 22, 19 40.

Subject E. Petrischeff, applicant for enrolment in American Machine Gun Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy to Staff Officer S.V.C.

Efftropy Efftropievitch PETRISCHEFF, Russian, was born on July 10, 1916 in Habarovsk, Siberia. According to his own statement, he left Russia for China together with his parents during the same year and subsequently resided in Harbin. In August 1925 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin together with his mother. Here he attended the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, graduating from same in 1935. Later he worked for a period of about 8 months with the Soviet newspaper China Herald until its closure in 1936.

Since then he failed to obtain any fixed employment and at present resides together with his mother, Mrs. Petrooshevskaya, a boarding house keeper at 1025/37 Bubbling Well Road.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

L. G. Pavloff

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File No. 917/377

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch 24/4/40

REPORT

Date April 22 1940

Subject U. A. Sdobnikoff - applicant for enrolment in American Machine Gun Company, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Staff Officer S.V.C.

Ury Andreyevitch SDOBNIKOFF, Russian, was born on July 21, 1915 at Barnaul, Siberia. According to his own statement, he left Russia for China in 1925 together with his mother and after a short stay in Harbin proceeded to Tientsin where he resided for the following 14 years. In 1934 he graduated from the St. Louis College in that city, after which he is reported to have been employed as an office assistant with the Oriental Trading & Engineering Corporation from January 1935 to November 1937, when the firm was closed. His next employment was with the Concordia, Societe Vinecule, as an accountant (March-November, 1938). Leaving this company of his own accord he joined the American Textile Co., where he worked in the same capacity from November 1938 to May 1939. From May 1939 to August 1939 he worked in the Transport Department of Siemassen & Company, after which he left for Shanghai, arriving in this city on September 3, 1939.

While in the employ of the Oriental Trading & Engineering Company, he was attached to the Shanghai Branch of this firm for about one year, 1936-1937.

On September 25, 1939 he secured his present position with the Accountant Department of Moller Ltd., 30 Foochow Road.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.............................Station,

REPORT

Date.............................19

ubject (in full)..

....

Made by..............................Forwarded by..............................

- 2 -

records detrimental to his character.

C. 23/4

h. G. Pavloff
D. S.

17
1/3

D. C. (Special Branch)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/68

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

1st April 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT
AMERICAN MACHINE GUN CO., S.V.C.

With reference to the attached applications (6) for enlistment in the American Machine Gun Coy., S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Bartley
Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl. (6)
/EK.

D.S. Pasloff

C2/24 P.A. RD4. 1/4

CCH
FM 2
90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY
POLICE
File No. D 917/378
9 5 40

S. 1. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date May 9 1940

Subject E. M. Potemkin-Liapoonoff and V. E. Starikoff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Staff Officer S.V.C.

R. 9/5

9 5 40

Evgeny Mihailovitch POTEMKIN-LIAPOONOFF, Russian, was born on December 26, 1920 in Harbin, Manchuria. After graduating from a Harbin High school in 1937 he worked as a shop assistant at various stores in Harbin. On April II, 1940 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and is not known in the local Russian Community.

Vassily Efimovitch STARIKOFF, Russian, was born on April 14, 1920 in Manchouli, Manchuria. According to his own statement, he resided at various stations along the Chinese Eastern Railway and for the past eight years has been residing in Harbin, where his father, an ex-employee of the Chinese Eastern Railway, owns a small dairy farm.

On April II, 1940 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin together with the first applicant and is also not known locally.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

C 9/5

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI, April 29th 1940

No 11

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
POTEMKIN-LIAPOODNOFF EUGENE Michailovich	808 C. Rue LAFAYETTE
STARIKOFF YASILY EFIMOVICH	808 c. Rue LAFAYETTE

N.S. Barkley
Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P.T.O.

E.M. POTEMKIN-LIAPOONOFF is KNOWN TO Mr. N.P. HOODIAKOFF,
808 C. RUE LAFAYETTE

Y. E. STARIKOFF is KNOWN TO Mr. C. S. MALIH,
66 ROUTE de SIEYES.

FM. 2
G. 30M-1-39 CTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGIS
File No. REGIS
No. S. B. D. 917/379
5 40

Section I, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date May 15, 1940.

Subject E.I. Brayner, applicant for enrolment in American Company, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy sent to Staff Officer S.V.C.

Evgeny Ivanevitch BRAYNER, Russian, was born on January 27, 1914 in Petrograd, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1920 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. On July 9, 1931 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and has since been residing in this city. While here, he has been employed at the following places :- 1932 to 1933 as a mechanic with the Bills Motors, Fed. Inc. U.S.A.; 1933-34 as an electrician with Messrs Arc Welders, 781 Wuting Road; 1935 - September 1936 as a mechanic and electrician with Moller's Ltd.; 1936 - December 1938, as a shop manager with Bata Shoe Company. In January 1939 he obtained his present position as a masseur with Kortus Orthopedic Institute, 679 Szechuen Road. The applicant is in possession of good references from his former employers.

D. 17 5 40

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

FILE C 16/5

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File No. S. B. D 917/379

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch/~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date May 16, 19 40.

A. A. Koptilin, applicant for enrolment in American Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Copy sent to Staff Officer S.V.C.

Alexander Alexandrovitch KOPTILIN, Russian, was born on September 9, 1916 in Habarovsk, Maritime Province, Russia. In 1924 he arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok together with his parents. In 1925 he entered the First Russian High School (now A.S. Poshkin Memorial School) and graduated from same in 1934. For the following two years he studied at the Centre Technique Superiere. In June, 1936 he secured his present position with the Moister Testing Department of Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company, Ltd., 733 Ward Road.

Applicant's mother, Mrs. N. Borisoff, was charged with Larceny at the 1st Shanghai Special District Court on September 7, 1937, and was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, suspended for two years.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

C 16/5

Pavloff

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/71

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

3rd May 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT
AMERICAN COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached applications (2) for enlistment in the American Company, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H. S. Barley
Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

/EK

D.S. [illegible]

P.A.
R.04 3/5

5.1

CCH
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/380
Date 23/5/40

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 23 1940

Subject E.S. Ginter, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Copy sent to Staff Office SVC

Evgeny Segeyevitch GINTER, Russian, was born on March 8, 1921 in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, Russia. In 1923 he arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok together with his mother. From 1929 to 1935 he attended the St. Joan of Arc's College, 18 Route Doumer. From 1936 to 1938 he studied at the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

He later worked casually until January 3, 1940 when he joined the Russian Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police. On April 18, 1940 he was permitted to resign owing to his poor health.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

C 23/5.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DATE 23/5/40

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,

May 14th 1940

No 12

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has ~~have~~ presented himself ~~themselves~~ at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his ~~their~~ past history.

FULL NAME:

GINTHER EUGENE SERGIEVICH

PRIVATE ADDRESS:

79 appt 2, ROUTE DE SIEYES

H. S. Barkley
Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P.T.O.

E.S. GINTHER is KNOWN TO MR. V.A. GINTER.
1904 Apt. 5 Av. JOFFRE

K.V.C.
FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9171/381
Date 8/6/40

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 7, 1940.

Subject M.I. Bousigin and A.T. Melnik, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

---

1. Mihail Iosifovitch BOUSIGIN, Russian, was born on October 14, 1921, in Harbin, Manchuria. Upon graduation from a Harbin high school in December, 1940, he worked as a chauffeur until May, 1940 after which he proceeded to Shanghai arriving in this port on May 20, 1940.

Copy sent to Staff Officer SVC

Being a new arrival here he is not known in the local Russian community.

2. Alexey Trofimovitch MELNIK, Russian, was born on October 5, 1940, in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on May 24, 1940. His sister is married to Private D. Kouznetzoff of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

DATE 8 6 40

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

C. 7/6.

D.S. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

7/6

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6, The Bund

SHANGHAI,
31st May 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
Bousigin Michael Josiphovich	69, Chusan Road
Melnik Alexey Trofimovich	582/5 Av. Joffre

N. S. Barkley.
Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Bousigin Michael Josiphovich is known to nobody.

Melnik Alexey Trofimovich is known to Mrs E. T. Tomashevsky.
582/5 Av. Joffre.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40
C TH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/382
Date 13/6/40

Section I, Special Branch
REPORT
Date June 12, 1940.

Subject M.N. Eliseyeff and N.G. Konisheff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Mihail Nikolaevitch ELISEYEFF, Russian, was born on June 5, 1917 in Petrograd, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1919 and to have subsequently resided at Manchouli and later at Jalainor Coal Mines, where his father was employed as a mechanic. In 1929 he proceeded to Harbin, where for the past two years he has been employed with the Railway Police. This applicant arrived in Shanghai on May 31, 1940 and is little known locally.

Nikolai Grigorievitch KONISHEFF, Russian, was born on August 8, 1911 in Harbin, Manchuria. For the past several years he has been employed as a type-setter with various Harbin newspapers. On May 31, 1940 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Sent 13/6

REGISTRY
DATE 16/6/40

13/6

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.
6, The Bund
SHANGHAI,

4th June 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
Eliseeff Michael Nicolaevich	25, Route Tenant de la Tour fl. 3.
Konisheff Nicolai Grigorievich	Rue Bourgeat N 310.

N. S. Barkley
Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Eliseeff Michael Nicolaevich is known to Mr. Skvortzoff A.F.
25, Route Tenant de la Tour, flat 3.

Konisheff Nicolai Grigorievich is known to Mr. A. Bagroff
Russian Newspaper "Shanghai Zaria"
774, Av. Joffre.

KWC

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/383
Date 20

S. 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date June 19, 1940.

Subject E.I. Kukuishko, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

Evgeny Ivanovitch KUKUISHKO, Russian, was born on March 27, 1908 in Ekoterinoslav Province, Russia. In 1910 he proceeded to Harbin together with his family, where his father was employed with the Chinese Eastern Railway. In 1927 he graduated from the Harbin Commercial School and in 1930 proceeded to U.S.S.R. According to his own statement he escaped from the U.S.S.R. and returned to Harbin in 1933 and upon his return took out emigrants papers through the Bureau for the Affairs of Russian Emigrants in Manchoukuo. The applicant's father who was a Soviet citizen left Harbin for the U.S.S.R. in 1935, after the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Japanese.

The applicant arrived in Shanghai together with his mother on May 20, 1940 and is not known locally.

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Copy sent
18/6.

REGISTRY
20/6/40

C. 19/6

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6, The Bund

SHANGHAI, 15th June 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has ~~have~~ presented himself ~~themselves~~ at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his ~~their~~ past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
Eugene Ivanovich Kukuishko	703, Avenue Joffre Room 6.

N.S. Barkley
Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Eugene Ivanovich Kukuishko is a little known
to G. G. Mennig - Russian Regiment* S.Y.C.

FM. 2
G. 90M-4-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D
Date

File No. 917/384

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 16, 1940

Subject V.H. Golbraih, applicant for enlistment in the Transport Coy, S.V.C.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* Supt. J. Mason.

Vulf Haimovich GOLBRAIH, Soviet citizen of Jewish origin, was born on December 27, 1914 at Manchouli, Manchuria. According to his own statement, he left the U.S.S.R. for China in 1922 together with his parents and for the following 16 years resided in Tientsin where he attended the St.Louis College for five years. Leaving the college in 1928 he worked in a local garage as an apprentice for three years. Later he was employed as a chauffeur-mechanic in Mark Ferber's Hire Garage (1936) and with Mr. J.B. Affleck, British Consul-General at Tientsin, for about 7 months (1938). He holds a good testimonial from Mr. E.G. Jameson who succeeded Mr. Affleck on the post of Consul-General.

Applicant arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin some time in September, 1938. Here he was employed as a chauffeur with various local firms including James Neil & Co, Steinberg's Transportation Service Co, Chevrolet Transport Co and Union Brewery Co. until September, 1939 when he secured his present position as a fitter in the China General Omnibus Co.

He resided at various addresses in the French Concession until April, 1940 when he moved to 35 Kungping Road together with his mother. According to him, his father, Haim Golbraih, a commission agent by occupation, is also in Shanghai, but on account of bad relations between them he even does not know his father's address. His ~~junior~~ younger brother is employed with the Bakerite Bakery.

Applicant holds Soviet passport No. 76915 issued on

Copy sent 17/6

27 6 40

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date...............................19

(in full)...

Made by...Forwarded by...

4-2-38 at the Soviet Consulate, Tientsin, valid until 31-10-38. He is not registered at the local Soviet Consulate-General.

He holds a certificate dated 19-9-38 issued by Deputy Chief of Police, British Concession, Tientsin, to the effect that he resided in the British Concession for 14 years, during which period nothing had been recorded against him by the British Municipal Police.

While in Shanghai the applicant did not come to Police notice.

A. Prokopiev

D. S. I.

G. 4/6.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/74

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

1st June 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT
TRANSPORT COY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the Transport Coy, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H. S. Barley
Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

D. S. [illegible]

/ek.

PA / RG 1/6

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/385
Date 22/6/40

S. 1; Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date June 22 1940

Subject V. P. BUGAEFF, applicant for enrolment on the Transport Company, S. V. C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

Viatcheslav Petrovitch BUGAEFF, Russian, was born on September 12, 1905 in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1931 he graduated from the Harbin Institute of Oriental Science. In 1933 he proceeded to Dairen where he resided until April 1938 when he came to Shanghai. Here, he has been working as a private teacher, his pupils being mostly Chinese and Japanese.

The applicant ~~has been~~ was charged with Assault at the 2nd S.S.D. Court on November 23, 1939 and sentenced to a $120.00 fine. Apart from the above nothing is known against him.

C 22/6

L. G. Pavloff.
D. S.

DATE 27 6 40

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

[illegible]

Sent 22/6

22/6

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/75

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

17th June 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT TRANSPORT COY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the Transport Coy, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

/ek.

D. S.
Pruitt
C.

PA
RG/ 17/6 51
[illegible]

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40
CTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
Section I, Special Branch.
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9717/396
Date July 3, 1940

Subject V.D. Rogoff, applicant for enrolment in American Troop, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Valentin Dmitrievitch ROGOFF, Russian, was born on October 2, 1903 in Samara, Russia. In 1922, he arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok. In Shanghai he was employed as a Riding Instructor in various Riding Schools until 1930, when he, together with another Russian, named Krikoriantz, established a Riding Academy of their own, under the name of Columbia Riding Academy. In 1937, he sold his share in this business and proceeded to Tsingtao, where, owing to his poor health, he resided until the end of 1939, after which he returned to Shanghai. Since his return he has been employed as manager of the Ascot Riding Academy, 200 Tunsin Road.

The applicant left Shanghai for Tsingtao on June 30, 1940 and is expected to come back in two months time.

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Sent 3/7

3/4

Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/76

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

29th June 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT AMERICAN TROOP, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the American Troop, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Bailey
Major,
Staff Officer, (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

/ek.

PA

D.S. Pavloff
CH

R.D.Y. 29/6.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39
CTH

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. 917/387

REPORT

Date July 6, 1940.

Subject E.A. Vedeniaeff and V.I. Petroff, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Evgeny Alexandrovitch VEDENIAEFF, Russian, was born on November 12, 1917 in Moscow, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1919 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. In August 1931 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and at the beginning of 1932 entered the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, in which he studied up to 1936.

He failed to find any fixed employment and was supported by his sister, Baroness R. D'Auxion de Ruffe, 56 Rue Massenet.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Vassily Ignatievitch PETROFF, Russian, was born on March 1, 1922 in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1928 he left Harbin for Tientsin together with his family and in 1931 arrived in Shanghai from the latter city. Here for a period of one year, 1934-1935, he attended the First Russian High School. Later he worked for short periods as an apprentice and as a messanger at various shops in the Concession but mostly he remained unemployed.

His elder brother is at present serving with the Rusian Auxiliary Detachment of the French Police.

Sent

7/7/40

2
40M-1-39

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date..............................19

Subject..

Made by...................................Forwarded by...................................

This applicant appeared in the First Shanghai Special District Court on April 19, 1938 on a charge of Larceny. He was found not guilty and released on the same day.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

L. C. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL

June 27th 1940

Nr 14

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
VEDENIAEFF EUGENE ALEXANDROVICH	56 RUE MASSENET.
PETROFF VASILY IGNATIEVICH	682/5 ROUTE BOURGEAT

Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P.T.O.

E. A. VEDENIAEFF is KNOWN TO MR. P.T. KONOVALOFF,
S/I. of S.M.P.

V. I. PETROFF is KNOWN TO MR. N.C. BORISOFF,
149 AV. HAIG.

N.H.K.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 917/388
19 7 40

Sec.1.Special Br. ~~Station,~~

REPORT

Date July 19, 1940.

Subject M.N. Hablieff, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Mihail Nikolaevitch HABLIEFF, Russian, was born on April 23, 1922 in Harbin, Manchuria. In 1932 he arrived in Shanghai together with his parents. During 1933 and 1934 he studied in the Ecole Remi and between 1937 and 1939 in the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity.

From June 1935 to December 1939 he was an inmate of the St. Tichon's Orphanage. From December 1939 to April 1940 he resided at the Russian Orthodox Cathedral, Route Paul Henry, where he was employed as an assistant to Bishop John, the Head of the Russian Orthodox Mission in Shanghai.

This applicant is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/I Moulmein Road.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

C 19/7

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Sent, 19/7.

19/7

19/7/40

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 THE BUND

SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL

July 16th 1940

No 15

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has ~~have~~ presented himself ~~themselves~~ at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his ~~their~~ past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
HABLIEFF Michael NIKOLAEVICH	66/48 room 4, ROUTE LORTON.

N. S. Barkley
Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P. T. O.

M.N. HABLIEFF is KNOWN TO MR. V. KOSTERIN
770-772 RUE BOURGEAT.

FM. 2
G. 40M-4-40

CCR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9117/389
Date 12/8/40

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 12 1940

Subject V. P. Nikolaeff, applicant for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

27 Vladimir Pavlovitch NIKOLAEFF, Russian, was born on July 28, 1922 in Habarovsk, Maritime Province, Russia. In the previous year his mother, Miss. V. Nikolaeff, became the common law wife of one P. Egalevitch, but the applicant has always been known under his mother's maiden name. The applicant is reported to have left Russia, together with his mother his mother in 1923 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin. In 1930 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin together with his mother and grand-father, Colonel N.N. Nikolaeff, Leader of the Russian Monarchist Legitimists in Shanghai.

During 1930 and 1931 the applicant attended the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity. In 1933 he proceeded to Tsingtao and resided there until 1937 during which period he studied in the Tsingtao American School. It is reported that during that time, his mother was either married to or cohabited with one Horton, American, Chief Petty Officer of the U.S.S. Canopus, and that in Tsingtao the applicant was known under the name of Horton.

The applicant returned to Shanghai in 1937 and in December 1938 entered the St. Francis Xavier' s College, where he studied until July 1939, since which date he has been without any fixed employment.

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

Sent 12/8

FILE

…ED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 12/8/40

File No............

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..............................Station,

REPORT

Date..............................19

ct (in full)..............................

Made by.............................. Forwarded by..............................

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

C. 13/8

D. S.

12/4

D.C. (Special Branch)

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

9 The Bund

SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL

August 6th 1940

No 17

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned has ~~have~~ presented himself ~~themselves~~ at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning his ~~their~~ past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
NIKOLAEFF VLADIMIR PAVLOVICH	118 house 27, fl. 2. ROUTE DES SOEURS.

N. S. Barkley

Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P.T.O.

V.P. NIKOLAEFF is known to Mr. N.N. NIKOLAEFF,
68 Route Paul Henry

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 9924/39
Date 12/8/40

Date August 12, 1940

Subject S. L. GREY, applicant for enrolment in American Troop, S.V.C.

Made by D. S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

Semen Leonidovitch GREY, Russian, was born on July 22, 1912 in Harbin, Manchuria. He graduated from a Harbin high school in 1928 and subsequently proceeded to Shanghai, arriving in this port in August 1928. Here he resided unemployed, together with his mother until 1930 after which he took up work as a salesman with various local firms dealing in motor cars.

During the summers of 1934-35-and 36 he operated a shooting gallery in Chefoo and during the winters of the same years was employed as a physical instructor with the now defunct Knije's Physical Institute, corner of Seymour and Weihaiwei Roads.

From 1936 he has been a representative of the Gold and White Label, State Whisky and since December 1939 has had a half share in the Dixie Bar, 544 Avenue Joffre, at which address he at present resides.

This applicant is not registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee or any other Russian Public Organization.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

Sent 12/8.

INDEXED
S. B. REGISTRY
DATE 12/8/40

FILE 13/8.

D. S. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/77

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

6th August 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT AMERICAN TROOP, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the American Troop, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H. S. Bailey
Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

/ek.

~~PA~~ RW. 6/8 5/6

D. S. Pawloff
R. 6/8

KWC

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 917/391
Date 26 Aug, 40

S. 1, Special Branch
REPORT
Date August 26, 19 40.

Subject V. I. Sadovschikoff and P. P. Weltz, applicants for enlistment in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan

Valentin Ivanovitch SADOVSCHIKOFF, Russian, was born on March 22, 1919 in Harbin, Manchuria. He graduated from a Harbin high school in 1937 and subsequently continued his education in the North-Manchurian University until 1940.

On August 7, 1940, he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and is not known locally.

Petor Petrovitch WELTZ, Russian, was born on March 10, 1919 in Verhneudensk, Transbaikal Province, Russia. He is reported to have left Russia together with his parents in 1922 and to have subsequently resided in Harbin.

On July 29, 1940, he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin.

Being a new arrival here he is not known in the local Russian Community.

The above two applicants are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Rod.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to their characters.

Sent, 26/8.

XED BY
REGISTRY
DATE 26/ 8/40

FILE

D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

S.V.C. Form 200

HEADQUARTERS RUSSIAN DETACHMENT, S.V.C.

6 The Bund

SHANGHAI,

CONFIDENTIAL

August 16th 1940

No 18

To:- The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The undermentioned ~~has~~ have presented ~~himself~~ themselves at these Headquarters for enlistment into this Detachment.

I should be glad if you could give me any information concerning ~~his~~ their past history.

FULL NAME:	PRIVATE ADDRESS:
SADOVSCHIKOFF VALENTIN IVANOVICH	326 RUE CARDINAL MERCIEUR
WELTZ, PETER PETROVICH	153.M. ROUTE DES SOEURS

Major,
Staff Officer (A & Q),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

P. T. O.

V.I. SADOVSCHIKOFF is KNOWN TO Mr. V.C. EGOROFF,
246, Joffre TERRACE.

P.P. WELTZ is KNOWN TO Mr. N.A. BOOILOFF,
1015, Av. JOFFRE, TEL. 73404

~~K~~WC

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 917/392
Date 26/8/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 26, 1940.

Subject S. Singer, applicant for enrolment in the American Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan

Sent, 26/8.
(with appl. form)

Samuel Solomonovitch SINGER, Russian Jew, was born on February 19, 1911 in Harbin, Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai in November, 1926. In 1929 he obtained a position as a sales-man with the now defunct Far Eastern Drug Trading Company. He remained with that company until 1931 after which he worked in the same capacity with the Claude Neon Lights until February, 1932. He later worked as a sales-man with the following firms in Shanghai :-

1932-34 with the American Engineering Corporation

1934-36 with ~~the~~ Mustard and Company

1936-38 with the Union Brewery

In May, 1938 he obtained his present position with the Ewo Brewery.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

FILE

L. G. Pavloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

26/8

DATE 26/8/40

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C.111/78

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

12th August 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

Subject:- APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT AMERICAN COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the American Company, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H.S. Bakley
Major,
Staff Officer (A. & O.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

/ek.

D.S. [illegible]

PA

17/8

D-939

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 939
Date 29-1-30

ATTEMPT OF ASSAULT ON MR VICTOR GENSBURGER, FRENCH

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 939
Date 29.1.30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Central Station,

FURTHER REPORT

Date January 28th, 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Subject (in full) Further Report on attempted assault on Mr. Victor Gensburger.

Made by C. D. I. Quayle, Forwarded by

Confidential

Sir,

With reference to the report on the attempted assault on Mr. Victor Gensburger made by D. S. Pryde on January 27th, 1930 I beg further to report that at 4 p.m. Mr. Victor Gensburger visited my office at Central Station and reiterated the facts as given by D. S. Pryde. He asked that a warrant be immediately issued against Shibbeth as he was in fear of his life. Shibbeth he stated was a British Subject but he could not inform me whether the B. A. T. Compradore Ching mentioned in D. S. Pryde's report referred to E. Shibbeth or Meyer Shibbeth as the instigator of the attempted assault. I informed him that as he was a French Citizen living in Frenchtown and the attempt had taken place in Frenchtown and all the evidence was in the hands of the French Police it was a matter for them to swear out a warrant at H. B. M. Consulate against whichever Shibbeth had instigated the assault.

He then left the station stating that he would ask the French Police to carry out these instructions.

At about 8-15 p.m. on the same date Gensburger together with French Detectives Croesi and Du Rocher who were accompanied by an interpreter came to my house at 45 Avenue Road and asked me to accompany them to the house of Mr. Morris, the British Police Court Magistrate as they wished to swear out a warrant against Shibbeth.

After questioning all parties I found out that even then they had not established the the identity of the Shibbeth concerned.

I rang up Mr. Morris and explained the whole facts to him and was instructed by him to inform the parties concerned that he could not issue a warrant on the information then available

C.I. Information 28/1 RCA

28/1

See also D.4990.c "History of Gensburger family"

File Rec

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) (page 2).

Made by Forwarded by

at the same time advising me to consult the Police Advocate on the matter. This I agreed to do.

Whilst at my house Detective Croesi informed me that Ching Zang Yoong, the Compradore of the B. A. T. had made a statement to the French Police to the following effect.

About 2 weeks ago Mr. Shibbeth told him that business was very bad and that he had lost $100,000.00, also that this loss was due to the machinations of the occupant of 51 Rue Massenet.

Shibbeth further told him that he was very angry with this man and wanted to send someone to assault him and that he was willing to pay several hundred dollars in order to engage a number of men to carry out the assault.

The compradore states that at first he had no intention of involving himself in the matter but shortly afterwards he met a man named Sung Wong Pau who wished to borrow $200.00 to carry him over the Chinese New Year.

He refused to lend him the money but at the same time told him of Shibbeth's proposition. Sung Wong Pau did not make any immediate decision on the matter but returned a week later saying he had already sent someone to 51 Rue Massenet to assault the occupant and wanted several hundred dollars after the affair was completed. He also stated that he wanted an immediate advance of $200.00.

As the compradore could not get rid of Sung he telephoned to Shibbeth and asked him if he still wished the assault to be carried out and received a reply in the affirmative, so he left Sung to complete the work.

He admits he was very wrong to have involved himself in the affair. Croesi informed me that the compradore is still in

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.... Station,

REPORT

(page 3).

Date 19

Subject (in full) ....

Made by .... Forwarded by ....

custody of the French Police whilst he informed D. S. Pryde that he had been released on bail.

Enquiries proceeding.

w DCS

D. D. C. A. For information

J. a. Quayle.
C. D. I.

7/6

JUN 28 1930

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

Central Station,

Date January 27th, 1930.

Subject (in full) Attempted Assault on Mr. Victor Gensburger.

Made by D. S. 101 Pryde. Forwarded by

? Chairman

At 11-50 p.m., 26th January 1930, P. S. Ramsdale brought to the station one named Zung Lee San (陳立山) who had been handed over to him by Mr. Victor Gensburger, Suite "C", 5th floor, Cathay Hotel. Mr. Gensburger suspected that this man, who is his house boy, was concerned in an attempted assault on him in French Town on the previous evening. D. S. Pryde and C. D. C. 19 Ting Ho Koh interviewed Mr. Gensburger and elicited the following information. Mr. Gensburger is a broker on Shanghai Stock Exchange. At about 4 p.m. on 25th January 1930 Mr. Gensburger called at his house at 51 Rue Massenet French Town where he was distributing the usual " cumsha " to his servants. The chauffeur called him to come downstairs to see three men who were waiting for him in the compound of his house. The chauffuer explained that he thought these men were there for no good. Mr. Gensburger first notified the French Police and then went downstairs to see these men. Two of them ran away and the other was caught by Mr. Gensburger and handed to the French Police. According to Mr. Gensburger the French Police ascertained that these men had been given $30.00 to assault him and if they succeeded they were to be given $200.00. On Sunday 26th January 1930 the boy named Zung Lee San, was stopped on his way to work and asked by an unknown Chinese about the assault on his master the night before. At about 3 p.m. in the afternoon this same boy heard some chauffuers talking about this matter outside Cathay Hotel. On each occasion the boy told Mr. Gensburger of his experiences. At 9-30 p.m. at night the boy was seen talking to 3 Chinese outside Cathay Hotel. He Gensburger then became suspicious of him and after questioning him handed him over to the Police as already mentioned. The boy informed the Police that he was only talking to friends about

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central Station,

REPORT

Date January 27th 1930.

Subject (in full) (page 2).

Made by Forwarded by

Chinese New Year dinner and stated these were boys at the C. U. A. Building, Bubbling Well Road. His statement was verified and he was allowed to go. Mr. Gensburgers nervious state accounting for his suspicion of the boy. Mr. Gensburger appeared to be in fear, carrying a pistol with him wherever he goes. Enquiries were made at the French Police and it was ascertained that M. Jean Croesi is in charge of the case. It was explained to the undersigned that what Mr. Gensburger had informed us was correct. Also they arrested four men for being concerned in this attempted assault who confessed that they had received the instructions and money from one Ching Zang Yoong a compradore of " B. A. T. ". This man was arrested and stated he was instigated into doing this by one named " Shibbeth" a broker. The French Police had released the compradore on bail and the other four Chinese are detained. That is as far as the case had gone at present. Mr. Gensburger informed the undersigned on the night of 26th January 1930 that this affair was an outcome of the trouble on the stock exchange just prior to Xmas. He also stated that some time previously he had received a parcel with a rope inside and instructions to "go and hang himself". Mr. Gensburger gave the names of the following as probably being the instigators of this affair.

Shibbeth, Koojman, Longborg, Ada Law, G. H. Charleston.

Mr. Gensburger wishes the affair kept confidential.

Information [illegible] filed 28/1

Geo B Pryde.

Senior Det. (C). D. S. 101.

I am personally enquiring into this case.

28.1.30.

D. D. ~~C.~~ A.

Information

28/1

F. 22 B

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

"A" Division
Sinza Police Station.
25-1-1930

CRIME REGISTER No. ——

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.	Yung San Ts, 40, Coolie (陳三子) Unnumbered house on Whitamore Rd.
Arrested by	P.C.P.S. Biggs CDC 170 & French Police
Date and place where arrest took place.	25-1-30 No 465 Nanking Rd.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	At 6.30 pm D.S. Grell of the French Police came to the Station and requested assistance to arrest two men named, Yung San Ts and Tsen Sian Tsiang at a teashop situated at 465 Nanking Rd, they brought with them one named Wong Mo Tsing who had been arrested by them in Frenchtown on a charge of attempted assault on a French subject named Mr. V. Ginsburger at 51 Rue Massinet on 24-1-30 who implicated the two accused. Assistance was rendered by P.C.P.S. Biggs & CDC 170 & the two accused were arrested at 7.15 pm, they both admitted the offence & were handed over to the French Police H. G. Biggs
Name of investigating officer.	P.C.P.S. Biggs & CDC 170.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

D.D.O. "A".
Such cases need careful Enquiry before action. Summonses often come. Justice action. I do not like this action on verbal or information of French Police.
DS/

See another report Central received since remarks opposite.

Result of further enquiries whilst accused was under remand.	
Further charges against accused.	
Sentence and date.	Handed over to French Police 25-1-30

For use of Crime Registry only.

Cross index to Original F. I. R.

Station.................... No....................
Station.................... No....................
Station.................... No....................
Station.................... No....................
Station.................... No....................
Station.................... No....................

F. 22 E

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

"A" Division

Louza Police Station.

25 - 1 1930

CRIME REGISTER No. —

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.	Tseu Siau Tsiang, 23, Coolie (周小祥) 1043 Yangchow Rd.
Arrested by	P.C. P.S. Biggs C.D.C. 170 & French Police
Date and place where arrest took place.	25-1-30 No 465 Nanking Rd.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	
Name of investigating officer.	P.C. P.S. Biggs & C.D.C. 170.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. (OVER)
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

D-995

Gostorg

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 995
Date 4/6/37

June 1, 1937. Afternoon ~~Translation~~.

Yih Chin (逸經), a semi-monthly, Issue No. 29 :-

THE G.P.U.---THE SOVIET'S DREADED SECRET ORGANIZATION

The G.P.U. is a Soviet espionage organ formed after the Russian Revolution. It is under the direct control of the Soviet People's Committee. The organization of the G.P.U. is as follows:

(1) Military Department. Members of this department, numbering some 100,000, are scattered in the Red Army, frontier troops and all other military organizations both inside and outside the country. The greatest number are to be found among troops stationed in the Far East. Their duties are to keep observation on the reactionary elements in the Army and to make secret enquiries about the military activities and constructions of foreign countries on the frontier.

(2) Foreign Department. Members of this department are disguised as employees of Soviet diplomatic organs in foreign countries, merchants, travellers, homeless White Russians, etc. Their duties are to pry out diplomatic and military secrets of foreign countries, propagate Communism, direct class warfare, and keep a watch on Soviet officials, merchants and White Russians in foreign countries.

(3) Intelligence Department. The duty of this department is to collect various information and supply it to Government organs.

(4) Administrative Department. This department is in charge of all internal administrative affairs of the G.P.U.

(5) Printing Department. This department prints and supplies members of the G.P.U. with Communistic pamphlets and publications.

The G.P.U. has a total membership of between 160,000 and 200,000, and may be said to be a secret organization possessing the same powers as the Police, the Military Police and the Judicial organs.

The Intelligence Department is the most important department in the G.P.U. Apart from its own members, the members of the Communist Party in the Union also have it as their duty to report any anti-Communist organization that they may discover, and in foreign countries traitors are employed to act as spies. Thus the total number of persons working under directions of the G.P.U. directly or indirectly amount to more than a million.

Efforts are being made to increase the number of members of the G.P.U. Usually the persons whom the G.P.U. desires to become members are forced to do so on pain of losing their ordinary employment.

Inside the U.S.S.R., G.P.U. spies can be found in every class of people from Government officials down to labourers.

When any plot against the Soviet Government is discovered, the plotters are not immediately arrested. Instead, the G.P.U. details its members to get into the secret and help the plot to develop until all the persons taking part in it are known to the G.P.U. They are then arrested en bloc. Not long ago an anti-Stalin organization

History

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D
Date / /

3

June 1, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

was discovered and General "Na-de-la" 那德拉 (? Putna), Attache to the Soviet Embassy in Great Britain, was recalled to his country and executed for being concerned in the affair.

A number of G.P.U. members are charged with the special duty of investigating the people's private property. Persons found in possession of property in excess of the legal limit will have their property confiscated; to some extent their lives will also be in danger.

Spies attached to the Foreign Department of the G.P.U. carry out extensive activities in the interior parts of foreign countries. Foreign Communists are utilized, while large quantities of money are spent to buy over foreign traitors. Kurota, a Japanese clerk employed by the Soviet Embassy in Japan, and Otake, Director of the Russian Affairs Study Bureau of Japan, who were arrested following the February 26 outbreak in Japan, belonged to the latter category of persons. The Foreign Department spends $60,000,000 annually, half of which is used to pay foreign traitors.

There is a passport forging office in the G.P.U. able to forge the passport of any country. Many G.P.U. spies, armed with forged U.S.A. passports and disguised as Americans, are in Japan and China carrying out their missions. Many Soviet spies in foreign countries belong to the General Staff of the Red Army, but their espionage activities are confined to military secrets.

Insurgents against the Soviet Government, when arrested by members of the G.P.U., are publicly sentenced to death or secretly executed according to circumstances. Sometimes assassination is resorted to.

When a person upon being arrested by the G.P.U. refuses to make a statement, he is prevented from sleep by having a strong light directed against his eyes. After two or three days, the person becomes mentally deranged or even mad. He then gives out information or discloses secrets required by the G.P.U.

The G.P.U. is also very active in watching the foreign spies in U.S.S.R. The search of the British Embassy in U.S.S.R. and the detention of the Ambassador a few years ago was one of the actions of the G.P.U.

Undoubtedly the G.P.U. will play an active part in the next World War.

story

17/2.

Guins.

The A/D.C.S. passed out attached with the remark that it is an interesting document and that it is his opinion that copies should be forwarded to:-

✓ (1) British Consulate
✓ (2) American "
✓ (3) British Army Intelligence Dept
(4) American Marine Corps.
and
✓ (5) the Chinese Authorities

Reg.
For attention please [illegible]

F. Y. Yao

Sent [illegible] 10 No. (14). [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 995.
Date 18 - 2 - 30.

2980.

The "Shanghai Zaria" of February 2,5 and 9 writes as follows:

Soviet.

Soviet military espionnage in China.

At present, work by the Soviet Red Army Intelligence Office is being conducted in foreign countries as it was during the Tsarist regime. Always keeping in mind the main military principle that, for successful military operations, it is necessary to study in detail the military strength and technical preparedness of a potential enemy, the Bolsheviks attach great importance to the work of their War Intelligence Office.

The Bolshevist military intelligence department, so far as the importance of the work performed by it is concerned, is held by the Bolsheviks to be equal to that of the Komintern and G.P.U. although it is kept in the background. Profiting from the lessons of the Great War, the Bolsheviks have organised their espionnage system on a large scale. They have retained all what is useful from the old Csarist army and put it into operation adjusting it to the modern conditions of international espionage.

The Bolsheviks have not spent such a long time uselessly in the organisation of their present system which took a definite form only at the beginning of 1927. It can be asserted with the greatest confidence that at present there is no country in which the Bolsheviks do not have their network of spies.

Of course, the soviet espionage work in foreign countries encounters great difficulties. Contrary to opinion prevalent abroad that USSR is spending very large sums of money on so-called destructive work, it must be stated that this allegation is true only with regard to the Komintern and the Profintern. These two organisations, it is true, swallow up the greatest amount of the funds while the war intelligence work is poorly paid. The War Office officials are always complaining about this injustice and state that if even half of the amount spent by the Komintern were to be given to them, they would produce more profitable work than the Komintern does and this latter could thus be dissolved. The lack of money not unfrequently spoils their work by not permitting them to carry out all their schemes.

The intelligence agents receive instructions almost by every post to observe economy as much as possible. Thus the agents are often obliged to spend their own salary which they are refunded only two months later. The money question, however is a secondary one. The main difficulty lies in the fact that the soviet secret agents, who reside in foreign countries, are being carefully watched not only by the police and secret agents of the country in which they reside, but also by the all secret agents of other countries. Everyone is trying to detect the soviet secret agents, who always form an interesting subject for detection. Espionage work is a sort of sport. As in sport, the opponents try to outwit their enemy, so in a similar manner every agent does his best to outwit the enemy agent. The only difference is that in sport one has one's opponent before one, whereas in espionage work one has first to find out one's enemy.

While secret agents of every country are met easily in any town of importance, those of USSR. are unknown. These latter, owing to their connections with the soviet secret service, which is being combatted by all governments as an international menace, are obliged to conduct their work in strict secrecy, carefully weighing up every action.

In spite of the difficulties which soviet agents encounter

1 o. D. 995

the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics however not unfrequently obtain good results from this work, owing to certain particular features of the organisation and to the selection of the personal staff. The staff of soviet spies in foreign countries is selected not from amongst persons desiring engage in this work, but from those who in the opinion of the soviets may be useful and necessary. This system is responsible for the fact that soviet secret agents are very seldom recalled which practice takes place among the other foreign official representatives at Moscow.

The present article deals only with the espionage work of the Soviet War Office Intelligence and chiefly of the staff of the Siberian Military District whose territory borders China.

There are operating simultaneously in Chinese territory two distinct espionage organisations of the Red Army. The Intelligence Office of the Red Army General Staff with its headquarters in Moscow, and the Siberian Army Corps Intelligence (Intelligence) Branch Office with its headquarters at Novo-Sibirsk. For convenience sake we will designate the first as headquarters No 3 and the second as Headquarters No 7 which correspond to their respective official designations in the general scheme of the organisation of the Red Army.

These organisations have divided the whole of China into two sections - Southern and Northern and seat of the Southern section for both organisations is at Shanghai, whereas the Northern seat of No 3 headquarters is in Harbin while that of No 3 headquarters is at Pokranichnaia Railway station..

For practical purposes and more effective management No 7 Headquarters has established its Branch Intelligence Office at Vladivostock which is managed by the Assistant Chief of No 7 Headquarters. In order to observe secrecy he resides there in disguise. The official position of the Assistant Chief of No 7 Headquarters at Vladivostock is that of the Director of the scientific Institution "The Bureau for the Export and Import of Beans" Several specialists work in this Bureau but the majority of the staff are military officers attached to No 7 Headquarters.

Sometimes the Chief of the No 7 Headquarters at Vladivostock officially represents other commercial organisations. This is made possible through the monopoly of all the foreign and home trade which is in the hands of Director of Gostorg. Gostorg is kept informed of the actual activities of the Chief of No 7 Headquarters at Vladivostock and renders him every assistance. Such adoption of functions by the chief of NO 7 Headquarters as a commercial representative take place in the negotiations of all soviet trading institutions with foreigners when the presence of representative of the G.P.U. is imperative.

In addition to this Bureau, which is managed by the Chief of No 7 Headquarters, there exists in Vladivostock still another department closely connected with it, whose chief is one of the assistants of the Chief of No 7 Headquarters. It is called the "Bureau for foreign vessels service". In this case the majority of the agents are likewise members of No 7 Headquarters. These two institutions, so to speak, are monopolised by the staff of No 7 Headquarters for their particular work.

There are quite a number of other Soviet institutions in which agents of NO 7 Headquarters are employed on a secondary jobs and the chiefs of said institutions never suspect them to be working for the intelligence office. Among such institutions at Vladivostock are the following: "The Commercial Agency of the Chinese Eastern Railway", "The Egersheld Corn Stock Exchange" etc. All these institutions present considerable interest to the War Intelligence Office owing to their constant intercourse with foreigners.

By indirect pressure on the part of these Intelligence Branches, the above institutions strive to foster and increase their relations with foreign countries. Usually this is effected under the guise of commercial operations and should the relations promise good results

1.0.0 995.

for the War Office the commercial interests are not taken into account. These institutions through their indirect participation in War Office Intelligence work, allow this latter to place at their disposal a greater number of agents than they can afford to pay. Every agent of No 7 Headquarters who is commissioned to any of these institutions, receives his renumeration from the latter, whereas No 7 Headquarters pay him only a small allowance. This permits the War Office to economise on its estimates and to use the surplus for the employment of more agents. Intelligence agents, posted in the various institutions, receive lighter jobs which do not demand too much of their time, which latter is employing for intelligence work. In addition agents work overtime for which they do not receive any salary.

In the War Office administration there exists an order to the effect that should overtime work be practised this means that the employees are incapable of carrying out their work and are liable to dismissal from the army, but this order does not affect the secret service agents. These latter work constantly without any limit of time. The informer of the No 7 Headquarters do not come under this rule. They, like the agents of the G.P.U. do not work in Headquarters offices. Their work consists exclusively in tracing out secret agents of foreign countries, i.e.foreign spies.

No 7 Headquarters has a large number of informers at its disposal, whose task consists chiefly of reporting on foreign secret agents. For instance at Vladivostock all "Laundries" and "Barber shops" and foreign businesses of a similar nature have long since been "spotted" and their activities turned to profit by NO 7 Headquarters. Should any of these kind of business show signs of resistance, they are simply "liquidated without further ado. For instance, it was discovered that a lady teacher teaching a foreign language at the Vladivostock Infantry school, worked for a certain foreign country. Further observation proved that she worked alone i.e. without assistance of informers. The attempt to win her by the G.P.U. proved unsuccessful therefore she was deported from the Maritime province and forbidden to work in any of the military institutions.

A similar case happened to the owner of a shop dealing in military articles who was suspected of being spy. The business did not show any profit to the owner although he paid very high taxes. At the suggestion og No 7 Headquarters the Finance Inspector increased the taxes to an amount which exceeded the gross receipt. The owner paid them without protesting, which only served to heighten the suspicion against him. As there was no other evidence against him, he was arrested after a cereful search of his premises and imprisoned for two months. Finally he was deported from the Maritime Province.

Now we shall see how the espionage work of the No 7 Headquarters is organised. The Vladivostock branch of No 7 Headquarters has its secret agents in the following places on the territory of USSR: Posiet, Poltavka, Grodekovo, Iman and Blagoveschensk. There are also soviet secret agents of the No 7 Headquarters in Chinese territory. The liaison between these agents over the frontier is maintained with the aid of smugglers while the Railway serves the region of Grodekovo-Pogranichnaia.

Not one of the smugglers is aware that he is an espionage instrument. The majority of the secret agents near the frontier are known as smugglers. The region around Manchuli station and all adjacent points possess agents of the I8 and I9 Army Corps. This however does not prevent the work of the agents of the No 3 Headquarters and No 3 Headquarters. The only difference is that these agents in conducting their work have no direct communication with USSR, but always report directly to Harbin. . In every Chinese provincial city there is a special resident conducting work that covers the whole province and he has his agents in all the district towns. In cases where there are no district agent, the provincial agent has 2 or 3 men who periodically travel and collect information according to a previously planned program. All information collected by the provincial residential agent both in the provincial towns and also in the administrative institutions of the country town are sent periodically, not less than weekly, to Harbin and Vladivostock by special messenger. These messengers bring back with them new instructions, money and private letters from Russia.

I.O.D. 995

All the secret agents of No 7 Headquarters have nothing in common in their official work with the administrative organs of USSR. They do not even have personal intercourse with the officials of the soviet administrative institutions, for this could produce only a harm. The only exception in this case affects certain places such as Dairen, Chan Chun etc. where the agents of No 7 Headquarters worked as the C.E.R.employees, prior to the conflict. This however was a rare exception. Apart from the inconvenience caused by amalgamating the activities of legal together with illegal work, there is another reason, which prevents the agents of No 7 Headquarters from being employed on the C.E.R. This reason is that the C.E.R. is monopolised by the G.P.U. and consequently no secret agents of any of the other soviet branches engaged in espionage work abroad, are allowed to be employees of the C.E.R. No 7 Headquarters is very reluctant to give permission to its agents to work on the C.E.R. as this involves the taking out soviet citizenship. This is explained by the fact that soviet citizens are being carefully watched by the police. It is only necessary to have a soviet passport to be constantly dogged by some detective or other, which, of course, spoils success. Therefore agents of No7 Headquarters usually reside abroad either as employees or as subjects and citizens of other countries and conduct their work exclusively by employing ~~the~~ names of ~~the~~ foreign firms. etc. Some of the foreign commercial firms never suspect that they are helping soviet espionage work. For instance, none of the respectable American, British or German commercial firms would have accepted soviet spies and afforded them the protection of their respective flags had they known with whom they were dealing. The insistence and often bare impertinence resorted to by the soviet secret agents have no parallel. There is no person, no matter the position he may hold whom the Bolsheviks could not succeed in making use of provided he represents some value to them.

An amusing case happened with one of the former Consuls in China. This man possessed a large circle of Chinese connections, the result of his former official position. These connections presented great value to USSR. Attention was concentrated on him and it was ultimately discovered that he had one failing namely a leaning towards one of the branches of natural science. He was eventually exploited on this particular failing. Another case happened to a Chinese official who had resided for a long time in Russia and was engaged in commerce. The Bolruined him, so he returned to China with a deep hatred against the Bolsheviks. He entered the Government service and through the position he held he was considered to be of considerable value to USSR. The Bolsheviks however knew that he would never consent to work for them, they made him the proposal to work in the interests of Canton, that is to say against the Northerners as war between the South and North was in progress at that time. When the war ended and the unification of the South and North was proclaimed, he continued to work for Feng Yu Hsiang. Finally ~~he~~ when it was no longer possible to deceive him as to his real "masters" for whom he had worked, he was offered to work for the Bolsheviks. He was absolutely powerless to refuse as he was totally in the hands of the soviet agents by that time. One can be a determined enemy of the Bolsheviks and yet work for them without being aware even from the commencement from whom the instructions are issued.

"Shanghai Zaria"

Soviet military espionnage in China.
"The Bureau for the Export and Import of Beans" — a scientific institution. Majority of staff are military officers.

Director of Gostorg

SMP

SMP: D 995
1 June 1937

"Bureau for foreign vessels service" - majority of agents are military officers.

D-1023

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D.1023
Date 28-2-30

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Subject (in full) George Berger.

Made by D. [illegible] Forwarded by [illegible]

[illegible] two photographs of [illegible], [illegible] arrived in Shanghai several [illegible] for [illegible]. He first came to the notice of [illegible] on July 11, 1927 when he was charged with misappropriation in the Mixed Court and [illegible] months' imprisonment. Later he was charged in the French Mixed Court [illegible] and was sentenced on [illegible], 1926 to 5 days' imprisonment. On July 11, 1928 he was again tried in the French Mixed Court for obtaining goods by false pretences but was acquitted. In January 1929 he left Shanghai for U.S.S.R. but on arrival at Vladivostock was arrested by G.P.U. agents for entering the republic without permission. He was kept in gaol in Nickolsk-Ussurisk for several months and then deported from the U.S.S.R. During the Summer of 1929 he again appeared in Shanghai and on September 29, 1929 was arrested by detectives attached to Hongkew Police Station for fraud for which he was sentenced on October 1, 1929 to 1 year and 6 months' imprisonment. He was recently released from the [illegible] jail and immediately proceeded to his old paramour Mrs. Hurley living at 591 Rue Lafayette. It appears from inquiries that Berger lived with Mrs. Hurley for about 4 years prior to her marriage with Mr. Hurley, and that after their wedding Hurley had to drive Berger from his house on several occasions. Files on Berger and Mrs. Hurley are attached.

V. Ovsiannikoff
D. S.

A.R.
27/2/30

D/D. S. I.

27/2

27:2:30

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION

Telephone - - C. 743.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.
S. M. P.

19

E. L. Hurley
Br S
581 Rue Lafayette

I.O.D. 1023

1. Anonymous 148

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE.
(COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

Confidential

May 21, 1929.

My dear Davis,

With reference to your No. 8/444 of May 11, I forward herewith for your confidential information police file in this case, from which you will see that there is a woman in the case. Kindly return the file at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

The Commissioner of Public Health
S.M.C.

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

D. 1023

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D REGISTRY
File No. Annymous 148
Date 22.5.29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section Station.
Political Branch
Date May 17 1929

REPORT

Subject (in full) Annonymous communications received concerning two members of the Municipal Health Dept. and others.

Made by D.I.Robertson. *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson C.D.I.

With reference to your query in the attached memo,Bakakin was subjected to a writing test in Lokawei Station on May 14 and the results did not even show a resemblance to the writing on the attached anonymous communications. Apparantly those of the communications that are not written in block letters were written with the left hand and when Bakakin was asked to write with that hand his attempt was sufficient to show that he was disguising his real effort. The French Police are especially anxious to get a case against him and had there been any possibility of his being prosecuted on the evidence obtained they would have charged him.

I regret I omitted to include the above details in my report of May 16, 1929.

H. Robertson
D. I.

18.5.29.

Memorandum.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,
POLITICAL BRANCH, (C.I.D.)

Tel: No. 12060 17 : 5 : 1929

To C. D. I. Robertson,

For attention please.

J.R.G.

Foreign Section

J.R.

Memorandum.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,
POLITICAL BRANCH, (C.I.D.)

Tel: No. 12060 19

To

18/5/29.

A/D.C.I.

For favour of instructions as to whether we should send a verbal or written reply, and a general indication of how much we should tell the Health Department. I am of opinion that a verbal reply would be the most suitable.

J.P.G.

A.C.(Pol)

Can we prove handwriting if Complainant wishes to prosecute as a civil case or if we wish to proceed under article 324/5 of C.C.? Leas

Form No. 2
G. 20000-1-28

File No. ~~A 148~~

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central I.B. S~~tation~~

REPORT

Date May 16th 1929

Subject (in full) Anonymous communications received concerning two members of the Municipal Health Department and others

Made by D.I. Robertson *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson, C.D.I.

In this case anonymous letters and/or postcards which all apparently emanated from the same source were received addressed to the following:

Name	Nature of contents.
Captain Martin Actg. C. of P.	Allegations against Mr. A.N. Phillppoff, Sanitary Overseer, Municipal Health Department.
British Consulate-General	Ditto.
Municipal Health Department	Allegations against Mr. A.N. Philippoff and Mr. B.A. Vouich, Sanitary Overseers in the Municipal Health Department.
C.D.I. Prince	Allegations that B.A. Vouich has passed indecent comment re Mrs. Prince.
D.S. Ovsiannikoff	Allegations that B.A. Vouich had passed indecent comment re Mrs. Ovsiannikoff and also on D.S. Ovsiannikoff's abilities as a detective.

The following persons also received similar communications:

Name	Nature of correspondence.
Captain Fiori French Police	Allegations against certain members of the French Police Mounted Branch.
Mr. Bukhovsky (Detective in French Police)	Ditto

Form No. 2
G. 20000-1-23

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19 .

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Captain Hurley 581 Rue Lafayette Mr. Sutterle China Realty Coy.	Indecent allegations against Mrs. Hurley. Statement to the effect that Mrs. Sutterle was about to be kidnapped and held for ransom by three Russians, Lomakin, Bagdanoff and one other.

In connection with the above, and on information received from A.N. Philippoff, accompanied by a Russian detective, I visited the boarding house kept by Mrs. Hurley at 581 Rue Lafayette at 8 p.m. on May 13, and interviewed the latter and her husband, a British subject, who is employed as a Captain on one of Messrs Butterfield & Swire's ships. Both persons were obviously under the influence of liquor and Messrs Philippoff and Vouich were also there when we arrived.

During the conversation, Captain and Mrs. Hurley stated that they suspected a Russian named Bakakin, who was formerly in Chang Chung Chang's army and who arrived in Shanghai one year ago. Captain Hurley also added that he had clothed, fed, and kept Bakakin for several months because he was a great friend of his wife who is also Russian. Captain Hurley left for Wuhu at 5 a.m. on May 14, and Bakakin was located at the former's house and immediately taken to his quarters at 118 Route Vallon, apartment 13, where his room was searched in the presence of members of the Foreign Section, at 4 p.m. on May 14 by the French Police. As a result of the search, a bottle of ink, of the same colour as that used to write the anonymous communications, and an ink stained dressing table cover were

Form No. 2
G. 20000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19 .

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

found. Nothing further incriminating was discovered, however, and it appeared obvious Bakakin was prepared for our visits The latter was taken to Lokawei Police Station and questioned and denied all knowledge of the anonymous communications but suggested that the culprit Captain Hurley. Bakakin further stated that it was only when Captain Hurley was in Shanghai that the communications were circulated. This statement is undoubtedly true but it is strange that Bakakin should know it. Bakakin was warned by the French Police that in the event of any further similar anonymous communications being received, he would be arrested and he immediately gave his word that there would be no more communications. This was practically an admission of his guilt. After his release, Bakakin went to Mrs. Hurley and obtained from her a letter, written in Russian, to the French Police, in which she withdrew the statement made to me on the evening of May 13.

attached X
H.R.

On the morning of May 15, Bakakin visited this office and from the gist of his conversation, it is obvious that he is aware of the nature of the contents of the anonymous communications received. It was equally obvious that he is neither a friend of Captain Hurley, Vouich, nor Philippoff.

In short, the result of investigations in this case go to show that the three last named persons are admirers of Mrs. Hurley who encourages them in their affections. Of these Bakakin is the favourite and it is the opinion of the French Police as well as ours that he wrote the anonymous communications in order to oust his rivals and to have them dismissed from their employment thereby reducing them to pecuniary difficulties when their attentions would be no longer welcomed by Mrs. Hurley.

H. Robertson

A/D.C.I. D. I.

I.O. D.1023.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D REGISTRY
No. Anonymous 148
Date. 22. 5. 29.

Translation from Russian.

To Mr. Ovsiannikoff.

The complaint against Mr. Bakakin to the effect that he is a bandit and the author of the anonymous letters is a mere personal affair between him and Mr. Hurley. I have known Mr. Bakakin for several years as a decent man. He is not a bandit. The statement made by me on May 13 was unadvised and therefore I withdraw it.

(signed) Mrs. Z. Hurley.

581 Rue Lafayette.
May 14, 1929.

Г-ну Овсяннико вр.

Заявленіе поступившое на Г-на Бакакина о-томъ, что якобы он является издателемъ и писателемъ анонимныхъ писемъ. Ни что иное какъ сплетнее есть Mr. Fleurey. Я знаю его нѣсколько лѣтъ какъ порядочного человѣка и не бандита

Мной-же зсдѣланние
13го мая, просто необ
думанное а потому
беру его обратно
Mrs E L Hurley
Rue Lafayette 581
14 мая /29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D REGISTRY
No. Anonymous 48 Central I.B. xxxx
22.5.29
Date. May 16th 29

Anonymous communications received concerning two members of the Municipal Health Department and others

D.I. Robertson

In this case anonymous letters and/or postcards which all apparently emanated from the same source were received addressed to the following:

Name	Nature of contents.
Captain Martin Actg. C. of P.	Allegations against Mr. A.N. Phillppoff, Sanitary Overseer, Municipal Health Department.
British Consulate-General	Ditto.
Municipal Health Department	Allegations against Mr. A.N. Philippoff and Mr. B.A. Vouich, Sanitary Overseers in the Municipal Health Department.
C.D.I. Prince	Allegations that B.A. Vouich has passed indecent comment re Mrs. Prince.
D.S. Ovsiannikoff	Allegations that B.A. Vouich had passed indecent comment re Mrs. Ovsiannikoff and also on D.S. Ovsiannikoff's abilities as a detective.

The following persons also received similar communications:

Name	Nature of correspondence.
Captain Fiori French Police	Allegations against certain members of the French Police Mounted Branch.
Mr. Bukhovsky (Detective in French Police)	Ditto

Captain Hurley
581 Rue Lafayette
Mr. Sutterle
China Realty Coy.

Indecent allegations against Mrs. Hurley. Statement to the effect that Mrs. Sutterle was about to be kidnapped and held for ransom by three Russians, Lomakin, Bagdanoff and one other.

In connection with the above, and on information received from A.N. Philippoff, accompanied by a Russian detective, I visited the boarding house kept by Mrs. Hurley at 581 Rue Lafayette at 8 p.m. on May 13, and interviewed the latter and her husband, a British subject, who is employed as a Captain on one of Messrs Butterfield & Swire's ships. Both persons were obviously under the influence of liquor and Messrs Philippoff and Vouich were also there when we arrived.

During the conversation, Captain and Mrs. Hurley stated that they suspected a Russian named Bakakin, who was formerly in Chang Chung Chang's army and who arrived in Shanghai one year ago. Captain Hurley also added that he had clothed, fed, and kept Bakakin for several months because he was a great friend of his wife who is also Russian. Captain Hurley left for Wuhu at 5 a.m. on May 14, and Bakakin was located at the former's house and immediately taken to his quarters at 118 Route Vallon, apartment 13, where his room was searched in the presence of members of the Foreign Section, at 4 p.m. on May 14 by the French Police. As a result of the search, a bottle of ink, of the same colour as that used to write the anonymous communications, and an ink stained dressing table cover were found. Nothing further incriminating was discovered, however, and it appeared obvious Bakakin was prepared for our visit. The latter was taken to Lokawei Police Station and questioned and denied all knowledge of the anonymous communications but suggested that the culprit Captain Hurley. Bakakin further stated that it was only when Captain Hurley was in Shanghai that the communications were circulated. This statement is undoubtedly true but it is strnge that Bakakin should know it. Bakakin was warned by the French Police that in the event of any further similar anonymous communications being received, he would be arrested and he immediately gave his word that there would be no more communications. This was practically an admission of his guilt. After his release, Bakakin went to Mrs. Hurley and obtained from her a letter, written in Russian, to the French Police, in which she withdrew the statement made to me on the evening of May 13.

On the morning of May 15, Bakakin visited this office and from the gist of his conversation, it is obvious that he is aware of the nature of the contents of the anonymous communications received. It was equally obvious that he is neither a friend of Captain Hurley, Vouich, nor Philippoff.

In short, the result of investigations in this case go to show that the three last named persons are admirers of Mrs. Hurley who encourages them in their affections. Of these Bakakin is the favourite and it is the opinion of the French Police as well as ours that he wrote the anonymous communications in order to oust his rivals and to have them dismissed from their employment thereby reducing them to pecuniary difficulties when their attentions would be no longer welcomed by Mrs. Hurley.

A/D.C.I. D. I.

K - Inv a report

Dear Sirs,

three days before your [illegible] russian inspector on our Market Mr Filipoff came in one of our shops and examined our flesh, after came one english or russian lady and examined our flesh and told us that she can not buy from us our flesh because Mr Filipoff touch by his hands. She told that Mr Filipoff has very bad venereous sickness and asked us write you. She told that Mr Filipoff takes treatment from russian doctor and she write us his name:

DADAI-DADAEVSKII

this name of russian doctor from whom Mr Filipoff takes treatment.

Dear Sirs, Mr Filipoff

can not have Business from Health Department and we will not have our Buyers, if he will come to our market.

Please take of this contagious man from our Market or we must write about him, his sickness in all newspapers

we waite your rapid order about his exclusion from your Health Department

yours

Zi-Chen.
Ma-fu.
Cic-lu.
Mi-li-chen.

SHANGHAI MUNIC
C. I. D REGISTRY
No. Anonymous 148
Date 22. 5. 29

May 21, 29.

My dear Davis,

With reference to your No. 8/444 of May 11, I forward herewith for your confidential information police file in this case, from which you will see that there is a woman in the case. Kindly return the file at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

The Commissioner of Public Health
S.M.C.

3.

No. 8/444

Shanghai Municipal Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

May 11th, 1929.

The Acting Commissioner of Police.

Anonymous letters - Mr.Philippoff.

I enclose herewith file of anonymous post cards received concerning Mr.A.N.Philippoff, Sanitary Overseer.

These complaints are apparently quite unjustified and are becoming more numerous and abusive, so that I should be glad if you would have an investigation made into the matter with a view to tracing the author.

C.Noel Davis.
Commissioner of Public Health.

Enclosure.

C.I.D. A.148.

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION

Telephone - - C. 743.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.
S. M. P.

.......19

Regy
File balance of file to C.P. & C of P.H. To be returned later.

18/5

MEMORANDUM.

From

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL

SHANGHAI.........192.....

To

Dear Noel-Davis

I send you the enclosed postcard for what it is worth. If you think there is anything in it perhaps you will be good enough to have enquiries made. The matter, of course, does not concern us.

Yours sincerely

Please send to market sober man Because your drunk russian inspector Filipoff builds disorders. or we can not visit your market. We very ask you.

Mme Safanoff.

One russian man Mr Filipoff was very drunk at russian holiday and told at society that he can do all because you are fool men and if he will gone from Health Department you will not can do market's business. It's not good. If he drinks, he can not tell so.

Yours truly
Kravtzoff.

Please pay atention that one russian inspector Filipoff builds desorders at your market or we cannot visit your market.
⊗ He is very often drunk.

Mme Safonoff.

Some days before one russian man named Filipoff Andrei was at one russian house. He was very drunk, he weeped and told that he loved the russian woman named Ksenia, that he was jealous of and for that reason he poisoned her and now God punishes him. They say that this poisener - Filipoff - serves at Health Department.

B. M. C.

Krikanoff.

Three days before one your russian polisman was very drunk and made big trouble. When chinese polisman wanted take him to police this russian man commence to cry that he is english polisman. I asked his name - he told that his name is Filipoff. It apear - he is from Health Depatment. His trouble gathered big crowd of chinesmen.

Podgorskii.

Your russian inspecter Mr Vnich told yesterday that you can not take at position from Mr Filipoff, because if he and hi, Mr Vnich, just same go and you two British idiots will not can do works at market if thei will go. Your helpers very good things about you

Some days before one
russian man named
Filipoff andrei was at
one russian house.
He was very drunk
he weeped and told that
he loved the russian
woman named Ksenia
that he was jealous of,
and for that reason
he poisoned her and
now God punishes him.
They say that this
poisoner - Filipoff serves
at Health Department
of B. M. C.

Vrikunoff

Please take of us, take from
our market this infectious
man Mr Filipoff or we will
not have our Buyers, we will
lose all our Buyers, if he will
have bussiness from Health
Department.
you must ask russian doctor,
which name we wrote, you
and you ~~are~~ must not give
him bussiness from health
department, if your Department
is Health Department ~~and~~
and not Infectious Department.
He can infect all men, who
buy from our market and
we will have no Bussiness,
if each lady will say to us
that she can not buy from
our market because our
russian inspector is infectious
man. Yours dealers

Dear Captain,
Sunday at tramcar one drunk
man pushed me and abused
Now I recognised he's Mr Filipoff
from your Police. He's very impudent
young man.

Yours truly

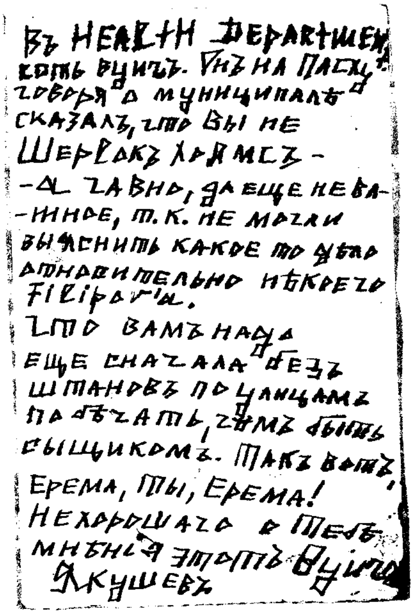
Dear Sir,
One your gentleman
Mr Filipov from Health
Department was very drunk
at russian holiday and
told very bad about you,
about your Police. He told
in russian society,
russian society will be
satisfied if you will
punish him, because
dishonours russian name
and can do bad for all
good russian men who
works with you.
We are russian men
and we will be satisfied
if you will punish
him.

One russian man Filipoff
Andrei from your police
told that you are bad
man because you
take from bandits
money. Filipoff was
very drunk.
It very bad for all
russian man who
has work from you.
Filipoff has bisiness
from Health Departmen
All russian people
wonts that you will
punish him.
Your policeman

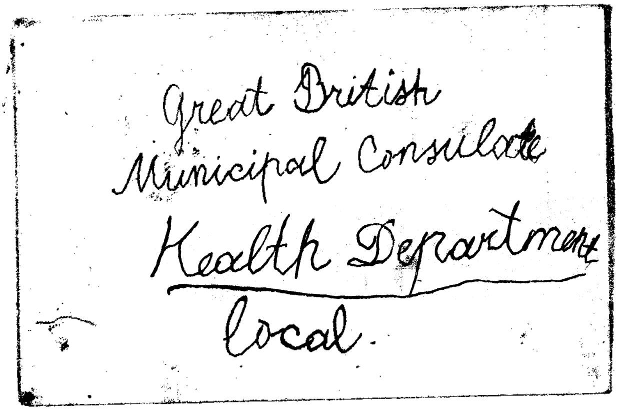
Your russian man
Mr Filipoff from
Health Departmen
told that you are
British idiot and
can not make nothing
with him because
you are afraid
that he can write
to your consul that
you are protector
for bandits.
Pay attention to
this speaceur.
Gromoff

Г-нъ Овсянниковъ,
нѣкто Г-нъ Вуичъ позво-
лилъ себѣ на Пассу
разбирать васъ, говоря
что вы не Шерлокъ Холмсъ
что не могли провести
какого нибудь отношенія
касательно его сослуживца
это все, конечно, ерунда,
если бы онъ не сталъ
дѣлать ясныхъ самыхъ
намековъ относительно
вашей супруги. Такого
нахала надо учить, и
моя подруга хотѣла
вамъ написать объ этомъ
не знаю написала ли она
а я видѣла [illegible]
этого [illegible]
и поэтому вспомнила
и пишу.
Снарская

Одинъ русскій изъ
Health Department
нѣкто Вуичъ былъ
пьянъ на Пассу
Критиковалъ
Васъ и позволилъ
очень грязно отозваться
о вашей чести при
большой публикѣ
Я, какъ женщина
рѣшила сообщить
объ этомъ Вамъ, знаю
Вашу натуру только
съ хорошей стороны
чтобы Вы заткнули
ему ротъ.
Клавія



Въ HEALTH DEPARTMEN
котъ вуичъ. Днъ на Пасху.
говоря о муниципаль
сказалъ, что Вы не
Шерлокъ Холмсъ -
-а давно, да еще не ва-
-жное, т.к. не могли
выяснить какое то дѣло
отнасительно нѣкрего
Filiporia.
Что вамъ нада
еще сначала безъ
штановъ по улицамъ
побѣгать, чѣмъ быть
сыщикомъ. Такъ вотъ,
Ерема, ты, Ерема!
Нехорошаго о тебѣ
мнѣнія этотъ Вуичъ
Якушевъ



Great British
Municipal Consulate
Health Department
local.

A. ~~146~~

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. A 148.
~~File No.~~
Date 4. 1. 29.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

January 3, 1929

A/D.C.I.

Inquiries made in connection with the attached anonymous letter regarding Mr. Philipoff, Overseer, employed in the Hongkew Market indicate that it was written from motives of vindictiveness and, in all probability, by a Chinese.

About one month ago Mr. Philipoff had occasion to rebuke a Chinese coolie who frequently visits the market to gather vegetable leaves, as food for the rabbits kept for experimental purposes in the St. Lukes Hospital. On the day in question the coolie placed his basket in the middle of the passage-way and on being requested to remove it, refused, whereupon Mr. Philipoff, after some altercation, forcibly removed him from the premises. The coolie then threatened Mr. Philipoff in English and said that he would report him to his superiors.

Representation~~s~~ was afterwards made, by Mr. Philipoff to the Matron of St. Lukes Hospital who admitted she was more or less acquainted with the man's short-comings. It is significant that after this incident the anonymous letters were received.

Mr. Philipoff is well-known to the Russian stall-holders in the market and to the Insp.-in-Charge of Hongkew all of whom testify to his sobriety and capability.

The fact that the coolie addressed Mr. Philipoff in English, that the anonymous letter is written on Chinese notep paper and that the wording of it is typically Chinese, suggests that it was written either by him or at his instigation

There are 13 policemen on duty daily from 5a.m. to noon in the market and no reports have been received by them regarding Mr. Philipoff.

K. Ovsiannikoff
D.S.

1, A.C. (Pol)
This matter is of no importance as it happens but I cannot understand why it should take 18 days to return with report.
4/1/29

H.R. 4/1/29

4/1/29

2

3.

No. 7/936

Shanghai Municipal Council.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

December 17th, 1928

The Director of Criminal Intelligence.

With reference to the attached anonymous letter, I forward a report on this subject and have to say that, as far as my observations go, I can corroborate paragraphs 2 and 3.

In view of the fact that these malicious attacks are becoming frequent, would it be possible to ascertain the name of the complainant . It has been suggested that the letters have been written by a Russian.

Acting Commissioner of Public Health.

A.C. (Pol)
Can For: Sec:
help?
17/12 Reor

Foreign Section,
For inquiry and report
please.
17:12:28

Encl.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOOD, DAIRIES AND MARKETS DIVISION

Report

Office: Deputy Chief Inspector. *Date:* December 14, 1928.

To: E. Kilner, Esq., Senior Chief Inspector.

From: R.W. Burton, Deputy Chief Inspector.

Subject: Anonymous letter concerning Mr. Phillippoff, Overseer, Hongkew Mkt.

With reference to the attached anonymous letter, and your instructions for a report of my experience of Mr. Phillippoff, I have to say that I have come in contact with him in the course of my work on a great many occasions since he joined the Service last year. On not a single occasion have I noticed the slightest trace of alcohol about his person and, needless to say, I have never seen him under the influence of drink.

Mr. Phillippoff works under Mr. Veit, who speaks well of him, and from my own observations, Mr. Phillippoff carries out his duties well and to the best of his ability. He is obedient to his immediate superiors and seniors, gentlemanly in appearance and, to the bestv of my knowledge, polite to the Public.

His duties in the Hongkew Market necessarily require him upon occasion to be firm with Stallholders who habitually violate the Market Regulations and this fact probably has much to do with the present anonymous letter and similar letters which I have seen in the same handwriting. It is my belief that the allegations made are baseless.

RWBurton
DCI.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH
1929
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Dear Sirs,

We towrite to Police department and your council about a drunk russian man Philipof.

We whrite to all foreign commisser and ask chinese commisare.

We can not wrok more for drunk and smelling russian man

We have chelerins.

Dealers.

Dear Sirs,

We whrote three times to Helth Department about russian man Philipoff from British Market. Very often he is drunk and came with his friends to market and ordered to sell our products cheaper than market's prices. We asked Helth Department take off him from market. We are poor chinese delers and cannot work for this drunk man. Please help us and take off him from market.

When we not sell cheaper than market's he tells that he arreste us.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
File No. 10 ~~[illegible]~~
No. S. B. D. 1023.
Date August 1, 1928.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

D. C. I.

The attached was received yesterday and was no doubt addressed to this office in ignorance of procedure.

JR

Robertson
D.I.

Necessary action please
~~J.S.~~ 1/8

August 21st 1928.

Sir,

With reference to the attached inquiries go to show, that George Berger arrived in Shanghai on July 11th and lived for a few days at 774 Avenue Joffre, house N10, later removing to 112 Joffre Terrace. He now resides at 581 Rue Lafayette with a Russian woman who supports him. He is employed by the French lawer Paul Premé at 612 Rue Lafayette as a chauffeur, but is not registered in the Traffic Department of the International Settlement nor in the French Concession. Prior to comeng to Shanghai in the beginning of 1928 he was in Nicolsk-Ussuriysk U.S.S.R. and later in Tientsin and Chefoo.

D. C. I.

D. Suhoff.
P.C.C.

I Just gave the enquirer his present address only
J.S. 22/8/28

D. C. I.
Informed verbally.
Wh.
22/8/28.

21/8/28

Hellenic Communal Association

Shanghai. 36 Jinkee Road

CABLES: "PARIKIAN" P. O. Box No. 293

30th July 1928

Dear Mr.Dungan,

I wonder if you could help me to locate a Russian by the name of GEORGE BERGER-if the name is his right name-who has recently been expelled from Weihaiwei by the British Police and sent to Shanghai.

Said person has defrauded a number of people in Chefoo including some of my nationals who are now asking the Ass'on for assistance and 1 should like to at least try to get something out of him if possible.

His Certificate of registration with the Chinese Foreign Office Chefoo 1 attach herewith for your perusal.

The Offices of the Ass'on have been removed to 36 Jinkee Road-2nd Floor-and hope that you will drop in some morning, if you can spare time, to give me some advice on the matter. 1 attend office every morning 10- 12.

Best thanks in anticipation,

Sincerely Yours,

EPY/MC

D-1041

MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C. I. D.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. D. 1041
Date 13-3-30.

Shanghai, March 1930.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

Ziang Chong Silk Weaving Factory - 850 Rue Amiral Bayle

On January 19, 1930 this factory closed down owing to trade depression, and the workers forthwith appealed to Kuomintang Headquarters and the Social Bureau for its re-opening. As a result, the Kuomintang and Social Bureau jointly requested the manager of the factory to issue to each worker 40 cents per day from January 19 to February 1. The manager agreed to this request and the money was paid out accordingly. Mediation in the matter of reopening the factory was however referred to the Arbitration Board, a section of the Social Bureau, which found that the grounds for closing down were genuine, and recommended the issue of a retiring gratuity of $15 to each of the workers in addition to relief at the rate of 25 cents per day from February 1 to March 5. The workers however demanded a gratuity of $100 but later reduced their claim to $60, and this is how the matter stands at present. A report that it offered to increase the gratuity to $30 is denied by the factory management.

Regarding the fracas which occurred in front of the factory on March 5, the report appearing in our Intelligence Report of the following day is verified by the French Police and can be taken as an authentic account of the incident.

The Social Bureau is at present engaged in making an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the incident and its representative has already called on the French Police and been furnished with what information they possess. This representative was also permitted to inspect the police rifles the butts of which were broken during the melee.

Endeavours will be made to secure a copy of or some information on the findings of the Social Bureau.

The incidents reported in the Labour Section of the Intelligence Report for March 10 are, I think, a very clear indication that these people are being influenced by outside communistic elements. A further indication in this direction is contained in literature which on the morning of March 10 was surreptitiously dumped in the operators' rest room of the North Exchange of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company. In this literature the telephone operators are urged to join the "Support Committee of the Ziang Chong Tragedy.

Thos Robertson
C. D. I.

11/3/30.

D.C.
Information as requested. There is no suspicion of local political intrigue.
11/3/30
a/D.C.I.

Copy to the [illegible]
Sent 12/3.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1041
Date 7-3-30.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

March 5, 1930.

Fracas in French Concession; Factory workers attack Police - One demonstrator killed

About 250 employes of the Ziang Chong Silk Weaving Factory, 850 Rue Amiral Bayle, French Concession, (recently closed down owing to trade depression) demonstrated in front of the factory at 8.20 a.m. to-day, March 5, to enforce a demand for the issue of retiring gratuity of $100.00 each. On being offered $30.00 by the management they became unruly and ultimately the Reserve Unit of the French Police turned out and attempted to pacify them. The crowd resented the presence of the police and several of the female workers commenced throwing night soil from commodes on to the Annamite policemen who formed part of the Unit. When attempting to relieve the women of their night soil buckets, the Annamites were set upon by the male demonstrators who were armed with iron bars. Several attempts were made by the crowd to relieve the Annamites of their rifles, with the result that these policemen were forced to fire on the air.

In one instance, however, an Annamite police to prevent the loss of his rifle, shot his adversary in the abdomen. This man has since died. In other two cases two Annamites had the butts of their rifles broken in the struggle. One or two members of the crowd received minor injuries from their own fellows during the fray.

It would appear that from 8.20 a.m. until about 10 a.m. the mob did not display much rowdyism but at the latter hour it is alleged by the French Police, a shot was fired from a pistol by some unknown person in the midst of the crowd. From that moment the crowd became ugly, the fracas, as already outlined, commencing with the women's attack on the Annamite policemen. Complete order was restored. Three Annamite policemen are suffering from minor bruises inflicted by iron bars.

5/3

5/3

Information

A. C. (Pol). 5/3.

H.W.Robertson
C. D. I.

March 5, 1930.

Fracas in French Concession: Factory workers attack Police - One demonstrator killed

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C. D. I.

A. C. (Pol).

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1930

Police Obliged To Use Arms When Unruly Mob Attacks Weaving Plant

One Workman Shot Dead, Two Others Hit By Bullets, And Four Policemen Badly Assaulted As Result Of Riot In French Town

One Chinese was shot to death and four policemen two French and two Annamites, and, two laborers were seriously injured on Admiral Bayle yesterday morning, when 250 workmen, armed with iron bars and other weapons created a riot in front of a Chinese weaving plant and clashed with the police.

The unruly mob, including several females, broke through the closed iron gates of the plant and destroyed two rifles, taken from the hands of the Annamites, who were badly beaten up. Soon after two French constables, who were called to the scene, were obliged to resort to their arms.

Several shots were fired and the mob soon dispersed, leaving behind them the four badly assaulted policemen, and three of their comrades, who were hit by bullets.

The injured were immediately rushed to the St. Marie's Hospital. One of the laborers, fatally injured, succumbed to his wound before he received surgical treatment.

The whole trouble dates back to December 20, last year, when the Ziang Chong Weaving Factory on 850 Amiral Bayle closed down their plant owing to heavy losses in business. This created a sensation among the 287 laborers, who, thus thrown out of work, demanded a fair remuneration of $70 for each hand from the owners.

The question of gratuity presented a delicate problem when the owners offered only $30. Finally the Chinese Municipality was requested by the workmen to solve the problem. After investigations held by the Municipality and Kuomintang authorities, the gratuity was cut to $15 each for each regular hand.

Unsatisfied with the new offer, the laborers demonstrated before the plant for the past few days, when negotiations failed once again to solve an amicable settlement with the owners. As a precautionary measure, the French Police were called, while the entrance to the plant was closed.

At 8.20 a.m. yesterday the mob gathered again on Rue Amiral Bayle, and suddenly attacked the plant, forcing open the gates. Using iron bars and other weapons, the angry men and women assaulted the two Annamite policemen, who barred their entrance with rifles. The arms, however, were soon destroyed. Seeing their imminent danger, the French police constables who were also on duty in the plant, resorted to their pistols, but before they could open fire, the mob had come upon them.

Fortunately the constables managed to use their arms finally, and the mob was subsequently dispersed. The four injured policemen together with the three laborers were rushed to the St. Marie's Hospital, where one workman succumbed to a fatal wound.

The police were seriously hit in their heads, while the other two laborers, one man and a woman, received injuries in the leg and thigh respectively. The latter are expected to recover shortly.

It was learned late last night that the matter had been left in the hands of the Chinese Municipality, who are expected to settle the incident pending five days' investigation.

I understand that the French Police withheld official information from press & this account & that in the N.C.D. news were obtained from other sources — Chinese witnesses, etc
J.R.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 6-3-30
Who.

D-1042

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION

Telephone C. 743.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

6 - 3 1930

AC (Pol)

Let him have another copy of this + please arrange for improved copies

6/3 DCI

A.D.C.I.
I have complied with your instructions. Fair copies herewith. H.S. 6/3/30

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

6 MAR 1930

Dear Cuers

Attached is a sample of the quality of reproduction of the daily political summaries circulated by your people. and about which you may remember that I spoke to you on the phone. I don't want to appear hypercritical but I think you will agree that it is wellnigh impossible to read it.

We should be very grateful for any

improvement that you may be able to institute.

Will you kindly return these pages as they represent our file copy.

Sorry to worry you again.

Sincerely

Hugh C. Rabbetts

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1042
Date 7 - 3 - 30.

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About 800 employees of this factory, which recently closed down owing to trade depression, demonstrated in front of the factory at 7.30 a.m. March 5 to enforce a demand for the payment of a gratuity of [illegible]. Negotiations with the management were carried on for some time but without success, the management refusing to go beyond [illegible] per worker. [illegible] a.m. the crowd [illegible] signs of [illegible] and the French police [illegible]. It is alleged by the French police that at about this time some unknown persons in the midst of the crowd fired one shot from a pistol following which the crowd adopted a hostile attitude towards the police. Several [illegible] of the crowd commenced [illegible] the [illegible] at the opposite corner of the [illegible]. When attempting to [illegible] these [illegible] of their [illegible], the [illegible] were set upon by [illegible] armed with iron bars. In the [illegible] which followed, attempts were made to deprive the [illegible] of their rifles and in one case an [illegible] rifle. To prevent his rifle falling into the hands of a demonstrator, [illegible] it necessary to [illegible]. This [illegible] shortly afterwards. In other instances the [illegible] fired [illegible] the air and the butts of the rifles were

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March 6, 1930.

Labour

Gordon & Company, Ltd., (Sanitary Engineers) - Termination of Strike.

110 fitters and coolies employed by the Gordon & Co., Ltd., No. 137 Szechuen Road, who struck work at 8 a.m. March 4, resumed at 7 a.m. to-day, March 6, after the management had promised to give favourable consideration to their demand for an increase of wages.

Ziang Chong Silk Weaving Factory, 850 Rue Amiral Bayle: Demonstration by employees: One demonstrater killed.

About 250 employees of this factory, which recently closed down owing to trade depression, demonstrated in front of the factory at 8:20 a.m. March 5 to enforce a demand for the issue of a retiring gratuity of $100.00 each. Negotiations with the Management were carried on for some time but without success, the Management refusing to go beyond $30.00 per worker. Towards 10 a.m. the crowd showed signs of rowdyism and the Reserve Unit of the French Police attended. It is alleged by the French Police that at about this time some unknown persons in the midst of the crowd fired one shot from a pistol following which the crowd adopted a hostile attitude towards the police. Several women in the crowd commenced throwing the contents of commodes at the Annamite members of the Unit. When attempting to relieve these women of their buckets, the Annamites were attacked by the male elements who were armed with iron bars. In the struggle which followed, attempts were made to deprive the police of their rifles and in one case an Annamite policeman to prevent his rifle falling into the hands of a demonstrator, shot his adversary in the abdomen. This man succumbed shortly afterwards. In other instances the Annamites fired into the air and the butts of two rifles were broken in the melee. One or two members of the crowd received minor injuries from their fellows while three Annamite policemen suffered bruises inflicted by iron bars. Order was restored at about 10:20 a.m.

Labour (2)

Four representatives of these workers later appealed to the Social Bureau in the matter of their retiring gratuity. The Bureau promises to take the matter up with the Management.

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D-1043

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, FEBRUARY 9, 1930.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

As the end of the Municipal year approaches, residents in the International Settlement are beginning to speculate on the composition of the new Council. It is understood that there will be five Chinese Councillors and nine foreigners this year, each community selecting its own representatives. Although in certain Chinese circles there remains a feeling that two additional Chinese Councillors this year are inadequate, the majority of Chinese residents evince little interest in the matter. Unfortunately, there seldom has been serious competition for the foreign seats, and if rumour is correct this year there will be fewer experienced candidates than ever for the thankless task of administering the affairs of the Settlement. In spite of the addition to the Council staff of a Director-General and the bringing to Shanghai of Mr. Justice Feetham and at least one other as advisors, business men find the work of running this municipality altogether too great a tax on their time in these distressful days, and it is understood that even more persuasion than usual will need to be used to induce representative men to serve.

Meanwhile, the Chinese are again considering what it is they want of the Municipal Council above and beyond the unique advantages already enjoyed by residence in this area. We think it is a healthy sign that one of the first things the Chinese wish to get is a greater measure of public education for their children. Years ago the Council felt compelled to lay down the broad principles of its education policy, but the Chinese have never ceased to argue that it is the duty of the Council to provide a sufficient number of schools to meet the demand of the Chinese population, especially the working classes, for education. They fully understand that it would take years to build up a system of this nature, and that it would cost a large sum of money annually, but they are undaunted, arguing that the Chinese contribute most of the Municipal revenue and that a far greater sum is spent on the education of foreign children in Municipal schools than on Chinese. We think the Chinese should be encouraged in this ambition to secure education for the people in the various stations of life and at a price to suit their respective pockets. But obviously it is quite out of the question to achieve this purpose immediately: the Chinese criticism, of course, is that the Municipal schools are crowded and no attempt is being made by the Municipality to provide for the children of humbler folk. In this connection there is one point the Chinese nearly always overlook and it is that few educated foreigners find the educational facilities afforded in Shanghai adequate for their children, hence every spring there is an exodus of foreign children to the homelands, where they are left by parents compelled to return to Shanghai to earn their livelihood.

Another grievance of the Chinese is that the best-equipped hospitals are not available to them, except in very limited numbers and at charges which only the comparatively well-to-do can meet. This is a matter upon which the Chinese can have little to say with any degree of justification. There are large and extremely well-run hospitals in Shanghai provided solely for Chinese patients, both by missionary societies and by Chinese. Compared with the population these are insufficient; but it must be remembered that the percentage of Chinese who will go to a modern hospital is extremely small. As for the foreign community, it has no Municipal hospital for other than infectious cases, now that the Victoria Nursing Home has been closed to the public, and the Country Hospital has been so crowded of late that it has sometimes been impossible to secure a bed: and although the charges there are high enough, a police of cheeseparing appears to be followed, which surely would drive patients elsewhere if there were an alternative. The Chinese, therefore, certainly have no reason to complain that foreigners, who are accustomed to enter hospitals when overtaken by serious sickness, whereas Chinese are not, have any advantage over them.

Next comes the great question of giving Chinese more posts under the Municipal Council. Not unnaturally there is a demand among educated and partly-educated Chinese for employment where salaries are good and regularly paid. But it would seem they do not yet understand that the Municipal Council does not create posts in order to give employment at handsome salaries, and that the beginning already made to place Chinese in positions hitherto held by foreigners promises well for the future if a little patience is exercised.

10/2/30

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 10.2.30

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1930

NOMINATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL

The fact that fourteen nominations for the new Council have been received is an extremely healthy sign. It is the more important, in that this number has been attained with a minimum of previous publicity. A week ago it seemed as if there might be no election at all. Very few "letters to the Editor" have appeared, There has been no press campaign. But ratepayers have evidently thought things over for themselves and acted. One is reminded of the vote at the meeting of 1921 on the Salaries Commission's report: practically no indication of public feeling had been given in advance, but, without any speech in opposition to the report, it was thrown out by an overwhelming majority. In the present instance it is known that in some official quarters the view is held that it would be better not to have an election this year. Plainly that is not the ratepayers' view and certainly it is not ours. A very notable feature of the nominations is the wide range of interests they represent, indicating a general appreciation of the importance of the Council's duties, never indeed so conspicuous as to-day. So far from the public being apathetic towards municipal affairs, they are sincerely interested in them. With proper encouragement and by taking ratepayers more frequently into their confidence, the Council might find in this interest a weapon of the greatest service in the battles they have to fight.

To speak plainly, we believe there is a widespread feeling that the Council needs new blood and a more determined attitude. There appears too great a tendency to compromise and smooth things over, which merely means more ground lost; too much dread of "incidents," the surest possible way to provoke them; and too great a willingness to follow meekly where diplomatists lead, regardless of whether they have either the right or the intelligence to point the way. The secret meetings between Mr. Arnhold and Mr. Fessenden and the foreign delegates to the Provisional Court conference have made a deep and unfavourable impression on the public. We are anxious not to be unfair to the Chairman and Director-General who doubtless acted from the best motives. But while it does not yet appear that the Council knew of what they were doing, the regrettable result was that the Ministers concerned were enabled to telegraph to their respective Governments that representatives of the community had been consulted and, inferentially, had acquiesced in an agreement which, from the standpoint of Shanghai's interests, could scarcely be worse, and to which it is an open secret the delegates who were supposed to have negotiated it acceded under duress from their superiors. Here are matters on which the new nominees for the Council may well ponder. But more urgent is it that the present Council should take account of them without delay in order as far as possible to save the situation. We make no apology for returning to this most vital question. In plain English the Council and the foreign community have been "let down," where no such surrender was called for, by the men who should have been most concerned to defend their interests. But there are a few rights and safeguards of which the Council can avail themselves, if they set to work at once to decide what they will do and if they make it clear to the diplomatists that they will not allow their rights and authority to be further whittled away and undermined.

Part of the badness of the new Court agreement is that no one can decide precisely how it is to operate. We do not say that without reason. Persons who are more concerned in its working than any others have professed themselves uncertain as to its meaning. For example, how will it affect the Council's power of patrolling municipal roads outside Settlement limits?, What will be the position of the waterworks, gas and electricity undertakings in respect of mains, pipes and cables which they have already laid on those roads and of which extensions will be needed in future? From one part of the agreement it would appear that all these important interests have been recklessly jettisoned; from another, that they may still be saved. This question is bound up with a further matter of great moment. Not quite two months ago Judge Feetham was brought out here to advise on the future constitution of Shanghai. His appointment is not due to any foreign Government, which indeed could not have recommended it. But it is well known that both the British and American Governments have bestowed an unofficial benediction on Judge Feetham's engagement and have expressed a lively interest in what he has to do. Why, then, have the diplomatists in China done their best to cut the ground from under his feet? For both the "outside" roads and other matters affected by the new agreement are an integral part of the whole problem on which Judge Feetham has to advise.

But the vagueness of the agreement tells both ways, enabling the Council to take a definite stand on certain points, which it would be hard for anyone to prove wrong and which nobody would resist in act, provided the Council make it quite clear that they mean what they say and will not be frightened or bamboozled into surrendering rights that are absolutely indispensable to their efficiency as the responsible Government of Shanghai. Thus, under the new agreement the Chinese Courts will take "due account" of the Land Regulations, which give the Council full powers over outside roads until the contrary has definitely been proved. Similarly, the right to lay water pipes and gas mains on outside roads would appear to follow the Land Regulations and is upheld by the custom of many years. In these and cognate questions the Council, being an international body, are under no obligation to study the susceptibilities of any particular Minister, and the extent to which they listen to representations from outside must be strictly subordinated to their duties as the one authority that has to bear the burden of the peace and welfare of Shanghai. As for the bugbear of "incidents" the one sure thing is that these rarely, if ever, occur in face of a resolute demeanour. Take the recent case of the gates on North Szechuen Road Extension, over which the local Chinese officials seemed so threatening. The Council stood firm, the gates were put up, and the threats came to nothing. Under the new Court agreement the Council can still assert themselves if they act promptly. But speed and resolution are indispensable. This the foreign community fully understand and they will not hold the Council guiltless if, in these few precious days that remain, there is vacillation and delay.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 25. 2. 30

HE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1930.

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the courteous reception which my nomination received at its hands.

"A woman's nomination in Shanghai is an innovation. The cordial and dignified attitude of your paper toward it leaves the position of women, who desire to participate in civic affairs, strengthened considerably. On behalf of women generally I wish to express my appreciation.

"In response to your specific request that I make a statement of my 'platform,' despite the fact of my withdrawal, I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing some of the points upon which the discussion of women has centred for some time past. It is recognized that the the power of the Council is circumscribed by the tenets of its charater. But the appointment of Mr. Justice Feetham has brought to the attention of women the opportunity for constructive suggestion. Had it been possible for a woman candidate to obtain election, some of these issues might have been raised from a vantage point.

Child Labour Activities

"Some years ago, women of Shanghai desired to obtain regulation of the conditions under which children were employed in the International Settlement. No general power of industrial regulation lay with the Council to obtain this, and effort to obtain passing of specific bye-law by ratepayers' meeting failed. It is the hope of women that if it lie with Mr. Justice Feetham to recommend reconstruction, the power of industrial regulation of the condition of work affecting men, women and children will be written into the Council's prerogatives.

"Women closely identified with social case work in this city deplore the fact that there is no power of detention for inebriates, for drug addicts, for mentally unbalanced. Such power should lie with the authorities in any modern administration.

Municipal Housekeeping

"Shanghai women are becoming increasingly interested in Municipal Housekeeping. They have in past years presented their request to the municipal authorities for more stringent supervision of markets. Steady evidence of undesirable features was obtained by consistent visiting on the part of a group of women, among whom were German women renowned for their skill as homekeepers.

"Women are interested in investigating the opportunities for education of Chinese girls in Shanghai, and in discussing this with municipal authorities. Women have already obtained the appointment of a women to the Film Censorship Board of the French Municipal Council. They are interested in obtaining a degree of censorship of films throughout Shanghai that will conform to the best accepted practice in other countries where the very great influence of the film upon the child mind is recognized.

"Upon the larger issues which face the Council in these days, I would hesitate to speak in advance until more intimate knowledge had enabled me to make mature judgment. But in principle I am for progressive civic administration along the lines of modern thought and that women shall not only have a share therein but be taken into consideration as a vital part of the community.

"I appreciate this opportunity of making a statement of some of the issues which women felt should receive attention."

JR

Reg.
Please file.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1930.

What The Candidates Say

In order to clarify the issues at the Municipal Council election, which will be held next Monday and Tuesday, "The Shanghai Times" has requested the candidates to give short but considered statements of their policies for the benefit of the electors. A selection is printed below, and others will be published as received.

* * *

MR. H. E. ARNHOLD:

In submitting my name for re-election this year, I can only once more emphasize that the Council's general policy must be to continue to work for efficiency, economy, and for the maintenance of the authority of the Council in the face of the continued attempts to undermine the same. The above policy has been followed consistently, and during the past year the recommendations of the Economy Committee have been carried out as far as was possible.

A Salaries Committee was appointed during the year and is still sitting to examine into the question of staff re-organization; the services of a highly qualified senior officer were secured as Commissioner of Police, with the kind assistance of the Indian Government, to investigate into the conditions of our Police Force, and to reorganize the same; our school system, both foreign and Chinese, is being overhauled, and despite all statements to the contrary, the authority of the Council has been maintained and its rights defended without exception.

The Council has consistently worked for a better understanding and for closer co-operation between the Foreign and Chinese ratepayers. It is only by establishing a friendly atmosphere with our Chinese fellow ratepayers and by co-operation with the same, that the Council can steer clear of the rocks which are ahead. The problems which face the Council are many and difficult, and it is in the hopes of finding a solution for the same that Judge Feetham has been appointed. The reason for this appointment have been fully explained in the press, and are endorsed by me.

The problem of the unsatisfactory telephone service has had the careful attention of the Council, who got out an expert from the British Post Office to give advice. It is hoped that this very difficult problem will be brought to a satisfactory solution shortly.

* * *

MR. NORMAN LESLIE:

If I am elected to the Council, it will be my endeavour to support all measures aiming at the maintenance of law and order within the Settlement, to secure the fullest protection for the legitimate interests of all sections of the community, and to promote friendly co-operation with our neighbours on lines calculated to further the best interests of Shanghai as a whole.

I am also in favour of as much publicity in matters affecting the Settlement as may be compatible with the Council's paramount duty to maintain law and order and with economy and efficiency in administration. I have had no previous experience of municipal work in Shanghai and am therefore unable to do more than present this outline of my general attitude.

* * *

MR. N. S. BROWN:

Although I am not disposed at this time to outline any particular views regarding the forthcoming Municipal election, I am prepared to state that my policy, if elected to the Council his year, will be to do my utmost to prevent anything happening in the conduct of municipal affairs which might impede or restrict in any way the investigations now being made by Mr. Justice Feetham on behalf of the Council.

Mr. N. S. BROWN

So much depends on the publication of Mr. Feetham's report that any statement I might make upon policy at this time would, I think, be out of place. Whatever the result of the election may be, I hope that every effort will be made to see that nothing untoward is likely to occur while Mr. Feetham is engaged in his responsible and delicate task.

* * *

MR. P. W. MASSEY:

Having been a member of he Council whose year of office is now coming to an end I fully subscribe to the policy it has followed. The appointment of Judge Feetham will, in my opinion, stand out in local history as the most constructive act of the year towards the goal of arriving at a permanent constitution for this settlement mutually satisfactory to Chinese and foreign interests.

Whilst the immediate future presents no particular question of burning interest, undoubtedly the Government of this Settlement will continue to be faced with weighty

(*Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.*)

problems, the solution of which will constitute a great responsibility.

The recent strengthening of the Police Force and the re-organization of its working should do much to suppress crime and I consider the vigorous support of this policy of prime importance.

I am of opinion that a more forward programme of public works such as widening of main arteries, extension of sewerage system etc., should be adopted now that financial conditions are easier than they were. The scientific disposal of refuse is a problem which is now receiving urgent attention and no efforts should be spared towards achieving complete independence in this respect.

Whilst the telephone service is not a Municipal undertaking but is in the hands of a public company, I consider that it is the paramount duty of the Council to do all in its power to ensure a really satisfactory service to subscribers and this has been the policy of the Council now in office.

Economy in the working of the Municipal administration should be sought by the more extensive employment of Chinese and the gradual reduction of imported labour which at the present exchange must constitute an increasingly heavy burden.

* * *

JR

Reg. Please file

7/3/30

5.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, FEBRU

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1043.
Date 7-3-30.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 4.)

AN ELECTION ADDRESS

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—By your courtesy I have the honour to present to the Ratepayers a short report on my work in the Council during the current Municipal Year.

The Standing Committees of which I am a member are those dealing with "Works," with "Finance," with "Public Utilities" and with "Chinese Education." The routine work of these Committees has been on the whole, by the help of a very efficient permanent staff, smoothly and satisfactorily done. The problem of Refuse Disposal has given cause for anxiety to the members of the Works Committee and there have been occasional difficulties about the outside roads. On the whole, however, this Committee can look back upon a year of progress and forward to a period of still quicker development. The improved financial position of the Municipality has not led the Finance Committee into suggesting extravagance, but it is no longer necessary to postpone desirable public improvements on the sole ground of inability to afford the expense. The Public Utilities Committee has had under consideration during the year the franchises or tariffs of the Waterworks Company, the Omnibus Company, the Tram Company and the Telephone Company. I was till lately the nominee of the Council on the board of the last named Company but my relations with the chairman of the Council in that connection left so much to be desired that I have resigned that position (becoming at the same time an ordinary director of the Company) in the hope that better progress may be made through a more tactful liaison officer. My programme of action in connection with the Telephone Company is unchanged: I advocate the immediate sale of the Company along the lines laid down by the expert appointed by the Council. It was only after ceasing to represent the Council on the Telephone Board that I joined the Chinese Education Committee and I have thus too short an experience of its work to be able to comment on it.

In the debates at Council meetings I have taken an active, perhaps a too active, part. I have sat in six successive Councils and have been more and oftener acrimonious at the meetings of the present Council than at those of the preceding five added together. From my point of view this acrimony was usually caused by a discovery or a suspicion of things being done or attempted in the name of the Council without my knowledge or consent. A Councillor cannot be expected to accept responsibility for proceedings about which he could and should have been consulted, but was not.

In writing this report, which I do without ill-will to anyone, I am influenced by the opinion that there is much needless secrecy about Municipal affairs and that electors are entitled to know a great deal more than they do about the way in which the men whom they put into office tackle the duties and opportunities entrusted to them. I am sure that the admission of Press and public to the meetings of Council, under proper safeguards, would be advantageous both to the community in general and to the Councillors themselves.

I am, etc.,
A. D. Bell.

Shanghai, Feb. 27, 1930.

28. 2. '30.

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THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 2, 1930.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

THE Municipal Election to-morrow and Tuesday was robbed of some of its interest by the withdrawal of the first woman candidate to be proposed; and it was anticipated that the "straw vote" of the American community upon the three remaining candidates of that nationality would reduce the contest to a fight among the eight Britons. But at the time of writing the position is that the American community officially supports Mr. J. W. Carney and the Rev. C. E. Patton, while Mr. G. E. Tucker is also continuing his candidature. It has become a recognized practice to elect five Britons to the Council, two Americans and two Japanese, so that the nations having the biggest interests in the welfare of the Foreign Settlement shall each be adequately represented. The two Japanese, who can command about 600 votes from their nationals, are practically certain of election, and it is believed by some that of the three Americans Mr. Tucker is most likely not to succeed, as a result of Friday's meeting; Mr. Tucker, however, is confident of success. In addition to the five retiring British Councillors—Mr. H. E. Arnhold (Chairman), Brig.-General E. B. Macnaghten, Messrs. P. W. Massey, G. W. Sheppard and A. D. Bell—, Messrs. A. J. Hughes, N. S. Brown and N. Leslie have been nominated. Of the three new candidates, Mr. Hughes has unsuccessfully contested a previous election. He has been identified with local affairs for many years, especially with the now defunct Ratepayers' Association. Messrs. Brown and Leslie are nominated for the first time. As business men who represent large interests, they stand primarily for law and order and the protection of the interests of all sections of the community. Mr. Brown also declares that he will do his utmost to prevent anything in the conduct of Municipal affairs which may impede or restrict Mr. Justice Feetham's investigations. It will not be easy for voters to choose between the British candidates.

Of the two Japanese nominees, Mr. K. Fukushima has been a Councillor for three years, and has always been a valued member of the administration. Mr. T. Saito is one of the leading members of the Japanese community, being the General Manager of the N.Y.K. Line, and is proposed by Mr. T. Funatsu, Chairman of the Japanese Cotton Millowners' Association, who is retiring on account of pressure of business. Both Mr. J. W. Carney and the Rev. C. E. Patton to-day state their views publicly for the first time. As candidates of the American community they may expect to poll a large number of votes. Mr. Tucker's announced intention to preserve to the utmost degree the integrity of local laws and privileges and to resist attempts to have them chiselled away, should win him votes, while his record on the Traffic Commission and the fact that he was partly responsible for keeping trams off Avenue Edward VII, for the development of that important thoroughfare and for the widening of Nanking Road, will be remembered.

In looking over the statements made by candidates as to their policies we find great stress laid upon the maintenance of law and order, on municipal economy, closer co-operation between Chinese and foreigners, upon the importance of Mr. Justice Feetham's investigation and report, and upon the need of greater publicity in regard to Municipal affairs, with Mr. A. D. Bell coming out strongly as an advocate of a progressive policy in public works development. Mr. Sheppard stands, among other things, for the widest possible measures to prevent the commision of major crime, while his suggestion that the east and west traffic problem can be solved by culverting the Soochow Creek from the Bund to Markham Road and constructing a canal from Markham Road to the Point appeals to the imagination. Similarly, Mr. Fukushima's declaration that any change in the status of Shanghai must receive the most careful consideration of foreign and Chinese interests involved should give him votes outside his own community. Mr. Arnhold stands for efficiency, economy, the maintenance of authority, with closer Sino-foreign co-operation; while Mr. Massey looks for a permanent constitution mutually satisfactory to Chinese and foreigners as a result of Judge Feetham's work here. He would also employ more Chinese in Municipal service, thereby effecting economy. Brig.-General Macnaghten, believes in closer co-operation with the Chinese, strict economy, and safeguarding the community's interests. He has a record of service that should ensure his return. The result of the poll is awaited with unusual interest.

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POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 3 · 3 · 30

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Editor,
THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir.—With reference to the admirable letter signed "British Ratepayer" which appeared in a contemporary on March 2 and in view of the almost insuperable difficulty, for ratepayers who do not represent large financial interests, of ascertaining in any detail the records and opinions of the candidates for election to the Council, it has been suggested to me by certain ratepayers that, by way of a change from the subterranean methods not infrequently employed at elections of various kinds in Shanghai, I should ventilate for consideration, and discussion some views, with all of which I agree, and with some of which I understand numerous other ratepayers agree.

In the first [illegible] in connection with the above letter I see that Mr. H. E. Arnhold seconded Mr. Saito, Mr. N. S. Brown was seconded by Mr. Fukushima, and that Brig.-General Macnaghten seconded Mr. Fukushima. Now it is hoped that those Japanese electors who are unacquainted with the respective merits of the British candidates will abstain from voting blindly as a body for these or any other British candidates, so that British and other electors with their possibly slightly fuller knowledge of the merits and qualifications of the British candidates may select those whom they prefer.

Points For Electors

In spite of the almost inpenetrable veil of secrecy with which the Council or some of its members, for reasons which are unintelligible to the ordinary man, appear to desire to clothe not only their deliberations but also in some cases their intentions until they are accomplished facts, there are a few points concerning some of the candidates which are known to certain electors; but there are other points with regard to which a not wholly illegitimate curiosity still exists.

Taking the British candidates in their order of nomination the following are some of the more important facts which have obtruded themselves upon certain ratepayers, including myself, who have no personal or other interest in the election except to see, what we consider to be, the best British candidates, elected at a time like the present.

1.—Mr. H. E. Arnhold.

(a) There is understood to be a fairly widespread feeling that he should not be elected, and, that if he is elected, he should not be re-elected Chairman.

(b) Among other reasons for voting against him are briefly his general record as Chairman, which does not inspire confidence and the facts disclosed in Mr. A. D. Bell's letter which appeared in the issue of the "North China Daily News" of February 28.

2.—Mr. A. D. Bell.

His letter referred to above is courageous, balanced and unambiguous and he is unhesitatingly worthy of election.

3.—Mr. N. S. Brown.

Has told us comparatively little about his views; but if his statement that his policy will be "to do his utmost to prevent anything happening in the conduct of Municipal affairs which might impede or restrict in any way the investigations now being made by Mr. Justice Feetham on behalf of the Council" means that he is opposed to an immediate increase of Chinese Councillors until the issue of Mr. Justice Feetham's report, he is acceptable as a candidate.

4.—Mr. A. J. Hughes.

His stand for more publicity, his former records in civic matters and the desirability for new blood on the Council make him an acceptable candidate.

5.—Mr. Norman Leslie.

His statement of policy, his position, his reputation and the desirability of new blood on the Council make him an acceptable candidate.

6.—Brig.-General E. B. Macnaghten.

His general views and his record are eminently acceptable but his statement: "I am in favour of immediately increasing the number of Chinese representatives on the Council to five" is difficult to reconcile with his other statement "We should however, insist on the status quo being maintained pending any further decisions as a result of Judge Feetham's report." Why get Mr. Justice Feetham out here and then start tinkering with the constitution before he has been out here three months?

In the interests also of Chinese and foreigners alike why not wait until Mr. Justice Feetham or the Chinese or some one else has devised a Chinese electoral system, so that not only Chinese but foreigners may know what the views of Chinese candidates are on a variety of topics and so that the ratepayers generally both Chinese and foreign many have some guarantee, remote though it may be, that Chinese Councillors represent even roughly the views of Chinese ratepayers and not those of some other body or bodies.

Brig.-General Macnaghten's precipitancy in this connection causes us alarm and to our great regret we cannot support him for this reason on this occasion.

7.—Mr. P. W. Massey.

Although apparently in other respects eminently acceptable, his objection to greater publicity, particularly at a time like the present, is in the view of many a fatal objection to his candidature.

8.—Mr. G. W. Sheppard.

Is singularly reticent and noncommittal in his views except with regard to the fact that he appears to consider with advancing years that it might have increased his present peace of mind if at an earlier stage in his career he had adopted the Church as a profession. He has, however, perhaps failed to realize that to a certain extent

his reputed connection with the Church may possibly have contributed to a certain extent to the fact that he has enjoyed during the preceeding year those mundane honours which fall to the lot of a Councillor; and in any event, it is surely never too late for him to embark upon the career to which his inclinations and maturer wisdom now call him. It is difficult for any human being not gifted with a superhuman prescience to foretell from his election address how he will act in certain circumstances. Apart; however, from this ordinarily becoming modesty and reserve he is generally considered politically sound and is therefore an acceptable candidate.

From the above observations it will be seen that the present intention of certain ratepayers, including myself, at the moment of writing is to vote for the British Candidates as follows:—

1. Mr. A. D. BELL
2. Mr. N. LESLIE
3. Mr. G. W. SHEPPARD
4. Mr. A. J. HUGHES
5. Mr. N. S. BROWN

and, if the above are elected, we hope that Mr. A. D. Bell will be Chairman and, failing him, Mr. G. W. Sheppard.

I regret that I was unable to complete this letter in time for insertion in yesterday's issue.

RANALD McDONALD.

Shanghai, March 3, 1930.

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POLITICAL BRANCH
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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1930

PROVISIONAL COURT NEGOTIATIONS

We much regret to be at issue with the Chairman of the Municipal Council, and we naturally accept his assurance that he did not say that he and Mr. Fessenden being consulted over the Provisional Court negotiations was the same thing as the Council being consulted. In justice to our reporter, however, who is not normally careless, we must say that he is quite positive that this was the purport of Mr. Arnhold's words if not the words themselves. We can only regret that the latter did not immediately send us the letter he drafted on February 8.

But this apart, Mr. Arnhold's account to-day of what passed between himself and the delegates to the Provisional Court conference gives rise to serious reflections. In the first place the delegates told him that their instructions were "only to consult me." On Mr. Arnhold's urging that he must have assistance, he was allowed to call in Mr. Fessenden, and the two of them had four meetings with the delegates "which we were asked to consider as absolutely confidential." It was further made plain that "the decision as to the practicability of any suggestions made by us (Mr. Arnhold and Mr. Fessenden) was a matter resting entirely in the judgment and discretion of the foreign delegates." We should not like to attribute Machiavellian designs to the diplomatists, but the obvious result of these secret meetings was to put them in the position of being able to telegraph to their respective Governments that representatives of the foreign community of Shanghai had been consulted as to the proposed agreement, had threshed out the matter in four meetings (not just one) and had made suggestions as to what should be done. It does not appear from Mr. Arnhold's letter whether he stipulated that the Council must know what he was doing and that, if they were not allowed to see the draft agreement, he himself must get their full authority to discuss the agreement with the delegates. But if this was not done, we must frankly say that it ought to have been done. In this connection we would recall the amazement with which Hankow residents learnt, after the Chen-O'Malley Agreement had been signed, that they had been consulted about it and had sanctioned its terms.

Incidentally, why was such absolute secrecy insisted upon by the delegates to the Provisional Court Conference? The only possible reason was that they knew very well how strongly and justly the foreign community of Shanghai would rebel against what it was intended to do. There is far too much secret diplomacy in China and ratepayers undoubtedly feel that their Council's duty towards themselves is to do all they can to expose, not to abet, it.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 21. 2. 30

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1930

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PROVISIONAL COURT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of the 8th instant I am reported to have stated that the Council had not been given an opportunity to consider the draft agreement, but that Mr. Fessenden and myself had been consulted, which amounted to the same thing as the Council taking part in the negotiations.

I attach copy of a letter which I wrote to you at the time, but which I did not forward, as, on reconsideration, the statement of your reporter was, on the face of it, so absurd that it did not seem to me to require contradiction. Since you, however, make your reporter's statement the basis for part of the leader in your this morning's issue, I think it is necessary to contradict the statement made by your reporter and state what actually happened. He informed me that you were most anxious to know whether the Council had been given an opportunity to consider the draft agreement and whether it had been discussed at a full Council meeting, to which the reply was in the negative. I did, however, add that on certain points Mr. Fessenden and myself had been consulted. As a matter of fact, at the first meeting of the foreign delegates which I, as Chairman of the Council, was asked to attend, I was informed that their instructions were only to consult me. I stated that any opinion that I might give would be of little value unless supported by someone with experience of the inner workings of the Court. I asked to be allowed to request Mr. Fessenden, the Director General of the Council who had had over twenty-five years' experience in the working of the Mixed and Provisional Courts, by telephone, to attend the meeting. As a result of this, Mr. Fessenden attended this and the three subsequent meetings which were held, but which we were requested to consider as being absolutely confidential. I am neither approving nor disapproving of the attitude of the Diplomatic Body in dealing with this matter, but in order not to mislead the public, I wish to point out that even if the draft agreement had been discussed at a full Council meeting, the Council would largely have been guided by the views of the Director General, in view of his long experience of the working of the Mixed and Provisional Courts.

We were not requested to state what the Council desired, but were informed that certain provisions in the present agreement would not be accepted by the Chinese and we were asked to make such practical suggestions as might occur to us which might possibly be of assistance to the foreign delegates. The decision as to the practicability of any suggestions made by us was a matter resting entirely in the judgment and discretion of the foreign delegates. I would emphasize that I certainly did not say that the fact of Mr. Fessenden and myself being consulted on certain points was the same as the full Council being consulted upon the agreement as a whole, which agreement, I would repeat, was not submitted to Mr. Fessenden and myself, but that we were merely consulted on certain points.

I am, etc.,
H. E. ARNHOLD.

Shanghai, Feb. 20, 1930.

***The following is the letter which Mr. Arnhold wrote on February 8 but did not send us. Further reference to this subject appears in to-day's Notes & Comments.—ED.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

PROVISIONAL COURT

SIR,—Allow me to correct the somewhat misleading report of an interview with me which appeared in your issue of this morning.

Your reporter stated that you wished to know whether a draft of the agreement had been submitted to and discussed at a full Council Meeting to which the reply was in the negative. He further asked whether the Council had in any way been party to the negotiations, to which I also replied in the negative, but stated that Mr. Fessenden and myself had on several occasions been consulted by the Delegates. Lastly, he inquired whether I considered the agreement to be a good or a bad agreement. My reply was that it was obviously a compromise, and that compromises as a rule satisfied neither party, and that as he must have already seen from the Chinese Press, the Chinese were not altogether satisfied.

On being further pressed by your reporter, I stated that the agreement might have been worse and that it might have been better, but that beyond this, I could give him no further information.

Yours truly,

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 21. 2. 30

H.R.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930

The Provisional Court

It has been complained to us by Mr. H. E. Arnhold that our article yesterday implied doubt towards the letter he had written us contradicting a statement attributed to him in our issue of January 8. We are sorry Mr. Arnhold should have read us in this sense, which was certainly not that intended. His letter taxed our reporter with a rather serious inaccuracy, and in the circumstances we think any newspaper, or any firm, would say what there was to be said in their employee's defence, the intention yesterday being to show that the misstatement was innocently made. Of course we do not doubt Mr. Arnhold's word and can only express our regret if it appeared to him that we did so. The personal question, however, and the broad issue of policy remain distinct. The methods adopted by the diplomatists all through the Provisional Court conference are as little to the taste of the public as the ultimate result, indeed even more so, since they arouse the most lively anxiety as to what may be done at any moment, with no opportunity for the foreign community to say a word in its own defence. Throughout the conference everyone who had first-hand knowledge of the workings of the Provisional Court was kept rigidly at arms length, no expert was admitted to the discussions, and we believe we are right in saying that none was ever consulted: absolute secrecy was preserved throughout. Why? There is only one possible answer, namely, that the Ministers in Peking meant to do something which they knew the foreign public of Shanghai would justly resent, and they took special precautions that nothing should leak out until it was too late for protest to avail. It is not as if there had been nothing for the Ministers to do but to cave in. There was. The terms of the British *aide mémoire* of December 31, which was repeated and re-emphasized after the McBride case a few days later, laid down quite clearly the stipulations and conditions under which it would alone be possible for Great Britain to meet China's wishes. This *aide mémoire* was in essentials an elaboration of the methods so clearly defined by Sir Austen Chamberlain at West Birmingham in January 1927, so that it would have served for guidance in the negotiations over the Provisional Court, which were not half over, when the *aide mémoire* arrived. There is further good ground to believe that the instructions from Washington as regards the conference would have been very acceptable to Shanghai had they been known. Finally we have the example of the French handling of their Mixed Court problem, to prove that firmness can be used and that it excites, not any "incident," but gratitude. All the circumstances of the negotiating of the new Court agreement leave an unpleasant taste and indicate a weakness that need never have been committed. But these methods will undoubtedly continue unless the Council assert themselves as a body and insist on due recognition of their enormously important position, involving not only their rights but their duties as the government of Shanghai. They can do it, and every ratepayer will back them up. But they will have to make themselves obnoxious. They even have to use undiplomatic language and be prepared to use undiplomatic action.

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POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 22. 2. 30

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THE NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS, FEBRUARY 23, 1930

PUBLICITY AND COUNCIL

People are beginning to complain that our Municipal Council is secretive. Such is the reward paid by the ungrateful to those who so patriotically sacrifice time, temper, taels, and toes to the Municipal service. Is not our "Municipal Gazette" a standing denial to the charge? Produced regularly once per week, it tells in some thirty-six columns of the numbers of beans estimated to be eaten by convicts in the Municipal Gaol during the ensuing so much, and for which beaners or would-bes are invited to tender. Also, boots, Sikh, large, very: spectacles, sun, tinted according to rank: and so forth.

Also, does it not set forth:—

> At the meeting of the Works Committee held on Tuesday, January 21, 1930, at 5 p.m., there are present: Messrs. (several of them). The Minutes of the last meeting are confirmed and signed. The meeting terminates at 6.45 p.m."

After all, one is compelled to think of the gentleman who put off from a dock side in a dinghy, had himself rowed out to a smart battle-cruiser and said he had come to look over it. Informed by the officer of the watch that it was not a visiting day, he proclaimed indignantly that he was a taxpayer, that he had helped to build that battle-cruiser and that he intended at least to see his money's worth. Whereupon, the officer twisted off a nut from a stanchion, handed it to the visitor and said:—"There you are, old bean! There's the bit you bought. Take it and keep it, and don't come making dirty footmarks on what other people have bought. They might not like it, you know!"

Thinking it over, is there any ratepayer, paying his rates, who will contend that he does not get his money's worth when he gets thirty-six of those columns fifty-two times a year—a week's labour for each set of thirty-six—and an additional thirty-six or more produced by a professional journalist in six hours once a year after Ratepayers Meetings, thrown in for no extra rates?

But there is another side to it which the average ratepayer does not understand, because he does not have to do with it. The Municipal Council is not secretive: there is no body on this earth from whom it is easier for one to get information, if he is in perfect physical condition and is tenacious of life. Shanghai has just seen "Charley's Aunt" and getting information out of the Municipal Council is just as easy as getting that half-crown out of Brassett. For instance, one is instructed to inquire of the Municipal Council, or its component parts, why it is that certain very plainly printed, signed, dated, and witnessed rules applying to the tramway and omnibus companies are broken unchallenged every inch of every journey made by every tram and 'bus.

One embarks hopefully on the quest, because obviously, if there are such rules—and there are—and if there is an official of the Municipal Council specially designated as being in charge of "information"—as there is—why, the job's easy. The disappointment is prompt and complete. He would be delighted to save one any trouble if he had the information to give, but that is the sort of thing regarding which one should inquire in the Secretariat. So, to the Secretariat, who would be only too pleased to supply full particulars, but it seems to be more a case for the Director-General. The Director-General sees no reason whatever why full publicity should not be given to the matter: in fact, when he was Chairman, he had no hesitation in authorizing the circulation of the fullest details regarding such matters. But then, you know, one cannot say off-hand what the Chairman might think of it. Thence to the Chairman, who is in complete accord with the desire that the public should be made fully acquainted with the facts, but, after all, he cannot be expected to carry everything in his head, and application should be made to the head of the department concerned.

The head of department is always most pleased to let the ratepayers into a knowledge of everything of which his department has cognisance, but then, you know, nothing can be given out except with the direct authorization of the Secretariat. And so one gets back to Brassett, missing only the publicity officer, and, hesitating to go round the circle again, one returns dolefully and reports that neither the tramway company nor the bus company ever break any rules, that it is all a myth about a sardine dying of suffocation in one of their vehicles, and their conductors do not reject one in every three 20-cent pieces, but only one in every four.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 24. 2. 30

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H.R. D.

NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS, MARCH 9, 1930

PUBLICITY AND THE COUNCIL

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS."

SIR,—Being among those on the outer fringes of the gallery I should not presume to comment on the letter of the retiring chairman of the Council except for the importance of one point raised and that is the rule mentioned as to disclosing opinions divergent from those of the Council as a whole.

It seems that there is a rule "specifically laid down that no member of the Council may *disclose or discuss in public*, whilst still a member of the Council, any divergent opinion from the Council as a whole."

It would be difficult to conceive of a rule more dangerous to the cause of good government or more likely to be used as a cover for slipshod and careless endeavour or worse.

I do not for a moment insinuate that it has been so used, but very obviously such dark and obscured methods would fit in better with the machinations made famous by "Big Bill Thompson" than with the striving toward economy and modern improvements that our Council is reported to be interested in.

This is all a part of the mistaken attitude that has been maintained toward publicity. But show me the man who could conceive and put through a rule like the one mentioned and I feel sure you will be showing a man whose religion has never gone to his head.

The rule is a relic of barbarism and should be set aside by the Council or rescinded by the ratepayers. In the hands of less high-minded men than those who represent this municipality it might be used as a cloak for unheard-of schemes. And whilst on this subject of publicity let me say that I would be willing to risk a moderate wager that any publicity resolution that goes before the Town Meeting will be so hacked up by amendments that it will be practically worthless.

I am, etc.,
HYPOSTATIC.

Shanghai, Mar. 7, 1930.

10-3-30

11 B.

SHANGHAI MERCURY, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1930.

COUNCILLOR'S RIGHTS

Mr. A. D. Bell Opposes "Veil Of Secrecy" Proposal

Mr. A. D. Bell, re-elected to the Municipal Council at the recent elections, in a statement to the press refutes the contention of Mr. H. E. Arnhold that Councillors are prohibited from disclosing Municipal policies during their tenure of office, and adds that, although he has no intention of "rubbing it in," he is convinced that there is no rule or custom against addressing ratepayers on matters of mutual interest.

The statement to which Mr. Arnhold refers was in the form of a letter addressed to a morning contemporary. This, Mr. Bell wishes it to be understood, was in line with Mr. Arnhold's own methods in view of the statements from the pen of the ex-Chairman which have appeared in the local press from time to time.

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clusion of the surtax returns and the increased scale of duties which came into force in February 1929. The average sterling rate of exchange for the year was approximately 2|4 per Shanghai tael, as opposed to 2|8 for 1928.

I wish to express your Committee's appreciation of the excellent work done by the Hazardous Goods Regulations and the Customs Regulations Sub-Committees. The former have already submitted an extremely lengthy and comprehensive report, and I think I am right in saying that they held weekly meetings practically all through the past year. I wish particularly to mention Messrs, J. A. J. W. Nieuwenhuys and K. Fawcettt who acted as Chairman of these sub-committees and whose duties were exceptionally onerous.

I will now turn to the accounts. There is nothing calling for special comment with the exception of the item printing and stationery which shows an increase of over Tls. 200, due to the cost of preparing several drafts of the special sub-committee's report on the Hazardous Goods Regulations now in the hands of the Commissioner of Customs.

Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts. I shall be glad to answer any questions regarding them to the best of my ability.

There were no questions and on the proposition of the Chairman seconded by Mr. N. S. Brown the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as circulated to members were unanimously adopted.

On the proposal of Mr. H. Calder Marshall, seconded by Mr. E. Bothelo the following gentlemen were elected to the Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. G. Boolsen, E. T. Byrne, J. Cochet, P. A. Cox, F. H. Forde, C. C. Knight, S. C. Kingsbury, A. B. Lowson, H. W. P. McMeekin, R. J. Paterson, T. Saito and O. D. Steen.

At the conclusion of the meeting the committee elected Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin, Chairman for the ensuing year, and Mr. T. Saito, Vice-Chairman.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 19-3-30

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1930.

Provisional Court Changes Meet With Criticism

General Chamber Of Commerce Deprecates Decision To Hand Control To Chinese; Members Hear Review Of Past Year

At the annual general meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce held yesterday afternoon, the acting-Chairman, Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin, in the absence of Mr. V. G. Lyman, Chairman, gave members an outline of the activities of the Chamber during the past year. In addressing the meeting he said:

I am occupying the chair at this meeting in the unavoidable absence of our Chairman, Mr. V. G. Lyman, who I am sorry to say had a nervous breakdown some weeks ago and the Chamber has been deprived of his valued services as a member of the committee and Chairman of the Chamber. Mr. Lyman has been a member of the committee of the Chamber for the last six years, during which time he served as Vice-Chairman for three years and was elected chairman at the last annual general meeting. In wishing Mr. Lyman a speedy restoration to good health. I am sure I am expressing the wish of all members of the Chamber.

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time and with your permission I will take them as read. I will ask you to adopt them in due course.

Perusal of the report gives an indication of the many matters which have called for your Committee's attention during the year.

Your Chairman referred in his remarks last year to the Amherst Rocks and the wireless beacon which was to be installed there by the Chinese Government. The Chamber has recently received a communication from the Coast Inspector which states that a radio beacon has been erected at the North Saddle and has already been in operation for several months. The main object of this aid is to enable ships to get a line of bearing during fog and in clear weather, and so enable them to avoid Amherst Rock.

Accuracy Obtained

According to the Coast Inspector, although this radio beacon is still considered to be in the experimental stage, it has been favourably commented upon, bearings having been taken at distances of over 100 miles with very considerable accuracy. It is understood that if on further trial this beacon continues to give satisfaction it is the intention of the Coast Inspector to recommend the establishment of certain similar aids and the next to be erected will probably be established at Shaweishan Light Station, if it is decided that the location is satisfactory. With two radio beacons, a ship, according to the Coast Inspector, should be able to get a fix, with cross bearings from the beacons, sufficiently accurate to clear Amherst Rock.

The question of pilotage has been constantly before your committee during the year. The Woosung-Hankow Pilotage Association made preliminary representations for an increase in their tariff of charges, but after consulting interested parties the Chamber replied that shipping companies would not consent to any increase in the tariff at this juncture, the general view being that the difficulties complained of by the pilots should be met by a complete reorganization of the service, which latter appears to be inevitable.

Guarding Pilotage

Shipping companies have also given notice of the fact that the existing tariff of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association comes up for revision after June 30, next, and they intend to demand a considerable reduction in same. The matter is at present in the hands of the Pilotage Authority and nothing more can be said on the subject for the present, but if past experience is to be taken as an indication, the Chamber will have a difficult question to deal with, requiring the most careful handling.

The Chamber is not unmindful of the excellent services which are being maintained by the existing pilotage organizations, and anything which is calculated to reduce the efficiency of those services must be strongly deprecated and guarded against at all costs. The peculiarities of the approaches to Shanghai and the tortuous channel in the harbour cannot be lost sight of, but on the other hand, shipping companies complain of the heavy burden which the present tariff of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association, inflated during the lean years of the Great War, imposes.

Emphatic Protest

Matters connected with the Shanghai Provisional Court have on many occasions in the past occupied the attention of this Chamber and I should like at this juncture to put on record that we strongly deprecate the arbitrary manner in which the negotiations have been completed regarding the proposed closing of the Court as from April 1, 1930, and the inauguration in its place of Chinese Courts.

The fact that neither the Shanghai Municipal Council nor commercial interests were consulted during the conferences held between the Chinese authorities and the Ministers of the foreign Powers must be viewed with grave concern by all foreigners and Chinese having the future safety and prosperity of Shanghai at heart.

In expressing these sentiments, let it be clearly understood that this Chamber is not prepared to support any movement or action calculated to prevent or unnecessarily delay China from attaining her natural aspirations, including full sovereignty, but any undue hastening of the process without proper safeguards must bring disaster on all concerned.

During the year under review we have experienced a steady decline in the price of silver and our T. T. rate has fallen in sympathy from 2|7¼ on January 3, 1929 to 2|1 on December 31, 1929. Since the close of the year further sharp declines have taken place, the lowest official quotation being 1|10 T. T. per tael on the 5th of the present month. This figure has eclipsed all previous low levels, such as 2|1½ in 1902 and 2|1⅞ in 1914.

This severe decline in the purchasing value of our local currency has naturally reacted adversely on importers in general and particularly those who sell to native merchants on a sterling basis. Many of the latter, through not having fixed exchange, have been unable to meet their sterling commitments and the onus of loss has devolved on the foreign importers. This has been particularly heavy in the textile trade and this Chamber has just recently sponsored a movement approved by the national chambers for the formation of a Piece Goods Association having as one of its chief objectives, the standardization of sales in local currency.

Customs Duties

I am indebted to the Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, for the following figures of duty paid for the whole of China during the past four years:—

	Import Duty Hk. Tls.	Export Duty Hk. Tls.
1926	42,855,026	26,263,787
1927	34,903,322	25,461,617
1928	46,499,394	27,057,563
1929	107,251,967	36,293,157

	Other dues and Duties Hk. Tls.	Total Hk. Tls.
1926	11,317,147	80,435,961
1927	8,416,936	68,781,875
1928	8,775,567	82,332,525
1929	9,284,969	152,830,093

The remarkable increase shown for the year 1929 is apt to be misleading to statisticians outside China, and might normally be interpreted to indicate a vast expansion of trade. Unfortunately such was not the case, and the figures for 1929 are magnified by the in-

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1930.

Letters To The Editor

Communications intended for publication in this column should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor does not accept responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

MR. ARNHOLD EXPLAINS HIS RESIGNATION

Editor,

THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir.—May I through your columns thank the 715 electors of this community, representing more than half the votes recorded, who voted for me for their support at the recent election and explain the reason for my resignation of the Chairmanship of the Council before termination of my period of office?

In view of the leading article in one of your contemporaries this morning and the reference to the controlling interest of the Japanese voters in the ultimate result, I feel it incumbent upon me to bring certain facts to the attention of the ratepayers, which it is in their interests to know.

As Chairman of the Council I have been unable to agree to certain requests which have been pressed upon me for what appeared to be a disproportionate increase in the Japanese police and other matters, which could not be granted in their entirety. As a result of this, I was given to understand a few days prior to the election that I should only receive 200 out of the 600 Japanese votes. If this actually occurred, the foreign community must have supported me to the extent of 515 votes.

I understand that 90 per cent. of the Japanese electorate went to the poll, as compared with about 50 per cent. of the British. It is, therefore, evident that so long as the British community do not turn out in larger numbers to cast their vote, Municipal affairs will be controlled by the Japanese voting machine. Possibly, the community may show more interest in Municipal affairs now that "new blood" has been infused into the Council "to shake it up."

May I, in this connection, remind you that a similar hope was expressed in the Press at the time of my election to the Council two years ago? The chief object for which I was asked to stand was to secure the carrying out of the recommendations of the Economy Committee. During the year of my tenure of office as Chairman the following has, in that respect, been achieved:—

1.—The Municipal Hospitals and Nursing system have been reorganized, resulting in greater efficiency and economy.

2.—The Commissioner of Police has resigned and the services of a highly qualified police executive obtained from India to reorganize the Police Force, the reorganization of which is now nearly completed.

3.—Schemes have been evolved for the housing and improvement of the telephone service, pointing out that the Telephone Company had broken the terms of its franchise.

I felt very strongly that in view of the Council's grave responsibility to the public in this respect, it was imperative that the Council should obtain the services of an independent expert. The Telephone Company and the Council's nominee on the Board of Directors of that Company opposed this proposal on the ground that the expert's advice would serve no useful purpose, as the Company was committed to its present system. Mr. B. C. Anson, whose services were kindly placed at the Council's disposal by the British Post Office, has presented his report, from which the public may judge very clearly the unsatisfactory state of the telephone system and the drastic steps which are necessary for its rehabilitation. Two of the principal features of the report reveal that:

1.—The Telephone Company had broken its franchise as far back as 1908, by installing a system which at that time was already considered antiquated.

2.—That the state of the Telephone Company's plant and equipment was, at the present moment, in many respects, in a most deficient condition.

At the time when the Council, at the request of the community, began to look into the question of the telephone service, the telephone company was pressing the Council to authorize an agreement with an American syndicate, which appeared to be disadvantageous, both from the point of view of shareholders and subscribers. As there were other parties interested in acquiring the business of the Telephone Company, I urged upon the Council the desirability of insisting upon open competition, with the result that to-day there are three offers in the field, all of which are far more favourable than the one which the Telephone Company wished to accept last July. Under pressure from the Council the Company has submitted these offers to an independent committee for consideration. My policy with regard to the telephone problem would, therefore, appear to have been fully justified.

When I came into office, the general attitude of the Chinese members of the community towards the Council was one of suspicion and uncertainty, and Shanghai appeared to be drifting with the grave possibility of disaster looming on the horizon. To-day as a result of a great deal of time and effort expended, a spirit of friendliness and co-operation exists, and an atmosphere has been created in which it may be possible for Judge Feetham to work with every prospect of success. The settlement of the May 30 incident after many conferences and a decision to appoint two more Chinese members to the Council, is illustrative of the work done to achieve this.

It was largely due to my initiative that Mr. Fessenden attended the Kyoto Conference and was authorized, whilst in Kyoto, to approach Mr. Lionel Curtis, with the suggestion that the Municipality was considering, with a view to putting an end to the period of drift described

LETTER OF MR. ARNHOLD

Official announcement of the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. H. E. Arnhold from the Chairmanship of the Shanghai Municipal Council appears in to-day's issue of the "Municipal Gazette." The news of the Council's acceptance of Mr. Arnhold's resignation was published yesterday in "The Shanghai Times."

Following is Mr. Arnhold's letter to the Secretary of the Council, in connection with his resignation:

"Will you kindly convey to all Heads of Departments and all Members of Staff, the following.

"Force of circumstances have made it appear in the interests of the Ratepayers that I should withdraw from the Chairmanship, and in doing so I wish to thank all Heads of Departments and those members of the staff with whom I have come into contact for the very cordial support they have given me for the period during which I have occupied the Chair, and more especially during the critical period through which we passed during the month of August."

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
7-3-30

ment in the living conditions of both the foreign and Chinese Police Force.

4.—The Department of the Director of Chinese studies has been completely reorganized under a new and efficient head, and the old system, which was found to be wasteful, has been discarded.

5.—A staff reorganization has been set in motion, with a view to cutting out dead wood in order to give more encouragement to the more promising junior members of the staff, to encourage efficiency, and at the same time to effect economies; the results of this reorganization may not be apparent to the public for a little time.

6.—Steps have been taken gradually to make way for the greater employment of capable Chinese in the Municipal service.

7.—A Salaries Commission has been appointed and is now sitting to go into the question of salaries generally and make recommendations to the Council.

8.—A Staff Association has been formed with a view to harmonizing the relations between the Council and the staff.

9.—The whole of the Council's educational system is in process of reorganization to provide for the equal distribution of the Council's educational facilities between the foreign and Chinese communities, thus removing a great source of grievance to the Chinese population of the Settlement. This reorganization, whilst effecting very considerable economy and giving direction to the Council's educational policy, will not only effect economies but will increase the efficiency of the schools, which are now being placed under a permanent Board of Education in conjunction with a Supervisor of Schools.

There is a great deal more to be done to complete all this work, but I can leave it to the public to decide whether the mandate, which I was given, has been persistently carried out, or not.

In July last year urgent complaints were received from the various chambers of commerce and ratepayers with regard to the above, taking the initiative in trying to solve the problems with which it is faced, by appointing one or more persons of international reputation to come here and study the situation and advise them. Thanks to Mr. Fessenden's tact and able handling of the situation whilst he was in Kyoto, a far better understanding and more sympathetic attitude towards the problems with which Shanghai is faced, has resulted, both in England and in America.

These are surely no barren results to show for the year's work? Since, however, the electorate by its decision, as shown in the election, has not endorsed the policy pursued, I obvously cannot, without embarrassing the present Council, give any guidance with regard to the policy for the forthcoming year, which will, during the next few weeks, have to receive consideration. I, therefore, felt that my continued presence on the Council would only be a cause for embarrassment, and have resigned, although in taking this step I have deprived myself of the opportunity of addressing the ratepayers and submitting an account of my stewardship for the past year.

Before closing I would refer briefly to the disloyal letter, which one of your contemporaries published prior to the election. I was unable to reply so long as I remained Chairman of the Council without committing a breach of the rules, which were confirmed during the period when Mr. Bell was Vice-Chairman, and which specifically laid down that no member of the Council may disclose or discuss in public, whilst still a member of the Council, any divergent opinion from the Council as a whole. Most statements in that letter are, to say the least, misleading, but I will confine myself to stating that public life in Shanghai is rapidly degenerating, when a newspaper of standing extols and describes as "courageous" the fact that a member of the Council has broken faith with his colleagues—a member who has stated in that letter that he favours admitting the public to the deliberations of the Council, although, to the best of my recollection, he has not thought fit to raise this subject in the Council Chamber.

H. ARNHOLD.

Shanghai, March 6, 1930

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sibility of disaster looming on the horizon. Today, as a result of a great deal of time and effort expended, a spirit of friendliness and cooperation exists and an atmosphere has been created, in which it may be possible for Judge Feetham to work with every prospect of success.—The settlement of the May 30th incident after many conferences and a decision to appoint two more Chinese members to the Council, is illustrative of the work done to acieve this.

KYOTO CONFERENCE

It was largely due to my initiative that Mr. Fessenden attended the Kyoto Conference and was authorized, whilst in Kyoto, to approach Mr. Lionel Curtis, with the suggestion that the Municipality was considering, with a view to putting an end to the period of drift described above, taking the initative in trying to solve the problems with which it is faced, by appointing one or more persons of international reputation to come here and study the situation and advise them. Thanks to Mr. Fessenden's tact and able handling of the situation whilst he was in Kyoto. a far better understanding and more sympathetic attitude towards the problems with which Shanghai is faced, has resulted, both in England and in America.

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Yours truly,
H. E. ARNHOLD.

Shanghai, March 6, 1930.

(ED.—*The letter referred to in the closing paragraph of Mr. Arnhold's letter did not appear in* THE CHINA PRESS).

CONVEYS THANKS

Following his resignation, Mr. Arnhold sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Council, in which he conveys his thanks for the support of the heads of departments and the members of the staff with whom he came in contact during his term of office. The letter follows:—

Shanghai, March 5, 1930.

Secretary:

Will you kindly convey to all Heads of Departments and all Members of Staff, the following.

Force of circumstances have made it appear in the interests of the Ratepayers that I should withdraw from the Chairmanship, and in doing so I wish to thank all Heads of Departments and those members of the staff with whom I have come into contact for the very cordial support they have given me for the period during which I have occupied the Chair, and more especially during the critical period through which we passed during the month of August.

Yours very truly,
H. ARNHOLD.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
7·3·30

Who

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1930

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1043
Date 7-3-30

Reasons For Resigning Given In Statement By Late Council Chairman

H. E. Arnhold In Letter To THE CHINA PRESS Outlines Reforms And Work Carried Out During His Term Of Office

There is a lull in the storm caused by this year's surprise election for Municipal honors. and no further developments have taken place. The vacanacy for chairmanship of the retiring council is being filled by Brig.-General E. B. Macnaghten, the vice-chairman, who will occupy this post until after the annual meeting of ratepayers which is to take place April 16.

In connection with his resignation at the special council meeting called last Wednesday evening, Mr. H. E. Arnhold has sent us the following letter for publication:

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—May I through your columns thank the 715 electors of this Community. representing more than half the votes recorded. who voted for me, for their support at the recent election and explain the reason for my resignation of the Chairmanship of the Council before termination of my period of office?

In view of the Leading Article in one of your contemporaries this morning and the reference to the controlling interest of the Japanese voters in the ultimate result, I feel it incumbent upon me to bring certain facts to the attention of the ratepayers, which it is in their interests to know.

As Chairman of the Council I have been unable to agree to certain requests which have been pressed upon me for what appeared to be a disproportionate increase in the Japanese Police and other matters, which could not be granted in their entirety. As a result of this, I was given to understand a few days prior to the election that I should only receive 200 out of the 600 Japanese votes. If this actually occurred, the Foreign Community must have supported me to the extent of 515 votes.

I understand that 90% of the Japanese electorate went to the Poll, as compared with about 50% of the British. It is therefore evident that so long as the British Community do not turn out in larger numbers to cast their vote, Municipal affairs will be controlled by the Japanese voting machine. Possibly, the Community may show more interest in Municipal affairs now that 'new blood'" has been infused into the Council "to shake it up."

May I, in this connection, remind you that a similar hope was expressed in the Press at the time of my election to the Council two years ago? The chief object for which I was asked to stand was to secure the carrying out of the recommendations of the Economy Committee. During the year of my tenure of office as Chairman, the following has. in that respect, been achieved:—

1. The Municipal Hospitals and Nursing System have been reorganized, resulting in greater efficiency and economy.

2. The Commissioner of Police has resigned and the services of a highly qualified police executive obtained from India to reorganize the Police Force, the reorganization of which is now nearly completed.

3. Schemes have been evolved for the housing and improvement in the living conditions of both the Foreign and Chinese Police Force.

4. The Department of the Director of Chinese studies has been completely reorganized under a new and efficient hand. and the old system, which was found to be wasteful, has been discarded.

5. A Staff reorganization has been set in motion, with a view to cutting out dead wood in order to give more encouragement to the more promising junior members of the Staff, to encourage efficiency and at the same time to effect economies; the results of this reorganization may not be apparent to the public for a little time.

6. Steps have been taken gradually to make way for the greater employment of capable Chinese in the Municipal service.

7. A Salaries Commission has been appointed and is now sitting to go into the question of Salaries generally and make recommendations to the Council.

8. A Staff Association has been formed, with a view to harmonizing the relations between the Council and the Staff.

9. The whole of the Council's Educational System is in process of reorganization to provide for the equal distribution of the Council's educational facilities between the Foreign and Chinese Communities, thus removing a great source of grievance to the Chinese population of the Settlement. This reorganization, whilst effecting very considerable economy and giving direction to the Council's educational policy, will not only effect economies but will increase the efficiency of the schools, which are now being placed under a permanent Board of Education in conjunction with a Supervisor of Schools..

There is a great deal more to be done to complete all this work. but I can leave it to the public to decide whether the mandate, which I was given, has been persistently carried out, or not.

TELEPHONE QUESTION

In July last year, urgent complaints were received from the various Chambers of Commerce and ratepayers with regard to the Telephone Service, pointing out that the Telephone Company had broken the terms of its franchise.

I felt very strongly that in view of the Council's grave responsibility to the public in this respect, that it was imperative that the Council should obtain the service of an independent expert. The Telephone Company and the Council's nominee on the Board of Directors of that Company opposed this proposal on the ground that the expert's advice would serve no useful purpose, as the Company was committed to its present system. Mr. B. O. Anson, whose services were kindly placed at the Council's disposal by the British Post Office, has presented his report, from which the public may judge very clearly the unsatisfactory state of the Telephone system and the drastic steps which are necessary for its rehabilitation. Two of the principal features of the report reveal that:

1. The Telephone Company had broken its franchise as far back as 1908, by installing a system which at that time was already considered antiquated.

2. That the state of the Telephone Company's Plant and Equipment was, at the present moment. in many respects, in a most deficient condition.

At the time when the Council, at the request of the Community, began to look into the question of the Telephone service, the Telephone Company was pressing the Council to authorize an agreement with an American Syndicate, which appeared to be disadvantageous, both from the point of view of shareholders and subscribers. As there were other parties interested in acquiring the business of the Telephone Company, I urged upon the Council the desirability of insisting upon open competition, with the result that today there are three offers in the field, all of which are far more favorable than the one which the Telephone Company wished to accept last July. Under pressure from the Council the Company has submitted these offers to an independent committee for consideration. My policy with regard to the Telephone problem would therefore appear to have been fully justified

When I came into office, the general attitude of the Chinese members of the Community towards the Council was one of suspicion and uncertainty, and Shanghai appeared to be drifting, with the grave pos-

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THE CHINA PRESS, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1930

Japanese Refutes Statement Of H. E. Arnhold

Ridicules That Police Question Influenced Japanese Votes

Refuting the statement of H. E. Arnhold, late chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, that the main cause for his non-election at the recent poll was that he obtained only 200 of the anticipated 600 Japanese votes, due to his inability to agree to "certain requests which have been pressed upon me for what appeared to be a disproportionate increase in the Japanese police and other matters, which could not be granted in their entirety," a prominent Japanese ratepayer, in the course of an interview with a local evening contemporary made a statement.

He ridicules the probability of a Japanese ratepayer ever having given Mr. Arnhold to understand that 600 Japanese votes would be cast in his favor. He asks why the Japanese retepayers, and which would cast even 200 votes in favor of Mr. Arnhold if the latter takes the stand in respect of the Japanese interests as the late chairman of the Council has clearly expressed himself.

Discussing the recruitment of Japanese personnel in the Shanghai Municipal Police during the past year he says, "To say that such small matters as an increase in Japanese police personnel influenced our stand in the election is, to my mind, ridiculous. An increase, as far as I know, was proposed by non-Japanese members of the Council. Additional police were brought from Japan in conformity with this proposal, but I know nothing of any further proposition for the enhancement of the Japanese police personnel or the increase of Japanese influence locally."

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144 B.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1930

MR. ARNHOLD ON HIS RESIGNING

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Though I have always admired Mr. Arnhold's eminent ability and pre-eminent industry I confess that I was hardly prepared for the fine record of single-handed achievement set forth in his letter. Obviously he thinks that in the old Council "Eclipse was first and the rest nowhere." This frame of mind must make his failure at the poll particularly disappointing, while perhaps partly accounting for it.

As to his references to myself, I am sympathetic but unrepentant. There cannot possibly be a rule against a candidate addressing the electors at election time.

I am, etc.,
A. D. BELL.
Shanghai, March 7, 1930.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—From your admirable leader of yesterday's issue referring to Mr. Arnhold's reverse in the recent Municipal election, any man in the street now knows that his failure to secure votes was mainly if not solely due to lack of Japanese support.

The non-support of the Japanese was due, so I infer from your leader, to a misunderstanding derived from an unfounded—possibly malicious—report to the effect that Mr. Arnhold's firm was interested in the Telephone Company tenders but Mr. Arnhold has now put the issue still clearer, though your point seems also correct, to the effect that, as Chairman of the Council, he had been unable to agree to a certain request which appeared to a disproportionate increase in the Japanese police etc. His unfortunate defeat, therefore, was not discreditable to him. Praise is due to you, Sir, as well as Mr. Arnhold for having made this clear to your readers and since this has been made known to the public in general, one certainly regrets Mr. Arnhold's hard luck owing to the, one may term, unfair treatment, by a certain clique. Nevertheless, Mr. Arnhold ought to be very proud that his 715 votes, just 20 less than the last candidate to be elected, came, one may safely assume, from foreign ratepayers alone in spite of the fact that a certain foreign quarter appeared to have done everything possible to check. him. He would have come out from the election trimphantly with a record number of votes if the Japanese had not misunderstood the situation. However, Mr. Arnhold's record remains that "he was a diligent worker who gave freely of his time to public affairs" and since he gave full vent to-day in his letter of his record during the tenure of his office as Chairman of the Council, he deserves the hearty thanks of the community for all the services he rendered.

In conclusion I would say that your kind readers need not think the writer a friend of Mr. Arnhold, unfortunately he is not.

I am, etc.,
R.
Shanghai, Mar. 7, 1930.

***We have received other letters in answer to Mr. Arnhold's but further than the above two go, we can see no advantage to anyone in publishing them. Our apologies to the writers accordingly.—Ed.

8-3-30

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23:2:'30

Reg.

Please collect all the newspaper cuttings regarding the dispute between the Chairman of the Council and the North China Daily News and file them together very carefully.

[illegible]

24/2/30

E NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1930

PROVISIONAL COURT AGREEMENT

Chinese Ratepayers Assocn. and Street Unions Protest to Nanking

PUBLICATION OF TEXT DEMANDED

Agitation is going on in local Chinese circles against the new agreement regarding the reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court. On Thursday, the Chinese Ratepayers Association and the Amalgamated Street Unions sent telegrams to the National Government, expressing opposition to certain supposed provisions of the new agreement and demanding publication of the full text without delay so as to clear away misunderstandings.

The Chinese Ratepayers Association, in their wire, say:—

"According to the 'Shanghai Evening Post,' the new agreement recently concluded at the Provisional Court Reorganization Conference stipulates that all cases involving people who have violated the Municipal By-laws will be dealt with by the various Police Stations unless the fine involved is $50 or more, when such persons will be sent to the reorganized Provisional Court for trial.

"The public are amazed over this statement and question its veracity. The purpose of reorganizing the Provisional Court was to bring about the unification of China's judicial system and to make preparations for the abolition of joint hearing system and executive rights of Consular Deputies in the Court.

"Whether the joint hearing system is to be abolished in the Court is not known to us because the new agreement has not yet been published. But attention should be drawn to the fact that people who violated the police regulations of the International Settlement of Shanghai in the past have been tried by the Provisional Court even though the fine involved only $1.

"If the 'Evening Post' report is correct, then the power of the Shanghai Municipal Police, instead of being limited, will be greatly increased because the police, being vested with the right of imposing fines, will arrest, detain and fine residents at their own discretion. This is a violation of world-recognized judicial independence and an encroachment upon the people's legal privileges. The Association must, therefore, request you to reconsider this question and to rectify the errors because the residents of Shanghai are greatly surprised by the report appearing in the 'Shanghai Evening Post'."

Council and Agreement

Interviewed yesterday on the subject of the Provisional Court Agreement, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, stated that the agreement had not been the subject of any Council meeting. He himself and Mr. Fessenden, Director of the International Settlement, had been consulted, which he said amounted to the same thing as the Council taking part in the negotiations.

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Asked whether the terms obtained might have been worse, he replied in the affirmative. Asked whether they might have been better, he answered "Of course: anything can be better than it is. A compromise of any sort is bound to be unsatisfactory to both parties."

16

ay, February 11, 1930

28: 2: 30.

Reg. Please add to the file of cuttings on the subject of differences between the North China Daily News on the one hand and the Chairman of the Council and Director-General on the other.

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The Shanghai Evening Post, Tuesday, February 11, 1930

Provisional Court Agreement Text Bared By Nanking Vernacular Paper

2 Appeal Courts, Many Other Changes Listed Under Pact Recently Concluded

According to the Min Shen Pao, vernacular paper published in Nanking, the test of the new agreement concerning the reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court is as follows:

(1) The reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court is to make the tribunal a district court conforming to the judicial system of China.

(2) The Kiangsu Higher Court is the the appeal court for the tribunal and the highest and final court for appeal will be the Nanking Supreme Court.

Procurators And Police

(3) A procurators' office is to be established in the tribunal for preliminary examinations. The power to appoint and dismiss the procurators is in the hands of the Ministry of Justice.

(4) Registrars and judicial police are to be established in the court to execute the decisions of the tribunal.

(5) The registrars and judicial police will function under the direct administration and supervision of the Court. The court also has the power to dismiss and appoint the [illegible] and members of [illegible] police.

Inspection Of Jails

[illegible] and [illegible] may be handed over to [illegible] jails and detention houses [illegible] their jail terms.

(7) The deputy system and system of joint hearings [illegible] representatives sit on [illegible] their respective nationals are abolished. Police may send their advocates to the court. The police advocates may submit to the [illegible] written statements of [illegible] and contentions in cases brought by the police. The court will take their statements into consideration in trying cases.

Revision Provided For

(8 Foreign lawyers will be admitted to practice in the court provided they have obtained certificates from the Ministry of Justice which are to be issued according to the Chinese laws governing legal practitioners. They are to apply Chinese law only.

(9) The police shall produce the prisoners who are deemed fit by the court to be summoned or arrested without delay. Other authorities other than the police should obtain special permission from the Court before arresting and handing over prisoners.

(10) The agreement is to be effective for three years from the date of signature by both parties. This agreement may be amended by mutual consent during the three years, and may continue to be effective after expiration on agreement of both parties.

There also are three addenda to the Provisional Court agreement.

Release of the text of the recently negotiated Provisional Court agreement has been delayed as the representatives of the powers who conducted the negotiations with officials of the Nanking Government, have not received as yet acceptance of the terms from the legations in Peiping. Release of the official text, scheduled some weeks ago, accordingly has been held up.

Rem

JB

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 12. 2. 30

HR. 127.

17

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1930

(2)

CHOICE OF JUDGES

Rights of Foreign Lawyers to Practise

Nanking, Jan. 18.

It is learned that in order to ensure the efficient administration of justice by the new tribunal the candidates for the Presidency and Judgeships of the Court will be subject to careful investigation by the Judicial Officials' Selection and Examination Committee of the Ministry of Judicial Administration before being recommended to the Government for appointment.

The actual reorganization of the Court, it is stated, will be effected at the latest by April 1 next.

In regard to the question of foreign lawyers practising in the new Court, it is reliably learned that rules governing their appearance and conduct in the new Court have already been drawn up by the Ministry of Judicial Administration. All foreign lawyers must first obtain certificates from the Ministry and, according to the rules, may appear only in the reorganized Court and its immediate appellate division, the 2nd Branch Provincial High Court of Kiangsu, and also only in the following cases:

1.—Where foreign litigants are involved;

2.—Where the Shanghai Municipal Council is a complainant in a civil or criminal action and

3.—Where the Shanghai Municipal Police is the prosecutor.—Kuo Min.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 19.2.30

18 ③

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1930

CHINESE COURTS IN SHANGHAI

The publication of the actual terms of the agreement which sets up three Chinese courts in the International Settlement in place of the old Provisional Court reveals no great novelty for those who have been following events. It only confirms their forebodings, born of the various anticipations of the agreement which have been published in the past week or two. Frankly, it must be said that the agreement conveys the impression of having been concluded, on the foreign side, by men who had no first-hand knowledge of the Provisional Court and took no advice from those who had. And this in fact appears to have been the case. The Council were never given an opportunity to consider the draft. We know this from a recent statement by the Chairman, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, who added that he himself and Mr. Fessenden, the Director General, had been consulted, "which amounted to the same thing as the Council taking part in the negotiations." With all courtesy we must emphatically point out that it is not the same thing. We feel constrained to recall that Mr. Fessenden, though undoubtedly a valuable servant of the community, is still its servant and not a Municipal Councillor; and while we have great respect for Mr. Arnhold's ability, in a matter so serious as that of the fate of the Provisional Court his opinion cannot be admitted as representing more than his personal views. We regret to have to speak thus plainly. But the Councillors generally owe it to the ratepayers to see that what has occurred in this instance does not become a precedent. The diplomatists concerned in the signing of the new agreement were enabled to report, and have no doubt reported, to their respective Governments that the Council have acquiesced in the scheme, and it is necessary to point out that the Council as such never saw it before its publication to the world. As for the Deputies. there is, what we can only call, a most unjust tendency in some quarters to imply that they were principally responsible for the troubles in the Provisional Court. That indignation may have occasionally carried them beyond the bounds of policy, is conceivable. But those who know what their experiences were prefer to think of the Deputies as conscientious men, with a clear duty to perform, who could not keep silence before the abuses they saw. Of which indeed there was no lack.

Under the new scheme there will be no Deputies, and one may faintly wonder whether their official superiors will, in the upshot, have any the easier time for being relieved of their protest. Chinese judges will sit alone and it will only be possible in certain cases for the Council to be represented by a lawyer "who may submit to the Court his views in writing during the proceedings and who may, if he deems necessary, file a petition in intervention in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure." The normal result of such representations can but too easily be imagined. One cannot but contrast the method followed in respect of the French Mixed Court, wherein the authorities of the Concession, plainly stating that they are the people responsible for the peace and order of the Concession, reserve the right to put an Assessor on the Bench when they think necessary. And for the changes actually vouchsafed, the Chinese officials have publicly expressed their pleasure and thanks. There is no apparent reason why the foreign Ministers in whose hands lay the fate of the Provisional Court should not have followed the same course in these turbulent and uncertain times. Lest it should be thought that we take too gloomy a view, let us add that we do not doubt the good faith of Dr. C. T. Wang with whom the agreement was concluded or of the President of the Judicial Yuan, under whose department the new Courts will come. Dr. Wang Chung-hui's reputation stands deservedly high and we are sure that he is as keen as anyone can be that the new Courts should be a success. But it is impossible to be blind to the fact that the Chinese Ministers with whom agreements are made are not the men with whom the ultimate power rests. The whole system of government exposes their rulings to revision by some indefinable authority in the background and opens the door to intrigue and obstruction. And what would be the Settlement's position if Nanking's enemies, or some wave of Communist fury, succeeded in overthrowing it? We hope that will not happen but it is a contingency which ought not to be overlooked by those who are supposed to care for foreign, and Chinese, interests in Shanghai.

There is proverbially no use in crying over spilt milk. It we have dwelt upon the manifold weakness of the new agreement and particularly on the not easily defensible methods by which it was reached, it is in order that we may show up in stronger relief the solitary safeguard it affords for the Council as the body responsible for the peace of Shanghai, and the vital importance of ensuring that that safeguard shall be made operative to the fullest possible extent. Article VI provides that the Council shall supply the men who are to form the judicial police of the Courts; and it is further agreed that the Council shall designate an officer "to whom will be allotted by the President an office on the Court premises and who will make an entry of all judicial processes of the Courts, such as summonses, warrants, orders and judgments, for the purpose of service or execution". No time should be lost by the Council in deciding what it can and will do under these provisions and in making known its intentions with no uncertain voice. Let us recall what happened at the beginning of 1927, when the old Mixed Court gave place to the Provisional. No preparations had been made on the foreign side; no foreigner connected with the Court from the Deputies downwards knew what his place was; the result was all sorts of pretensions on the Chinese side, a general confusion which might have degenerated into something much worse. With far greater changes in prospect on April 1, the Council must be prepared and they cannot begin their preparation too soon. This is not a departmental matter, but a vital question for the whole Council with the assistance of all the advice of those on whom will lie the duty of carrying out their decisions, and it is not to be ignored that the Council will have to make up their mind to speak plainly, to leave no doubt that they will act firmly, and that they will not be content with mere diplomatic assurances. They are the Government of Shanghai, with whom rests the supreme duty of keeping law and order in the Settlement and they can count on the unanimous support of ratepayers in making it perfectly clear that they will fulfil that duty no matter at what cost. We sincerely hope and would fain believe that the new agreement will work smoothly. But the times are too critical to allow of any misplaced delicacy or waste of time in taking such precautions against mishap as that agreement permits.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 21-2-30

20

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930.

8

INSULT TO BRITISH BARRISTERS-AT-LAW

Editor,

THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—The present Lord Chancellor of England recently observed:—

> "The Bar is just as important as the Bench in the administration of justice...." (Hobbs v. Tinling 1929 2 K. B. 48).

The expression "disciplinary punishment" used in the concluding paragraph of Article VIII of the new Provisional Court Agreement is altogether inappropriate to members of the Bar of England and it is not to be expected (nor could it have ever been expected) that any one of them in China will appear before these new courts.

I venture to think that it is a matter for regret that His Majesty's representatives in China should have found themselves obliged to concur in such a wanton insult—and none ~~the less so for~~ being couched in the form of an invitation—to members of a profession which, in England, lacks neither honour nor dignity.

"INNER TEMPLE."

Shanghai, Feb. 21, 1930.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 22·2·30

H.R.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930.

8

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"INNER TEMPLE."

Shanghai, Feb. 21, 1930.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 22.2.30
H.R.

24

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1930

THE SURRENDER OF CHINESE

Reference was made in a Note and Comment on Saturday to the clause in Article VI of the new Chinese Courts agreement for Shanghai under which it will be possible for demands to be made from outside the Settlement for the surrender of any Chinese living in it, and on proof of identity the Court in Shanghai will simply hand the man over forthwith. This clause is so extremely serious, so fraught with danger for all Chinese business men living in Shanghai, that even at this late hour, when this bad agreement has actually been signed, every possible effort should be made to introduce some safeguard, or at least to have the operation of the clause more clearly defined. For general convenience we repeat it:

> No person found in the International Settlement shall be handed to the extra-Settlement authorities without a preliminary investigation in court at which counsel for the accused shall have the right to be present and heard, except in the case of requests emanating from other Modern Law Courts when the accused may be handed over after his identity has been established by the Court.

If the demand for the surrender of any person comes from a "Modern Law Court," it would seem that no specific charge need be laid, no counsel can be present, the accused can say nothing in his own defence: if the local Court is satisfied that he is the man wanted, it must hand him over. In the first place, what is to be the definition of a "Modern Law Court"? So far as can be seen, anything might be called that, and probably would be if the "wanted" man were wanted badly enough. Furthermore, how will the "Modern Law Court" arrive at the conclusions on which it will demand the surrender of an individual? In the new Courts in Shanghai the procurator will have to work in public, that is one of the small safeguards secured by the new agreement. But in other Chinese Courts the procurator's proceedings take place *in camerâ* and there appears no reason to suppose that this practice will be changed whether in modern or ancient courts. The accused man will know nothing of the crime alleged against him until, having been seized by the Judicial police of the Shanghai Court, he is bundled across the border into the hands of those who are after him.

During the course of the Provisional Court conference it was stated as a principle on the foreigners' side that they are not concerned to defend Chinese against their own officials. A more utterly pernicious half-truth it would be difficult to imagine, nor one which betrayed more hopeless ignorance of abuses that always have been practised in China and are possibly more flagrant to-day than they have ever been. In the sense that residence in the International Settlement does not confer extraterritorial status on Chinese, and that the Council would never dream of trying to prevent a man against whom there was a *bonâ fide* charge from being handed over to the extra-Settlement authorities, this statement is true enough. But as the party responsible for the peace and good order of the Settlement the Council are in duty bound to satisfy themselves that there is a genuine presumption of guilt in the man whose surrender is demanded and that he is not merely the victim of a private quarrel or one whose wealth has exposed him to official cupidity. We have but last week seen what is likely to happen, in the case of the two indigo merchants whose surrender, on a palpably flimsy charge, was demanded by the District Court of Shanghai, and who had already fled to Tientsin although the Rendition agreement, which is still operative, should have given them protection. It is not too much to say that Article VI of the new agreement will spread terror among Chinese merchants in the Settlement and is a serious danger to the prosperity of Shanghai.

This article intensifies the need to which we referred last Thursday of the Council losing no time in making up their minds as to what they can do and, even more importantly, what they will not consent to do, under the new agreement. The fact that the Council will supply the men from whom the Judicial police are to be appointed gives them an opportunity to get safeguards introduced into the operation of Clause VI. It would be nothing short of a disgrace if municipal police could be employed for what, as the clause stands, is no better than legalized kidnapping. If the worst came to the worst, it might well be necessary for the Council to refuse to allow the police to arrest an individual, unless they were satisfied as to the charge against him. In this connection, there should be a clear understanding as to the officer whom the Council may designate to the Court premises to record all its judicial processes,

> "such as summonses, warrants, orders and judgments for the purpose of service or execution in accordance with the provision of the above mentioned article" (VI)

In what room is he to sit? Who is he to be? In what language will his records be kept? What staff—a very important matter—will he have? These are vital questions, and the Council cannot insist too early on obtaining full satisfaction on them.

A/D.C. I.
Information. This article seems to be very important. I agree with the statements which are underlined. For perusal & return.
24/2/30

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 24. 2. 30

H.R. [illegible]

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1930

COUNCIL AND POWERS

The implication of recent articles, as readers will readily have seen, is that the Municipal Council must assert itself and take a determined line where its duty calls and its rights are at stake. In some quarters this seems to have been taken to mean that the Council generally should defy the Powers, suggesting that Shanghai intends to manage its own business and would be glad to see them manage theirs. This is surely an irrational, exaggerated interpretation of a quite reasonable principle, the easy refuge of those who only seek the line of least resistance. Because the Powers have declared their readiness to meet China's wishes as and when it may be feasible to do so, it does not follow that they are merely competing with each other to see who can throw everything away first, and it is a bad mistake to assume that this is their resolve, and consequently that there is nothing for us in Shanghai to do but to sit with folded hands and await our doom.

Three important facts should be borne in mind in this connection. First, let us again quote from the British *aide-mémoire* handed to the Nanking Government at the close of last December. The concluding sentence reads as follows:

> His Majesty's Government are ready to enter into detailed negotiations, *as soon as political conditions in China render it possible to do so*, with a view to agreeing on a method and a programme for carrying abolition of extraterritoriality into effect *by gradual and progressive stages* to the mutual satisfaction of both governments.

[illegible] may safely be assumed that other Powers would, on the whole, endorse this attitude; certainly they would not proceed more quickly; probably they would be even more cautious. But the passages we have italicized show conclusively that the Foreign Office does not lose sight of certain clear safeguards and stipulations which must be fulfilled before it can meet Chinese wishes in full. From Shanghai's point of view this statement is of the greatest importance. Shanghai itself is the very core of the whole question of extraterritoriality. Any measures tending towards the removal of consular jurisdiction must strike at the independence of Shanghai. If, then, a Minister is found exceeding the pace set by his own government, or interfering in negotiations which affect Shanghai as a whole without the knowledge and consent of his colleagues in Peking, the Council have every right to take exception to his conduct and to shape their own course, regardless of any attempt at dictation by him.

The second fact which may justly be stressed is that the Council are the only government of Shanghai, responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the protection of its interests, both Chinese and foreign, until the situation under which it has always functioned is reversed. Wild and gloomy statements have been repeated to us that "the Powers could wipe out Shanghai with a stroke of the pen." There is no doubt they could do so. There is equally no doubt that they would never dream of doing so. It is an old saying that "circumstances alter cases." What the Powers might possibly have felt justified in doing as regards Shanghai even fifty years ago would be at once recognized as quite inadmissible to-day, when Shanghai has become one of the largest and most important cities in the world. If the Council could show reasonable cause for any line of action they felt bound to take, the Powers would never repudiate them, and we may further be confident that they would not disregard the Council's wishes if these were firmly enough expressed. If the Council's representations on certain matters have, in the past, been rejected in London or Washington, that was not because they were unreasonable or inequitable, but simply because the demand was not pressed with sufficient resolution.

And the third fact to be remembered is the appointment of Judge Feetham. He has been brought here to study the history and problems of Shanghai and to advise on its future constitution conformably with the satisfaction of Chinese wishes and the protection of Chinese and foreign business interests. It has been made known unofficially that the principal Powers welcomed Judge Feetham's appointment and will be pleased to consider the scheme he may suggest for the solution of a problem which no one yet has attempted to solve. The obvious corollary of this attitude is that the Powers shall wait, before making any changes liable to affect Shanghai, until Judge Feetham has finished his work. By calling him to do that work at its own expense, the foreign community of Shanghai has given unequivocal proof that it accepts the principle that changes are in store, and is doing its utmost to assist in their execution. This fact gives it the right to ask that the scope of Judge Feetham's inquiry shall not be capriciously restricted or the ground cut from under his feet. By the fact alone of having called in such an advisor, the Council are put in an unassailably strong position to insist that, while they still remain the government of Shanghai, they shall not be hampered in the execution of their duty.

It may further be emphasized that the Council is one, a continuous, unchanged government, based on many decades of tradition, custom, precedent, and wide experience. The Diplomatic Body, for practical purposes, is too often only an expression: actually, it is composed of sixteen or seventeen men liable to pull in as many different directions, always subject to orders from political parties thousands of miles away whose views are perpetually influenced by the wish to catch and retain votes at home; and these men, sent out here for a few years to represent their respective governments, would be more than human if their principal preoccupation were not to avoid doing anything which might endanger their chances of a better post when they are moved on from China. In all complicated questions the man who makes up his mind to a given line of action and follows it without fear or favour is the one most sure of success. It is a maxim which the Council may be urged to keep clearly before their eyes. The fear that the Powers would throw us down or repudiate us is, frankly, rubbish. The Council have not been given to acting without reason and reflection in the past, and they are not likely to do so at any time. More than once in recent years we have heard from London that it was impossible for the British Government to understand what Shanghai really wanted, so many and different were the opinions uttered by Shanghai men. That is the Council's opportunity, to take the lead conformably with the facts set out above and to keep it resolutely.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 26.2.30

provided such foreign lawyer can only represent the foreign party concerned. The Municipal Council may also be represented in the same manner by duly qualified lawyers, Chinese or foreign, in any proceedings in which the Council is complainant or plaintiff or the Municipal Police is the prosecutor.

In other cases or proceedings in which the Council considers the interests of the Settlement to be involved, it may be represented by a duly qualified lawyer, Chinese or foreign, who may submit to the Court his views in writing during the proceedings and who may, if he deems necessary, file a petition in intervention in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Foreign lawyers who are entitled to practice under this Article in the above-mentioned Courts shall apply to the Ministry of Justice for lawyers' certificates and shall be subject to Chinese laws and regulations applicable to lawyers, including those governing their disciplinary punishment.

Article IX

Four permanent representatives shall be appointed, two by the Chinese Government and two by the Governments of the other Powers signatory to the present Agreement, who together shall seek to reconcile such differences of opinion regarding the interpretation or application of the present Agreement as may be referred to them by the President of the Branch High Court or by the authorities of the signatory foreign Powers, provided that their Report shall have no binding force upon either party except by mutual consent, it being understood that no judgments, decisions, rulings or orders of the Courts as such shall be referred to the aforesaid representatives for consideration.

Article X

The present Agreement and the attached notes shall enter into effect on April 1, 1930 and shall continue in force for a period of three years from that date, provided that they may be extended for an additional period upon mutual consent of the parties thereto.

Hsu Mo on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs; J. De Pino Dias on behalf of the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires; In the name of the American Minister Joseph E. Jacobs; W. Meyrick Hewlett on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Minister; L. Gronvold on behalf of The Norwegian Charge d'Affaires; F. E. H. Groenman on behalf of The Netherlands Charge d'Affaires.

Signed Nanking, Feb. 17, 1930.

* * *

Note From Heads of Legations Concerned to Minister For Foreign Affairs

Nanking, Feb. 17.

Sir:—With reference to the Agreement which we have signed to-day concerning the establishment of a District Court and a Branch High Court in the International Settlement at Shanghai, we have the honour to request your confirmation of our understanding on the following points:

1.—It is understood that the Courts established under the present Agreement shall exercise jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases as well as police offences and inquests in the International Settlement at Shanghai, provided that the jurisdiction of the said Courts over persons shall be the same as that of other Chinese Courts and provided that their territorial jurisdiction shall be the same as that of the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai, except (a) mixed criminal cases arising on private foreign property outside the limits of the Settlement and (b) mixed civil cases arising in areas surrounding the Settlement.

2.—It is understood that the present practice regarding the respective jurisdictions of the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement and the Court existing in the French Concession shall be followed, pending a definite arrangement between the Chinese Government and the authorities concerned.

3.—It is understood that as far as practicable, Chinese shall be recommended by the Municipal Council to serve as officers and members of the judicial police of the Court established under the present Agreement. It is further understood that among the officers of the judicial police appointed by the President of the Branch High Court under Article VI of the present Agreement, there will be one to be designated by the Municipal Council, to whom will be allotted by the President an office on the court premises and who will make an entry of all judicial processes of the Courts, such as summonses, warrants, orders and judgments, for the purpose of service or execution in according with the provisions of the above-mentioned Article.

4.—It is understood that the establishment of the Courts provided for in the present Agreement in no way affects the validity of judgments rendered by the Court now functioning in the International Settlement and its predecessor, and that such judgments shall be considered as final and valid except where an appeal has been lawfully taken or reserved. It is further understood that the judgments of the courts established under the present Agreement shall be on the same footing as regards validity as the judgments of all other Chinese courts.

5.—It is understood that the present Agreement does not in any way affect or prejudice any future negotiations regarding the status of extra-Settlement roads.

6.—It is understood that the sum of $60,000 (sixty thousand dollars) now on deposit with the Bank of China to the credit of the present Chinese Court in the International Settlement shall be maintained by the Chinese Government to the credit of the new Courts established under the present Agreement.

7.—It is agreed that in accordance with Chinese law, there shall be maintained by the Courts established under the present Agreement, a storage room for articles confiscated by the Courts, which remain the property of the Chinese Government, it being understood that confiscated opium and instruments for the smoking and preparation thereof shall be burned publicly in the International Settlement every three months and that the Municipal Council may present to the presidents of the Courts for transmission to the Ministry of Justice such suggestions as it may desire to make regarding the disposal of confiscated arms.

8.—It is understood that upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, all cases pending in the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement shall be dealt with in the Courts established under the present Agreement in accordance with the procedure in force in the latter Courts, provided that the proceedings in mixed cases shall, as far as practicable, be continued from the point where they are taken over and concluded within a period of twelve months which period may be extended at the discretion of the Court when the circumstances in any case so warrant.

J. de Pinto Dias on behalf of the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires; in the name of the American Minister Joseph E. Jacobs; W. Meyrick Hewlett on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Minister; L. Gronvold on behalf of the Norwegian Charge d'Affaires; F. E. H. Groenman on behalf of the Netherlands Charge d'Affaires.

* * *

Identic Note From Minister For Foreign Affaires to Heads of Legations Concerned

Nanking, Feb. 17.

Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note referring to the Agreement which we have signed to-day concerning the establishment of a District Court and a Branch High Court in the International Settlement at Shanghai, in which you request my confirmation of the following points.

In reply I have the honour to confirm the understanding of the points as quoted above.

Hsu-Mo on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

24

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1930.

Text Of New Provisional Court Agreement Issued; Goes Into Effect April 1

Deputy System Is Abolished In Re-organized Court; Ministries At Nanking Consider Question Of New Personnel

Following the signing at Nanking on Monday of the agreement relative to the re-organization of the Shanghai Provisional Court, a meeting of the ranking members of the Ministry of Judicial Administraiton including Minister Wei Tao-ming and Counsellors Wu and Chien Tai, was held under the chairmanship of President Wang Chung-hui of the Judicial Yuan to decide, upon the re-organization measures to be adopted for the Court.

[illegible] that [illegible] order to [illegible] the efficient administration of justice by the new tribunal the candidates for the Presidency and Judgeships of the Court will be subject to careful investigation by the judicial officials selection and examination committee of the Ministry of Judicial Administration before being recommended to the Government for appointment.

Actual reorganization of the Court, it is stated, will be effected at the latest by April [illegible] of the current year.

In regard to the question of foreign lawyers practising in the new Courts, it is reliably learned that [illegible] the [illegible] appearance [illegible] new Cou[illegible] by [illegible] Adm[illegible] foreign lawyers [illegible] certificates from [illegible] according to the [illegible] appear only in the [illegible] and its immediate [illegible] ion, the 2nd Branch [illegible] Court of Kiang[illegible] only in the following [illegible]:

1.—Wh[illegible] litigants are involved;

2.—When [illegible] Shanghai Municipal Co[illegible] complainant in civil or [illegible] action and

3.—Wh[illegible] Shanghai Municipal P[illegible] prosecutor [illegible] Kuo Min[illegible]

The full text [illegible] agreement follows:

From [illegible] which the present [illegible] comes into force, all [illegible] ments, ex[illegible] having [illegible] establishment [illegible] in the Internat[illegible] Shanghai shall [illegible] abol[illegible].

Article II

The Chinese Government shall, in accordance with Chinese laws and regulations relating to the judiciary and subject to the terms of the present Agreement, establish in the International Settlement at Shanghai a District Court (Ti Fang Fa Yuan) and a Branch High Court (Kao [illegible] Fa Yuan Fen Yuan). All Chinese laws and regulations, substantive as well as procedural, which are now in force, or which may hereafter be duly enacted and promulgated shall be applicable in the courts, due account being taken of the Land Regulations and Bye-laws of the International Settlement, which are applicable pending their adoption and promulgation by the Chinese Government, and of the terms of the present Agreement.

Judgments, decisions and rulings of the Branch High Court are subject to appeal, according to Chinese law, to the Supreme Court of China.

Article III

The former practice of consular deputies or consular officials appearing to watch proceedings or to sit jointly in the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement shall be discontinued in the Courts established under the present Agreement.

Article IV

When any person is arrested by the municipal or judicial police, he shall, within 24 hours, exclusive of holidays, be sent to the Courts established under the present Agreement to be dealt with, failing which he shall be released.

Article V

The Courts established under the present Agreement shall each have a certain number of procurators to be appointed by the Chinese Government, who shall hold inquests and autopsies (Chien Yen) within the jurisdiction of these Courts and shall otherwise perform their functions in accordance with Chinese law in all cases involving application of Articles 103 to 186 of the Chinese Criminal Code, except where the municipal police of the International Settlement or the party concerned has already initiated prosecution, provided that all preliminary investigations conducted by the procurator shall be held publicly and counsel for the accused shall have the right to be present and heard.

In other cases arising within the jurisdiction of the courts, the municipal police or the party concerned shall prosecute. The procurator shall have the right to express his views in court in all criminal cases in which the prosecution is initiated by the Municipal Police or the party concerned.

Article VI

All judicial processes, such as summonses, warrants, orders, etcetra, shall be valid only after they have been signed by a judge of the Courts established under the present Agreement, whereupon they shall be served or executed by the judicial police or, as provided below, by the process-servers thereof.

No person found in the International Settlement shall be handed over to the extra-Settlement authorities without a preliminary investigation in court, at which counsel for the accused shall have the right to be present and heard, except in the case of requests emanating from other modern law courts when the accused may be handed over after his identity has been established by the Court.

All judgments, decisions and rulings of the Courts shall be executed as soon as they become final as a result of the judicial procedure in force shall render any assistance within their power may be requested of them.

The process-servers of the Courts shall be appointed by the Presidents of the Courts respectively and their duties shall be to serve all summonses and deliver other documents of the Courts in connection with civil cases. For the execution of judgments in civil cases, the process-servers shall be accompanied by the judicial police. The officers and members of the judicial police of the Courts shall be appointed by the President of the Branch High Court upon the recommendation of the Municipal Council and shall be subject to dismissal by the President of that Court upon cause shown. Their services will also be terminated by the President at the request of the Municipal Council upon cause shown. They shall wear the uniform designed by the Chinese judicial authorities, and shall be subject to the orders and direction of the Courts and faithful to their duties.

Article VII

The House of Detention for civil cases and the Women's Prison attached to the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai shall be transferred from that Court to the Courts established under the present Agreement and shall be supervised and administered by the Chinese authorities.

All prisoners now serving sentences in the prisons attached to the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement and those sentenced by the Courts established under the present Agreement shall, at the discretion of the said Courts, serve their sentences either in such prisons in the Settlement or in Chinese prisons outside the Settlement, except that offonders against the Police Offences Code and the Land Regulations and Bye-Laws and persons under arrest awaiting trial shall serve their periods of detention in the Settlement. The prisons in the Settlement shall be operated, as far as practicable, in conformity with Chinese prison regulations and shall be subject to inspection, from time to time, by officers appointed by the Chinese judicial authorities.

Persons sentenced to death by the Courts established under the present Agreement shall be sent to the Chinese authorities outside of the Settlement for execution of such sentence.

Article VIII

Foreign lawyers duly qualified will be admitted to practice in the Courts established under the present Agreement in all cases in which a foreigner is a party,

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POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 19.2.30

The Municipal Gazette

BEING THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT OF SHANGHAI.

Vol. XXIII. SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1930. No. 1235

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 3942.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

THE following nine candidates polled the greatest number of Votes at the Election of Members of Council held on March 3 and 4, and are therefore declared to be duly elected as Members of the Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai for the Municipal year 1930-31:—

	Votes.
Messrs. K. Fukushima	1078
T. Saito	1060
Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaghten C.M.G., D.S.O.	926
Messrs. A. D. Bell	865
J. W. Carney	845
A. J. Hughes	789
N. Leslie	757
G. W. Sheppard	740
N. S. Brown	735

The remaining candidates polled votes as under:—

	No. of Votes.
Messrs. H. E. Arnhold	715
C. E. Patton	665
P. W. Massey	591
G. E. Tucker	360

Total number of votes 1350 and 27 irregular votes.

A. J. Welch,
L. G. Westcott,
Scrutineers.

By order,
S. M. Edwards,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, March 4, 1930.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 3945.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF COUNCIL.

THE resignation of Mr. H. E. Arnhold as Chairman of Council and also as a member of the Council has been accepted, with effect from March 5.

By order,
S. M. Edwards,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, March 5, 1930.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 3944.

PRIVATE NURSING.

NOTICE is hereby given that, with effect from April 1, 1930, the fee for private nursing services by Municipal Nurses will be increased from Tls. 8 to Tls. 10 per day.

By order,
S. M. Edwards,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, March 6, 1930.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 3931.

HONGKEW PARK.

OWING to the public demand for the use of the space available for the playing of games, it has been decided to call for applications by those desiring playing space, whereafter allocation will be made and notification will be issued as to what arrangements are feasible.

All persons desiring such playing space should form themselves into groups or associations of whom one person shall be considered to be the representative.

Each application should provide the following information in the order given:—

1.—Name of group, club or association.

2.—Name of Chairman or President.

3.—Name and address of Secretary.

4.—Number of members.

5.—Space applied for.

6.—Number of months and days per month and approximately the hours during which it is desired to make use of the space applied for.

7.—Whether in case applications outrun the number of playing spaces, the club is willing to share a space with another club playing on alternate days.

8.—Court or Courts used last season.

Applications in writing should be made to the Commissioner of Public Works at the Administration Building, on or before Thursday, April 3, 1930, after which date playing spaces will be allotted for the current season.

By order,
S. M. Edwards,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, February 20, 1930.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 3943.

MARKET STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that Market Street, for a length of 220 feet, East of Dixwell Road, will be closed to traffic from March 12, for a period of one week on account of road construction work.

By order,
S. M. Edwards,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, March 6, 1930.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 3939.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES SALE OF REFRESHMENTS.

THE Council is prepared to grant the privilege of selling light refreshments (including beer) at the Public Garden, Hongkew and Jessfield Parks from April 1 to October 31, 1930.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Public Works Department, and should be submitted to the undersigned not later than 11 a.m., on Monday, March 17.

By order,
S. M. Edwards,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, February 27, 1930.

Ex-Chairman of Council and Staff.

Letter from Mr. H. E. Arnhold.—The appended letter has been received by the Secretary of Council from Mr. H. E. Arnhold:—

Shanghai, March 5, 1930.

Secretary:

Will you kindly convey to all Heads of Departments and all Members of Staff, the following.

Force of circumstances have made it appear in the interests of the Ratepayers that I should withdraw from the Chairmanship, and in doing so I wish to thank all Heads of Departments and those members of the staff with whom I have come into contact for the very cordial support they have given me for the period during which I have occupied the Chair, and more especially during the critical period through which we passed during the month of August.

Yours very truly,
H. Arnhold.

Shanghai Provisional Court.

New Agreement.—On February 26, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, the American Consul General and Senior Consul, under direction of the Senior Minister, forwarded to Mr. H. E. Arnhold, the Chairman of Council, for the information of the Council a copy of the Agreement, Exchange of Notes and Unilateral Declaration relating to the Chinese Courts in the International Settlement at Shanghai which are to succeed the Shanghai Provisional Court.

The documents forwarded are printed in full for the information of the ratepayers:—

Agreement Relating to the Chinese Courts in the International Settlement at Shanghai.

ARTICLE I.

From the date on which the present Agreement comes into force, all former rules, agreements, exchanges of notes *et cetera*, having special reference to the establishment of a Chinese court in the International Settlement at Shanghai shall be abolished.

ARTICLE II.

The Chinese Government shall, in accordance with Chinese laws and regulations relating to the judiciary and subject to the terms of the present Agreement, establish in the International Settlement at Shanghai a District Court (Ti Fang Fa Yuan) and a Branch High Court (Kao Teng Fa Yuan Fen Yuan). All Chinese laws and regulations, substantive as well as procedural, which are now in force, or which may hereafter be duly enacted and promulgated shall be applicable in the Courts, due account being taken of the Land Regulations and Bye-laws of the International Settlement, which are applicable pending their adoption and promulgation by the Chinese Government, and of the terms of the present Agreement.

Judgments, decisions and rulings of the Branch High Court are subject to appeal, according to Chinese law, to the Supreme Court of China.

ARTICLE III.

The former practice of Consular deputies or Consular officials appearing to watch proceedings or to sit jointly in the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement shall be discontinued in the Courts established under the present Agreement.

ARTICLE IV.

When any person is arrested by the Municipal or judicial Police, he shall, within twenty-four hours, exclusive of holidays, be sent to the Courts established under the present Agreement to be dealt with, failing which he shall be released.

ARTICLE V.

The Courts established under the present Agreement shall each have a certain number of procurators to be appointed by the Chinese Government, who shall hold inquests and autopsies (Chien Yen) within the jurisdiction of these Courts and shall otherwise perform their function in accordance with Chinese law in all cases involving the application of Articles 103 to 186 of the Chinese Criminal Code, except where the Municipal Police of the International Settlement or the party concerned has already initiated prosecution, provided that all preliminary investigations conducted by the procurator shall be held publicly and counsel for the accused shall have the right to be present and heard.

In other cases arising within the jurisdiction of the Courts, the Municipal Police or the party concerned shall prosecute. The procurator shall have the right to express his views in court in all criminal cases in which the prosecution is initiated by the Municipal Police or the party concerned.

ARTICLE VI.

All judicial processes, such as summonses, warrants, orders, *et cetera*, shall be valid only after they have been signed by a judge of the Courts established under the present Agreement, whereupon they shall be served or executed by the judicial police or, as provided below, by the process-servers thereof.

No person found in the International Settlement shall be handed over to the extra-Settlement authorities without a preliminary investigation in court at which counsel for the accused shall have the right to be present and heard, except in the case of requests emanating from other Modern Law Courts when the accused may be handed over after his identity has been established by the Court.

All judgments, decisions and rulings of the Courts shall be executed as soon as they become final as a result of the judicial procedure in force in the said Courts. Whenever necessary, the Municipal Police shall render any assistance within their power as may be requested of them.

The process-servers of the Courts shall be appointed by the Presidents of the Courts respectively and their duties shall be to serve all summonses and deliver other documents of the Courts in connection with civil cases. For the execution of judgments in civil cases, the process-servers shall be accompanied by the judicial police. The officers and members of the judicial police of the Courts shall be appointed by the President of the Branch High Court upon the recommendation of the Municipal Council and shall be subject to dismissal by the President of that Court upon cause shown. Their services will also be terminated by the President at the request of the Municipal Council upon cause shown. They shall wear the uniform designed by the Chinese judicial authorities, and shall be subject to the orders and direction of the Courts and faithful to their duties.

ARTICLE VII.

The House of Detention for civil cases and the Women's Prison attached to the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai shall be transferred from that court to the Courts established under the present Agreement and shall be supervised and administered by the Chinese authorities.

All prisoners now serving sentences in the prisons attached to the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement and those sentenced by the Courts established under the present Agreement shall, at the discretion of the said Courts, serve their sentences either in such prisons in the Settlement or in Chinese prisons outside the Settlement, except that offenders against the Police Offences Code and the Land Regulations and Bye-laws and persons under arrest awaiting trial shall serve their periods of detention in the Settlement. The prisons in the Settlement shall be operated, as far as practicable, in conformity with Chinese prison regulations and shall be subject to inspection, from time to time, by officers appointed by the Chinese judicial authorities.

Persons sentenced to death by the Courts established under the present Agreement shall be sent to the Chinese authorities outside of the Settlement for execution of such sentence.

ARTICLE VIII.

Foreign lawyers duly qualified will be admitted to practice in the Courts established under the present Agreement in all cases in which a foreigner is a party, provided such foreign lawyer can only represent the foreign party concerned. The Municipal Council may also be represented in the same manner by duly qualified lawyers, Chinese or foreign, in any proceedings in which the Council is complainant or plaintiff or the Municipal Police is the prosecutor.

In other cases or proceedings in which the Council considers the interests of the Settlement to be involved, it may be represented by a duly qualified lawyer, Chinese or foreign, who may submit to the Court his views in writing during the proceedings and who may, if he deems necessary, file a petition in intervention in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Foreign lawyers who are entitled to practice under this Article in the above-mentioned Courts shall apply to the Ministry of Justice for lawyers' certificates and shall be subject to Chinese laws and regulations applicable to lawyers, including those governing their disciplinary punishment.

ARTICLE IX.

Four permanent representatives shall be appointed, two by the Chinese Government and two by the Governments of the other Powers signatory to the present Agreement, who together shall seek to reconcile such differences of opinion regarding the interpretation or application of the present Agreement as may be referred to them by the President of the Branch High Court or by the authorities of the signatory foreign Powers, provided that their Report shall have no binding force upon either party except by mutual consent, it being understood that no judgments, decisions, rulings or orders of the Courts, as such, shall be referred to the aforesaid representatives for consideration.

ARTICLE X.

The present Agreement and the attached Notes shall enter into effect on April 1st, 1930, and shall continue in force for a period of three years from that date, provided that they may be extended for an additional period upon mutual consent of the parties thereto.

Nanking,

February 17, 19th Year R. C. (1930).

(Sgd.) Hsu Mo,
On behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Seal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Sgd.) J. de Pinto Diaz,
On behalf of the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires.

(Sgd.) Joseph E. Jacobs,
In the name of the American Minister.

(Sgd.) W. Meyrick Hewlett,
On behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

(Sgd.) L. Gronvold,
On behalf of the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires.

(Sgd.) F. E. H. Groenman,
On behalf of the Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires.

(Sgd.) E. Koechlin,
In the name of the French Minister.

Note from Foreign Signatories to Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Nanking, February 17, 1930.

Sir,—With reference to the Agreement which we have signed to-day concerning the establishment of a District Court and a Branch High Court in the International Settlement at Shanghai, we have the honour to request your confirmation of our understanding on the following points:

1.—It is understood that the Courts established under the present Agreement shall exercise jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases as well as police offences and inquests in the International Settlement at Shanghai, provided that the jurisdiction of the said Courts over persons shall be the same as that of other Chinese Courts and provided that their territorial jurisdiction shall be the same as that of the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai, except (a) mixed criminal cases arising on private foreign property outside the limits of the Settlement and (b) mixed civil cases arising in areas surrounding the Settlement.

2.—It is understood that the present practice regarding the respective jurisdictions of the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement and the Court existing in the French Concession shall be followed, pending a definite arrangement between the Chinese Government and the authorities concerned.

3.—It is understood that as far as practicable Chinese shall be recommended by the Municipal Council to serve as officers and members of the judicial police of the Courts established under the present Agreement. It is further understood that among the officers of the judicial police appointed by the President of the Branch High Court under Article VI of the present Agreement, there will be one to be designated by the Municipal Council, to whom will be allotted by the President an office on the Court premises and who will make an entry of all judicial processes of the Courts, such as summonses, warrants, orders and judgments, for the purpose of service or execution in accordance with the provision of the above-mentioned Article.

4.—It is understood that the establishment of the Courts provided for in the present Agreement in no way affects the validity of judgments rendered by the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement and its predecessor, and that such judgment shall be considered as final and valid except where an appeal has been lawfully taken or reserved. It is further understood that the judgments of the Courts established under the present Agreement shall be on the same footing as regards validity as the judgments of all other Chinese Courts.

5.—It is understood that the present Agreement does not in any way affect or prejudice any future negotiations regarding the status of extra-Settlement roads.

6.—It is understood that the sum of sixty thousand dollars ($60,000) now on deposit with the Bank of China to the credit of the present Chinese court in the International Settlement shall be maintained by the Chinese Government to the credit of the new Courts established under the present Agreement.

7.—It is agreed that in accordance with Chinese law, there shall be maintained by the Courts established under the present Agreement, a storage room for articles confiscated by the Courts, which remain the property of the Chinese Government, it being understood that confiscated opium and instruments for the smoking and preparation thereof shall be burned publicly in the International Settlement every three months and that the Municipal Council may present to the Presidents of the Courts for transmission to the Ministry of Justice such suggestions as it may desire to make regarding the disposal of confiscated arms.

8.—It is understood that upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, all cases pending in the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement shall be dealt with in the Courts established under the present Agreement in accordance with the procedure in force in the latter Courts, provided that the proceedings in mixed cases shall, as far as practicable, be continued from the point where they are taken over and concluded within a period of twelve months which period may be extended at the discretion of the Courts when the circumstances in any case so warrant.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of our highest consideration.

(Sgd.) J. de Pinto Diaz,
On behalf of the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires.

(Sgd.) Joseph E. Jacobs,
In the name of the American Minister.

(Sgd.) W. Meyrick Hewlett,
On behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

(Sgd.) L. Gronvold,
On behalf of the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires.

(Sgd.) F. E. H. Groenman,
On behalf of the Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires.

(Sgd.) E. Koechlin,
In the name of the French Minister.

Separate Reply to Diplomatic Representative of each of the Signatory Missions.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note referring to the Agreement which we have signed to-day concerning the establishment of a District Court and a Branch High Court in the International Settlement at Shanghai, in which you request my confirmation of the following points (Eight points quoted in full).

In reply I have the honour to confirm the understanding of the points as quoted above.

I avail myself, etc.

(Sgd.) Hsu Mo,
on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Additional Note.

Nanking, China.
February 17, 1930.

Excellency:

With reference to the Agreement which we have signed to-day establishing a new Chinese judicial system in the International Settlement at Shanghai, we desire to point out that such Agreement cannot in any way affect or invalidate rights guaranteed to the Powers concerned and to their nationals under existing treaties between such Powers and China and we accordingly reserve our full rights in this regard.

We further reserve the right to object to the enforcement in the International Settlement of any future Chinese laws that affect or in any way invalidate the Land Regulations or Bye-laws of the International Settlement or that may be considered prejudicial to the maintenance of peace and order within this area.

We avail ourselves, etc.

(Sgd.) J. de Pinto Diaz,
On behalf of the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires.

(Sgd.) Joseph E. Jacobs,
In the name of the American Minister.

(Sgd.) W. Meyrick Hewlett,
On behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

(Sgd.) L. Gronvold,
On behalf of the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires.

(Sgd.) F. E. H. Groenman,
On behalf of the Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires.

(Sgd.) E. Koechlin,
In the name of the French Minister.

H. E. Dr. C. T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Houses of Public Entertainment.

Closing Hours:—Since publication of the Municipal Notification dealing with the closing hour of houses of public entertainment, several applications have been received by the Council requesting permission to extend the closing hour on weekdays until 4 a.m. In reply thereto, the applicants have been informed that the Council cannot permit any exceptions to the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 3926 (amended) and that the applications have accordingly been disapproved.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

The appended Agreement between the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., and the Council, dated February 28, 1930, is published for general information:—

THIS INDENTURE made at Shanghai this 28th day of February One thousand nine hundred and thirty BETWEEN THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY, LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" which expression shall include its successors and assigns) of the one part and THE COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF SHANGHAI NORTH OF THE YANGKINGPANG (hereinafter referred to as "the Council" which expression shall include its successors in office) of the other part and supplementary to the principal indenture hereinafter mentioned and the indenture between the parties hereto dated June the Nineteenth One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the parties hereto do hereby mutually agree as follows—

1. The principal indenture shall mean the indenture between the parties hereto dated the Seventeenth day of March One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

2. Instead of Clause 4 (b) of the principal indenture the following clause shall be substituted:—

> The Company shall not be bound to supply water (except a standby supply) for domestic purposes to an intra agreement consumer who obtains a supply of water for domestic purposes from a private well boring or source other than the Company's mains nor to supply water (except a standby supply) for non domestic purposes to an intra agreement consumer who obtains such a supply of water for non domestic purposes.
>
> Provided that if an intra agreement consumer was at the date of the principal indenture obtaining a supply of water from a private well boring or source other than the Company's mains as well as a supply of water from the Company's undertaking, such a consumer will be allowed a continuance of the supply from both sources on the condition that in addition to the charges for the supply from the Company's undertaking in accordance with the Company's ordinary tariff he shall pay to the Company a monthly fee equivalent to the charge for a standby supply (at the rate laid down in clause 3 hereof until otherwise agreed by the parties hereto) on the pipe required to convey the maximum output as determined and fixed by the Company from such private well boring or source other than the Company's mains.
>
> An intra agreement consumer who has obtained a supply of water from a private well boring or source other than the Company's mains without having previously applied to the Company for a standby supply from the Company and who applies to the Company for a supply of water shall be entitled to such a supply provided he enters into a contract with the Company to take the whole of his supply from the Company for a period of not less than two years from such application PROVIDED nevertheless that he may at any time on or after the expiration of one year from the date of such application be at liberty again to take the whole of his supply from a private well boring or a source other than the Company's mains but only if he shall have given one month's previous notice in writing to the Company of his intention so to do and shall have entered into a contract with the Company for a standby supply from the Company (at the rate laid down in clause 3 hereof until otherwise agreed by the parties hereto) for a period of not less than two years from the expiration of such notice.
>
> The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to an intra agreement consumer who obtains a supply of water from a private well boring or source other than the Company's mains and who applies to the Company for a standby supply before April the First One thousand nine hundred and thirty. Such a consumer who applies as aforesaid shall be entitled to a standby supply at the rate specified in clause 3 hereof.
>
> The Council shall require water obtained from a well boring or from any source other than the Company's mains and used for domestic purposes to be pure and wholesome as hereinbefore defined.

3. Clause 4 of Schedule C annexed to the indenture made between the parties hereto dated June the Nineteenth One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine is cancelled and as from March the First One thousand nine hundred and thirty the following clause shall be substituted therefor:—

> (4) *Standby Supplies.* Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained the charges which the Company is entitled to make for standby supplies to intra agreement consumers shall be as follows:—
>
> (*a*) A monthly rate varying with the size of the connection to the Company's main as follows:—
>
> | *Size of Connection* | *Monthly Rate* |
> |---|---|
> | 6″ | $185 |
> | 4″ | 78 |
> | 3″ | 45 |
> | 2″ | 20 |
> | 1½″ | 12 |
> | 1¼″ | 8 |
> | 1″ | 5 |
>
> The monthly rate for a 1″ connection being $5.00, the monthly rate for sizes of connection other than those mentioned in the above table to the Company's main shall be in the proportion which the discharge of water under a head of 75′ through the connection bears to a discharge under the same head through a 1″ connection provided that in no case shall the monthly rate be less than $5.00.
>
> (*b*) If the consumer notifies the Company and uses water from the standby supply, the consumer shall in addition to such monthly rate as aforesaid pay for such water as measured by meter at double the rates hereinbefore laid down for supplies as measured by meter but in such case the consumer shall pay for water used only in excess of the quantity the charge for which at double the aforementioned rates is equivalent to the monthly rate payable in respect of the standby supply.
>
> (*c*) In the event of water being used from the standby supply without the Company having been previously notified by the consumer, the consumer shall pay for all such water as measured by meter at double the rates hereinbefore laid down for supplies as measured by meter in addition to the monthly rate payable in respect of the standby supply.
>
> The Company shall not be held responsible for either pressure or quantity in the event of the incidence of standby demand synchronising with that of the maximum hourly demand.

4. The following proviso shall be inserted after the figure $20 in line 8 of clause 6 of Schedule C annexed to the indenture between the parties hereto dated June Nineteenth One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine:—

> (Provided that an intra agreement consumer requiring a supply of water for a private fire hydrant system only, shall pay an annual fee of $20.00 per hydrant irrespective of size but not exceeding in any case a total of $100.00).

IN WITNESS whereof the said parties hereto have executed these presents the day and the year first above written.

THE SEAL of the Shanghai Waterworks Company Limited has been hereunto affixed in pursuance of a Direction of the Board and in the presence of
H. M. LITTLE,
A.W. BURKILL,
Directors.
W. R. WALTER,
Secretary.

THE SEAL OF THE COUNCIL for the Foreign Community of Shanghai North of the Yangkingpang has been hereunto affixed in the presence of
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Excerpts from Minutes.

At the meeting of the Health Committee held on Monday, February 17, 1930, at 4.30 p.m., there are present: Brig.-General E. B. Macnaghten, *Chairman*, Dr. A. C. Bryson, Messrs. L. C. Chien, C. H. French, S. L. Hsu, the Commissioner of Public Health, the Deputy Commissioner of Public Health, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, the Treasurer & Comptroller, and Mr. A. G. Nugent, *for Secretary*.

The Minutes of the last meeting are confirmed and signed.

Budget 1930.

Extraordinary Expenditure.

Following the usual procedure, the appropriations included in the estimates of Extraordinary Expenditure are considered with the explanatory notes of the Commissioner of Public Works and are classified as follows:—

(*A*) Those which the Council has already approved or are considered urgent.

(*B*) Those considered desirable to be carried out if funds permit.

(*C*) Those for which no appropriation should be made this year.

The Treasurer & Comptroller states that he has conferred with the Commissioners of Public Health and Public Works and that the various items included in the estimates of Extraordinary Expenditure have been tentatively classified for members' consideration.

Branch Health Office—Central District.—The Commissioner of Public Health states that upon the demolition of the Town Hall, it is proposed to erect a new central Branch Health Office on a site owned by the Council at the corner of Kwangse and Foochow Roads, which will not incur capital expenditure in respect of a site. The nominal appropriation of Tls. 100 is accordingly marked "C."

Latrine Sites.—A comprehensive appropriation of Tls. 10,000 for the acquisition of Latrine Sites as opportunity offers is marked "A."

Buildings.

Abattoir.—An appropriation of Tls. 50,000 representing portion of cost to enable this work, which has already been authorized, to be commenced during the current year, is marked "A."

Pig Slaughter House Extension.—An appropriation of Tls. 5,500, representing balance of cost, is marked "A."

Tuberculosis Hospital. — Appropriations of Tls. 9,000 and Tls. 4,000 for the provision of a *laundry block* and *sanitary installation* respectively, which are required to complete the hospital scheme and enable it to be independent of outside labour, are marked "A."

Branch Health Offices. — The nominal appropriation of Tls. 100 is increased to Tls. 5,000 (representing a portion of cost) to enable work on the Central District Branch Health Office to be commenced this year. This appropriation is marked "A."

The Commissioner of Public Works states that pending final decision as to the disposal or allocation of the Victoria Nursing Home Site and a portion of the Isolation Hospital site, the Commissioner of Public Health has agreed that the erection of a *Northern District* Health Office be deferred. The appropriation of Tls. 5,000 for this purpose, representing portion of cost, is accordingly marked "C."

Victoria Nurses Home. — The Commissioner of Public Works recommends that the appropriation of Tls. 200,000, representing part cost, be reduced to Tls. 150,000 since it is unlikely that more than that sum can be expended during the current year.

The Committee records the view that the provision of a Nurses Home is urgent and that its erection should be expedited as much as possible. The reduced appropriation of Tls. 150,000 is accordingly marked "A."

Markets.—An appropriation of Tls. 190,000, representing balance of cost of the *Foochow Market*, is increased to Tls. 232,000 to cover the cost of an additional floor to this building which has already been authorized. The increased appropriation is marked "A."

An appropriation of Tls. 25,000 for the erection of an additional floor at the *Pingliang Road Market*, which becomes necessary on account of the demand for additional accommodation, is marked "A."

As the cleared site will not be obtained by the Council until May, an appropriation of Tls. 100,000 for the erection of the *Sinza Market* is reduced to Tls. 5,000, and is marked "A."

An appropriation of Tls. 50,000, representing portion of cost of the *Peking Market*, which will be erected on Cadastral Lot 298, is marked "A."

The following appropriations are marked "C":—

East Hongkew (nominal) Tls. 100.
Wayside (nominal) Tls. 100.
Hongkew Market Extension, portion of cost, Tls. 100,000.

Foreign Isolation Hospital.—A nominal appropriation of Tls. 100 to provide a modern admission block of two stories is inserted. The Commissioner of Public Health states that it is possible to convert one of the present blocks for this purpose at a cost of Tls. 10,000. An appropriation for this amount is accordingly approved and marked "A."

Hungjao Cemetery.—An appropriation of Tls. 5,000, being portion of cost of *Workmen's Quarters* at this cemetery is marked "C" and that of Tls. 2,000 to provide Latrine Accommodation, is marked "A."

Open Air Swimming Pool.—Appropriations of Tls. 15,000 to provide a *dressing and refreshment pavilion* and a sum of Tls. 3,000 for a *terrazzo lining to the bath*, are inserted. The Commissioner of Public Works states that conditions at this swimming bath are already congested and he is of the opinion that if further dressing accommodation is provided this will further add to such congestion. He therefore suggests that as land is available an additional bath should be provided at a cost of approximately Tls. 10,000 in which case the proposed dressing accommodation would serve both baths which could be administered by the existing staff. The Commissioner of Public Health supports this proposal and in view of the over-crowded condition during the summer months, members approve an inclusive total appropriation of Tls. 28,000 under the heading "New bath and additions to existing bath." This appropriation is marked "A."

The Commissioner of Public Health advocates the provision of a swimming pool in the Western District and states that the proposal put forward in previous years to provide this in Jessfield Park was disapproved by the Parks Committee. Members concur as to the desirability of this provision and recommend that this question be referred to the Works Committee during the current year with a view to inclusion in the 1931 estimates of the necessary appropriation.

Ordinary Expenditure.

The Treasurer & Comptroller reports that the total estimates as presented amount to approximately Tls. 940,000 as compared with the Budget total for 1929 of Tls. 913,030, representing an increase of 3 per cent. The preliminary estimates have been framed with a view to giving effect to a recommendation put forward by the Municipal Economy Committee that fuller details be made available as to the financial results of certain Health Department activities. The various items to which the Treasurer has drawn attention in his report submitted are noted. The several requirements under the heading of *Stock and Stores* are examined and, subject to a reduction of one in the number of Ford Cars budgetted for, are approved.

The Commissioner of Public Health then suggests that grants-in-aid to various hospitals which at present are shown under his extra-departmental budget should in future be debited to general charges. He states that as the department has no control over these institutions, it would not appear to be equitable that his departmental budget should be burdened by these charges. The Treasurer states that specific reference was made in the introductory remarks to last year's budget regarding these grants-in-aid which made it clear that these appropriations were not a charge incurred by the Public Health Department. Whilst he has no objection to such grants being included in the Budget under general charges, the fact should not be overlooked that these contributions relate to health organizations and if these were not made by the Council it might be called upon to operate additional health services. The Treasurer's proposal that the question of including these grants-in-aid in such a way as not to affect the total Budget of the Health Department Administration be referred to the Finance Committee is approved.

The recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Health that in accordance with past practice provision be made in the ordinary estimates under the heading "General Charges—pew rents and relief of poor, burial expenses of indigent foreign paupers and hospital accommodation of foreign dysentery patients, overflow from the General Hospital,—" is approved.

Subject to adjustment by the Treasurer & Comptroller as usual, the departmental estimates of Extraordinary and Ordinary Expenditure for 1930 are approved for submission to the Finance Committee.

The meeting terminates at 5.30 p.m.

At the Joint Meeting of the Finance and Staff Committees held on Wednesday, February 19, 1930, at 4.30 p.m., there are present: Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, *in the Chair*, A. D. Bell, T. Funatsu, S. L. Hsu, P. W. Massey, G. W. Sheppard, Z. C. Zing, the Treasurer & Comptroller, and the Secretary.

The meeting terminates at 5.30 p.m.

At the meeting of the Staff Committee held on Friday, February 21, 1930, at 4.30 p.m., there are present: Messrs. P. W. Massey, *in the Chair*, Li Ming, G. W. Sheppard, the Treasurer & Comptroller, the Commissioner of Police, and the Secretary.

Police Force.—

Pay of Sikh, Japanese & Chinese Branches.—In a report submitted, the Commissioner of Police advocates revision of the scales of pay of the above Branches in accordance with the schedules put forward. The Treasurer & Comptroller endorses this proposal as a temporary measure, pending revision of the general terms of service. It is noted that the additional annual cost incurred by the revision of the scales as now suggested amounts to Tls. 170,000. In concurring that the revised scales of pay are justified, the Committee unanimously recommends that same be given effect to as from January 1, 1930.

The Commissioner of Police states that the Gaol Staff is not included in the proposals now submitted, but since their scales of pay are based on those in force in the Police Department any increased pay sanctioned in respect of the Police personnel would be applicable to the Gaol Staff. He will submit a report as to this in due course.

Public Works Department.—

Pay of Chinese Engineering Assistants.—As the existing scales of pay do not provide adequate remuneration for a certain type of engineer capable of designing reinforced concrete details throughout, the Commissioner of Public Works recommends the institution of a grade to be known as "designers" with pay from $250 to $400 per mensem and annual increases of $15 to $30.

After brief discussion, the above proposal is unanimously approved, the new grade to be effective as from January 1, 1930.

The Meeting terminates at 5.10 p.m.

Education Department.

The following pupils attending Municipal Council Schools passed the Local Examinations of the University of Hongkong held at the end of November, 1929.

NAME	DISTINCTIONS	SCHOOL
Matriculation Examination		
V. A. E. Koppe		Thomas Hanbury School for Boys
Wong Tsoong-ping	Mathematics, Mechanics	Ellis Kadoorie Public School
Tong Sur-hung		,, ,, ,, ,,
Zung Kwao-sur		,, ,, ,, ,,
Loeh Zau-liang		Nieh Chih Kuei Public School
Senior Local Examination		
V. Kosmenko		Thomas Hanbury School for Boys
G. Orden		,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Sze Tsee-nying	Mathematics Trigonometry	Ellis Kadoorie Public School
Zung Yung-fong		Polytechnic Public School
Junior Local Examination		
L. Funderat		Thomas Hanbury School for Boys
G. Thompson		,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Horace Chu	Mathematics	Public School for Chinese
Ting Hsien-hu	Arithmetic	,, ,, ,, ,,
Koo Shu-koeh	Trigonometry	Ellis Kadoorie Public School
Koo Shu-ngoeh	Trigonometry, Mechanics	,, ,, ,, ,,
Ku Yah-seh	Trigonometry, Mechanics	,, ,, ,, ,,
Lee Zur-dau	Trigonometry, Arithmetic	,, ,, ,, ,,
Sze Tseo-kong		,, ,, ,, ,,
Tsong Tuh-zung	Arithmetic, Trigonometry, Mechanics	,, ,, ,, ,,
Zung Ziang-ling	Mechanics	,, ,, ,, ,,
Ying Tse-chuen	Mechanics	,, ,, ,, ,,
Woo Zau-chong		,, ,, ,, ,,
Chow Chun-fong	Mathematics	Nieh Chih Kuei Public School
Tsung Dau-zung		,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Chang Tsu-vong		Polytechnic Public School
Loh Dah-kung	Arithmetic	,, ,, ,,

L. C. HEALEY,
Superintendent,
Education Department.

Road Extensions and Widenings.

Muirhead Road.—Arrangements have been concluded with the Chinese owner to surrender for a sum of Tls. 2,468 the area of Mow 0.374 required from his property, situate at the corner of Tongshan and Muirhead Roads, for the scheduled extension of this road.

Pingliang Road. — Negotiations have been concluded with the Chinese owner for the surrender for a sum of Tls. 1,140 of an area of Mow 0.241 required from his property east of Cad. Lot 3273 for the scheduled widening of Pingliang Road.

Pingliang Road. — Negotiations have been concluded with the Meijiseito Kaisha for the surrender for a sum of Tls. 764 of an area of Mow 0.191 required from Cadastral Lot 7491 for the scheduled widening of Pingliang Road. A further area of Mow 0.083 has been surrendered free from this lot in accordance with Land Regulation VI.

Point Road.—An area of Mow 0.800 of unregistered land East of Cadastral Lot 180 has been purchased from the Chinese owner for a sum of Tls. 17,500. Of this area Mow 0.668 is required for the scheduled extension of this road and the balance area measuring Mow 0.132 remains available for disposal as surplus land.

Avenue Foch & Hart Road.—An area of Mow 0.020 scheduled from Cadastral Lot 2575 for the widening of these roads has been surrendered free by Messrs. Hansons in accordance with Land Regulation VI.

Wuting Road.—Areas of mow 0.039, mow 0.146 and mow 0.188 of unregistered land West of Seymour Road required for the scheduled extension of Wuting Road have been surrendered by the Chinese owners for Tls. 117, Tls. 584 and Tls. 658 respectively.

Municipal Staff.

Extracts from the Order Books for the week ending Saturday, March 1.

Fire Brigade. — Long leave is granted to Sub-Officer J. C. Bauld from April 22.

Mr. T. H. Dixon is appointed Sub-Officer on probation from March 3.

Police Force.—For good work performed in connexion with the special campaign against public gambling conducted during 1929, the following are awarded two months' seniority each:—

Sub-Inspectors G. J. Bennett, L. Eaton and H. Willgoss; Sergeants C. Davies, W. Menzies, D. Burton, G. T. Allen, N. P. Solntseff and N. J. Napara and Probationary Sergeant P. M. Pavchinsky.

Long leave is granted to Sergeant H. C. Glover from May 4.

Assistant Warder R. T. Sampson is promoted to be Warder with effect from February 19.

Public Health Department.—Long leave is granted to Nurse J. Rennie from May 19.

Public Works Department.—Long leave is granted to Inspector R. M. Flynn from March 22.

Education Department. — Long leave is granted to Miss D. E. Graham, Assistant Mistress, Public School for Girls—Yu Yuen Road, from March 22.

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Return of Communicable Disease

Reported during the week ending Saturday, midnight March 1, 1930.	Cases notified amongst Foreigners residing within Settlement limits and on outlying Municipal roads (Estimated population 33,410)	Deaths amongst Chinese residents. (Estimated Population 840.120)
Smallpox	0	2
Scarlet Fever	0	7
Diphtheria	1	1
Tuberculosis	3	13
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	3
Paratyphoid Fever	1	0
Amoebic Dysentery	1	0
Bacillary Dysentery	0	
Plague	0	0
Cerebrospinal Fever	1	9
Beri-beri	1	0
Malaria	1	0
Total Deaths from all Causes	22	372

C. NOEL DAVIS,
Commissioner of Public Health.

Municipal Orchestra and Band.

329 persons attended the Symphony Concert held on Sunday, March 2.

The Twenty-Second Symphony Concert will be given at the Town Hall on Sunday, March 9, at 3.15 p.m.

Conductor: Maestro MARIO PACI

Programme.

1.—CONCERTO GROSSO for String-Quartet, and String Orchestra with Piano *P. Locatelli*
- (*a*) Adagio-Allegro
- (*b*) Largo
- (*c*) Allegro
- (*d*) Finale: Allegro-molto

(First Performance)

2.—TRITTICO BOTTICELLIANO "Three Botticellian Paintings" *O. Respighi*
- (*a*) La Primavera (Spring)
- (*b*) L'Adorazione dei Magi (Homage of the Magi)
- (*c*) La Nascita di Venere (Birth of Venus)

(First Performance)

3.—SYMPHONY in G minor No. 40 *Mozart*
- (*a*) Allegro molto
- (*b*) Andante
- (*c*) Menuetto
- (*d*) Finale: Allegro assai

Admission Fees: Main Hall $1. and 60 cts. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price. Gallery 60 cts. all persons.

Fire Brigade Report for January.

During the month 68 calls were received :—

	Inside Settlement Limits	Special Rated Area	Outside	Total
Genuine Fires	45	4	5	54
False Alarms (Good Intent)	6	3	—	9
False Alarms (malicious)	1	—	—	1
Chimney Fires	2	—	—	2
Special Calls	1	1	—	2
	55	8	5	68
Damage.				
Inside Settlement Limits (Fgn. Tls. 515; Ch. Tls. 208,449)	Tls. 208,964	—	—	
Special Rated Area (Fgn. Tls. 85 ; Ch. Tls. 205)	—	Tls. 290	—	Tls. 209,254
Risk.				
Within Settlement Limits(Fgn. Tls.5,615,150;Ch. Tls.4,245,500)	Tls. 9,860,650	—	—	
Special Rated Area (Fgn. Tls. 45,000, Ch. Tls. 9,500)	—	Tls. 54,500	—	Tls. 9,915,150
Lives Lost	2	—	—	2
Firemen Injured	3	1	1	5
Persons other than Firemen	—	—	1	1
Buildings.				
Destroyed (Straw Huts)	—	2	—	2
Damaged	16	—	—	16
Mileage to fires	294½	82½	38½	415½
Water used (Gallons)	326,440	270	—	326,710
Hose laid (Feet)	23,750	1,500	3,550	28,800
Time occupied at fires	Hrs. Mins. 204.8	Hrs. Mins. 12.40	Hrs. Mins. 17.33	Hrs. Mins. 234.21

Duty at Places of Amusement amounted to 9,108 hours.

The fires of note during the month were:—

January 9th, at 4.39 a.m. Telegraph Instrument Factory and Godown at 7 Winchester Road (Sections of Sinza, Central & Hongkew Divisions).—A section of the lower floor, used as a godown for the storage of telegraph and telephone appliances, was well alight and the fire had already burnt through the wooden flooring to a machine shop above.

Delay in getting to work was caused through the nearest hydrant to the premises being frozen, but a jet was immediately got to work from the first-aid tank on one of the machines and this was used to advantage. In view of the fact that the premises formed part of a very congested block of buildings of old-type construction, additional pumps and a turntable escape were turned out, the latter being used as a water-tower on the North-West corner.

The fire was extinguished with comparatively slight damage to building and contents.

January 12th, at 4.39 a.m. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Pootung. Offices and Living Quarters. (Sections of Central and Hongkew Divisions). — The fire could be seen on arrival at the Bund and it was evident that it was already of considerable magnitude.

The Brigade Float, which had returned from a fire on the French Bund a few hours earlier, and the Customs Float responded. On arrival it was found that a large building, used as offices and foreign living quarters, was alight from the ground floor in the centre section up to the top floor and roof, where it had 'mush-roomed' throughout the entire length of the building.

Efforts were first directed to the saving of the lower floors at the East and West extremities, but on account of the hold the fire had on the centre section and the top floor, which was mostly of lath and plaster construction, this proved a difficult task; the fire, however, was extinguished after about three hours' work.

Whilst the centre section and entire top floor were completely gutted, several rooms on the first floor and the ground floor at each end were saved.

January 25th, at 5.20 a.m. G.105 Fokien Road. Bean Oil Shop and Dwelling. (Sections of Central and Sinza Divisions).—A bean oil shop of very old construction was a mass of flame, with the roof already in, when Central Division arrived.

The inflammable nature of the contents aided the spread of the fire, which was at one period so menacing that a Pump from Sinza Division was ordered to respond.

These premises were practically gutted, whilst an adjoining dwelling was badly damaged.

During damping-down operations the badly charred body of an elderly woman was found; also a section of the building collapsed and buried a Fireman, but he fortunately escaped with slight injury.

List of Inspections of Buildings and Tests of Fire Installations :—

	Inspections.	Tests.	Total.
1. LICENCES.—			
(*a*) Premises of applicants for Licences ...	53	—	53
(*b*) Re-inspection of the above	40	—	40
2. LICENSED PREMISES.—			
(*a*) Theatres, Cinemas and other Places of Amusement	722	4	726
(*b*) Garages and Repair Shops	52	–	52
(*c*) Hotels, Lodging Houses, Restaurants, Tea Shops, Food Shops etc. ...	19	1	20
3. Buildings under construction	195	10	205
4. COMPLETED BUILDINGS.—			
(*a*) Offices, Banks and Exchanges	39	–	39
(*b*) Stores (Foreign and Chinese)	—	–	—
(*c*) Factories, Filatures, Mills, Cold Storages, Foundries etc.	51	8	59
(*d*) Godowns and Wharves	11	1	12
(*e*) Blocks of Foreign and Chinese Houses, Private and Apartment Houses and Bath Houses	14	–	14
5. Public Buildings, Schools, Churches, Hospitals and Municipal Buildings	65	8	73
6. Stores for Hazardous Goods	47	–	47
7. Miscellaneous Inspections	21	3	24
Total	1,329	35	1,364

The following Pumping Connections and Hydrants were also inspected and/or tested:—

S.W.W. Public Street Hydrants	1,143
Private Hydrants	1,049
Private Pumping Connections	230
Total	2,422

The above Inspections revealed 196 breaches of the Licensing Conditions laid down by the Council, and 248 letters were written in respect to Building and/or Fire Installations.

125 Permits for the discharge and transport of dangerous and/or hazardous goods within the Settlement were granted.

J. GORDON DYSON,
Chief Officer.

Municipal Publications.

The undermentioned publications may be obtained upon application at the Revenue Office, No. 23 Kiangse Road.

Description.	Price $
Annual Reports	5.00
Annual Reports: Back numbers previous to 1920	10.00
Land Assessment Schedules, each district	2.00
Building Rules	2.00
Hand Book of Licence Conditions	1.00
Hand Book of Municipal Information	1.00
Maps of Shanghai 1928	
Mounted and Coloured	9.00
Unmounted and Coloured	7.00

Municipal Notifications which have lready been published in a previous issue.

No. 3937.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER PREVENTION.

Personal Measures.

OWING to the increasing number of cases of Cerebrospinal Fever in Shanghai and surrounding Chinese districts, the Commissioner of Public Health directs the attention of the Public to the following personal measures, the observance of which will assist in checking the spread of the disease:—

(1)—Avoid proximity to persons suffering from colds and coughs.

(2)—Use soft tissue paper handkerchiefs when sneezing coughing or spitting, and burn after use.

(3)—Avoid the stagnant, moist and germ laden air of crowded meeting places.

(4)—Protect children and young adults from risk of infection as far as possible, since they are most susceptible to the disease.

(5)—Observe the hygiene of the throat and nose by using gargles, douches or sprays of mild antiseptic solutions. The following are efficacious:—
Half a teaspoonful of salt or a tablespoonful of compound glycerine of thymol, in a tumblerful of warm water.

(6)—Cleanse thoroughly all food utensils in boiling water.

(7)—Live in the sun and open air as much as possible, and in well-ventilated rooms.

(8)—Adopt all measures which improve health and thereby assist in the general prevention of the disease.

(9)—If suffering from fever, catarrh, sore-throat, headache or vomiting, go to bed and seek medical aid.

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, February 25, 1930.

No. 3912.

MOTOR BICYCLE LICENCES.

NOTICE is hereby given that with effect from January 1, 1930, licences for Motor Bicycles will be issued annually, with levy of an annual fee of Tls. 20. Proportionate refunds of fees will be made for unexpired periods of the licence.

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, December 6, 1929.

No. 3926.

(*Amended*)

HOUSES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Closing Hour.

NOTICE is hereby given that Municipal Notification No. 3914 is cancelled, and that the following revised regulations governing the closing hour of houses of public entertainment will be enforced on and after March 1, 1930, from which date extensions beyond the standard closing hour will not be permitted, except as provided for in Regulations 2 and 3:—

(*1*) The standard closing hour of houses of public entertainment such as Bars, Restaurants, Hotels, Dancing Halls, is fixed at 2 a.m.

(*2*) Under special licence obtainable from the Secretary of Council, and upon payment of a monthly fee of Tls. 80, Tls. 40, or Tls. 20, according to class, houses of public entertainment may be permitted to remain open on Saturday night until 4 a.m. of the following day.

(*3*) On the following special occasions, houses of public entertainment may be permitted to remain open until 4 a.m., without fee, upon application to the Secretary of Council:—

January 1.
Last Day of Chinese Lunar Calendar.
Easter Saturday and Sunday.
Russian Easter Saturday.
Ascension Day.
Saturday and Sunday, Whit-week.
May 23 and 24.
July 3 and 4.
July 13 and 14.
August 14.
October 9 and 10.
October 31.
November 11.
December 24, 25 and 26.
December 31.
December 31 (Russian New Year's Eve).

(*4*) On the hour of closing, houses of public entertainment must be immediately vacated by their patrons.

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber
Shanghai, February 19, 1930.

No. 3917.

BICYCLE LICENCE FEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that with effect from January 1, 1930, the annual fee for Bicycle Licences will be increased from $2 to $3.

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, December 12, 1929.

No. 3940.

ATTENTION is called to Municipal Notification No. 3925 in which an invitation was extended to public bodies, associations and individuals of all nationalities to communicate to Mr. Justice Feetham any information or expression of opinion bearing on the subject of his enquiry.

The Council desires to make it clear that Mr. Justice Feetham will be glad to hear from any public body, association or individual that may wish to discuss with him questions affecting the present administration of the Settlement, or plans to be made for its future.

Communications may be addressed to Mr. Justice Feetham either in English or in Chinese or in any other language. When an interview is arranged in Chinese a Chinese interpreter will be available if required.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. Justice Feetham or his Private Secretary, Room 341, Administration Building.

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, February 27, 1930.

No. 3938.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

CLUBS desirous of securing playing space on the Public Recreation Ground within the Race Course are requested to make application to Mr. L. J. Hughes, Hon. Secretary, Public Recreation Ground Committee, c/o Public Works Department, S.M.C., on or before April 1, 1930.

Applications must be accompanied with the following information, typed in a clear manner:—

1. Name of Club.
2. Name of Chairman or President.
3. Name and address of Secretary.
4. Number of Playing Members (not less than 12).
5. Amount of Annual Voluntary Subscription (if any).
6. Space applied for.
7. Whether, in case applications exceed playing space available, the Club is willing to share a space with another, playing on alternate days.

All applications will receive the attention of the Public Recreation Ground Committee, and playing spaces will be allocated as soon as possible after the date noted above.

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, February 27, 1930.

No. 3925.

ATTENTION is called to the letter addressed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham to the Chairman of the Council and published in the "Municipal Gazette" of January 24. In accordance with the suggestion therein contained, the Council gladly extends an invitation to all public bodies, associations, and individuals of all nationalities to communicate to the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham at Room 341, Administration Building, any information or expression of opinion that may bear upon the subject of his enquiry.

When personal interviews are desired parties should first communicate by letter addressed to Mr. Justice Feetham's Private Secretary.

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, January 23, 1930.

No. 3936.

HOTEL RESTAURANT AND TAVERN LICENCES.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Committee of the Council, sitting as a Licensing Committee, will hold session in the Council Chamber, Administration Building, 23 Kiangse Road, on Friday, March 28, at 4 o'clock p.m., to decide upon the number and locality of Foreign Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns to be licensed during the ensuing year.

Applications for new licences and in respect of all existing provisional licences, which will expire on March 31, must be forwarded to the undersigned on or before March 10. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

Thereafter, by public notification, an opportunity will be afforded to the public to protest against or support before the Licensing Committee the issue or renewal of any licence.

Forms of application are obtainable at the Revenue Office, Administration Building.

No new licences other than provisional licences will be issued during the twelve months ensuing and until the next annual session of the Licensing Committee.

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, February 27, 1930.

No. 3920.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

WITH effect from January 1, 1930, all ordinary calls, except for cases of Communicable Disease, are to be made through the Central Call Office—43052.

Calls for cases of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE to be made as follows:—

FOREIGN 43032 (day and night)
CHINESE 43041

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, December 19, 1929.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

CONDITIONS GOVERNING TENDERS

1. The Council reserves to itself the right to accept the whole or part of any tender.

2. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to pay any expenses which the tenderers may incur in tendering.

3. The contractor whose tender is eventually accepted may be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of the contract.

4. The names of tenderers, with prices quoted, will be published in the Municipal Gazette.

5. A fee may be charged for specifications to be returned upon receipt of a *bona fide* tender.

6. All tenders, sealed and labelled on the outside as to their contents, should be delivered, preferably by chit book or registered letter, to " The Secretary, Municipal Council, Administration Building, Kiangse Road," not later than 11 a.m. on the day fixed for their receipt.

TENDERS INVITED

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Information regarding tenders under this section and official tender forms may be obtained from the Commissioner of Public Works. All tenders must be sent to the Secretary of Council.

No.	Description	Fee	Date
30/30	Supply of special size Metal Windows to West Soochow Road Fire Station	—	March 10, 11 a.m.
30/33	Supply of 500 dozen Bass Brooms	—	May 19, 11 a.m.

TENDERS RECEIVED

S. V. C. Tender No. 1; Supply of 500 pairs Army Pattern Black Ankle Boots, with heel plates and stud soles. Delivery March 30.

Cecil Holliday & Co., Ltd.	$10.50 per pair (100 pairs only)
S. E. Kryloff	10.00 ,,
G. Tajima & Co.	7.00 ,,
	6.50 ,,
*Shing Tai	6.75* ,,
	6.65 ,,
	6.50 ,,
Ah Shing	6.45 ,,
	6.35 ,,
Frost, Bland & Co.	s.12/9 d. ,,

*Accepted.

P.W.D. Tender No. 30/25 ; Supply and fix one Passenger Lift—Foochow Market.

*Otis Elevator Co.	*£697: 0: 0 Dual Control
	£661: 0: 0 Push Button Control
	£660: 0: 0 Double Button Control
	*Tls. 800 Grille work Enclosure
	*Tls. 500 Erection
Malcolm & Co., Ltd.	£653: 0: 0 Dual Control
	£620: 0: 0 Push Button Control
	Tls. 600 for Enclosure to 8 ft.
	Tls. 738 for Enclosure to 12 ft.
	Tls. 500 for Erection
Frost, Bland & Co.	£552: 0: 0 Dual Control
	£537: 0: 0 Push Button Control
	£ 23: 0: 0 Wrought Iron Swing doors
	Tls. 495 for Erection
	Tls. 577 for ¾ in. Mesh Expanded Metal 7 ft. 0 in. high, etc.
Scott, Harding & Co., Ltd.	£655: 0: 0 (Steel Car)
	£690: 0: 0 Push Button Control (Steel Car)
	£720: 0: 0 Dual Control (Steel Car)
	£505: 0: 0 Switch Control (Teakwood Car)
	£535: 0: 0 Push Button Control (Teakwood Car)
	£560: 0: 0 Dual Control (Teakwood Car)
	Tls. 1,400 for Erection
The General Electric Co. (of China) Ltd.	£475: 0: 0 Dual Control
	£470: 0: 0 Push Button Control
	Tls. 400 for Erection
	Tls. 500 for Enclosure
Larsen and Trock	G. $3,100
	G. $2,900.

*Accepted.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 28 : 2 : 1930.

To Reg.

Please let me see a copy of the agreement on the subject of the Provisional Court which was recently reached in Nanking.

Reg. Please file.

15/3/30

All prisoners now serving sentences in the prisons attached to the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement and those sentenced by the Courts established under the present Agreement shall, at the discretion of the said Courts, serve their sentences either in such prisons in the Settlement or in Chinese prisons outside the Settlement, except that offenders against the Police Offences Code and the Land Regulations and Bye-Laws and persons under arrest awaiting trial shall serve their periods of detention in the Settlement. The prisons in the Settlement shall be operated, as far as practicable, in conformity with Chinese prison regulations and shall be subject to inspection, from time to time, by officers appointed by the Chinese judicial authorities.

Persons sentenced to death by the Courts established under the present Agreement shall be sent to the Chinese authorities outside of the Settlement for execution of such sentence.

Article VIII

Foreign lawyers duly qualified will be admitted to practice in the Courts established under the present Agreement in all cases in which a foreigner is a party, provided such foreign lawyer can only represent the foreign party concerned. The Municipal Council may also be represented in the same manner by duly qualified lawyers, Chinese or foreign, in any proceedings in which the Council is complainant or plaintiff or the Municipal Police is the prosecutor.

In other cases or proceedings in which the Council considers the interests of the Settlement to be involved, it may be represented by a duly qualified lawyer, Chinese or foreign, who may submit to the Court his views in writing during the proceedings and who may, if he deems necessary, file a petition in intervention in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Foreign lawyers who are entitled to practice under this Article in the above-mentioned Courts shall apply to the Ministry of Justice for lawyers' certificates and shall be subject to Chinese laws and regulations applicable to lawyers, including those governing their disciplinary punishment.

Article IX

Four permanent representatives shall be appointed, two by the Chinese Government and two by the Governments of the other Powers signatory to the present Agreement, who together shall seek to reconcile such differences of opinion regarding the interpretation or application of the present Agreement as may be referred to them by the President of the Branch High Court or by the authorities of the signatory foreign Powers, provided that their Report shall have no binding force upon either party except by mutual consent, it being understood that no judgments, decisions, rulings or orders of the Courts as such shall be referred to the aforesaid representatives for consideration.

Article X

The present Agreement and the attached notes shall enter into effect on April 1, 1930 and shall continue in force for a period of three years from that date, provided that they may be extended for an additional period upon mutual consent of the parties thereto.

Hsu Mo on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs; J. De Pino Dias on behalf of the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires; In the name of the American Minister Joseph E. Jacobs; W. Meyrick Hewlett on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Minister; L. Gronvold on behalf of The Norwegian Charge d'Affaires; F. E. H. Groenman on behalf of The Netherlands Charge d'Affaires.

Signed Nanking, Feb. 17, 1930.

* * *

Note From Heads of Legations Concerned to Minister For Foreign Affairs

Nanking, Feb. 17.

Sir:—With reference to the Agreement which we have signed to-day concerning the establishment of a District Court and a Branch High Court in the International Settlement at Shanghai, we have the honour to request your confirmation of our understanding on the following points:

1.—It is understood that the Courts established under the present Agreement shall exercise jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases as well as police offences and inquests in the International Settlement at Shanghai, provided that the jurisdiction of the said Courts over persons shall be the same as that of other Chinese Courts and provided that their territorial jurisdiction shall be the same as that of the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai, except (a) mixed criminal cases arising on private foreign property outside the limits of the Settlement and (b) mixed civil cases arising in areas surrounding the Settlement.

2.—It is understood that the present practice regarding the respective jurisdictions of the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement and the Court existing in the French Concession shall be followed, pending a definite arrangement between the Chinese Government and the authorities concerned.

3.—It is understood that as far as practicable, Chinese shall be recommended by the Municipal Council to serve as officers and members of the judicial police of the Court established under the present Agreement. It is further understood that among the officers of the judicial police appointed by the President of the Branch High Court under Article VI of the present Agreement, there will be one to be designated by the Municipal Council, to whom will be allotted by the President an office on the court premises and who will make an entry of all judicial processes of the Courts, such as summonses, warrants, orders and judgments, for the purpose of service or execution in according with the provisions of the above-mentioned Article.

4.—It is understood that the establishment of the Courts provided for in the present Agreement in no way affects the validity of judgments rendered by the Court now functioning in the International Settlement and its predecessor, and that such judgments shall be considered as final and valid except where an appeal has been lawfully taken or reserved. It is further understood that the judgments of the courts established under the present Agreement shall be on the same footing as regards validity as the judgments of all other Chinese courts.

5.—It is understood that the present Agreement does not in any way affect or prejudice any future negotiations regarding the status of extra-Settlement roads.

6.—It is understood that the sum of $60,000 (sixty thousand dollars) now on deposit with the Bank of China to the credit of the present Chinese Court in the International Settlement shall be maintained by the Chinese Government to the credit of the new Courts established under the present Agreement.

7.—It is agreed that in accordance with Chinese law, there shall be maintained by the Courts established under the present Agreement, a storage room for articles confiscated by the Courts, which remain the property of the Chinese Government, it being understood that confiscated opium and instruments for the smoking and preparation thereof shall be burned publicly in the International Settlement every three months and that the Municipal Council may present to the presidents of the Courts for transmission to the Ministry of Justice such suggestions as it may desire to make regarding the disposal of confiscated arms.

8.—It is understood that upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, all cases pending in the Chinese Court now functioning in the International Settlement shall be dealt with in the Courts established under the present Agreement in accordance with the procedure in force in the latter Courts, provided that the proceedings in mixed cases shall, as far as practicable, be continued from the point where they are taken over and concluded within a period of twelve months which period may be extended at the discretion of the Court when the circumstances in any case so warrant.

J. de Pinto Dias on behalf of the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires; in the name of the American Minister Joseph E. Jacobs; W. Meyrick Hewlett on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Minister; L. Gronvold on behalf of the Norwegian Charge d'Affaires; F. E. H. Groenman on behalf of the Netherlands Charge d'Affaires.

Identic Note From Minister For Foreign Affaires to Heads of Legations Concerned

Nanking, Feb. 17.

Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note referring to the Agreement which we have signed to-day concerning the establishment of a District Court and a Branch High Court in the International Settlement at Shanghai, in which you request my confirmation of the following points.

In reply I have the honour to confirm the understanding of the points as quoted above.

Hsu-Mo on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1930.

PROVISIONAL COURT PLANS STATED

Present President To Head Kiangsu Higher Court

According to authentic reports Dr. Showen Wetzen-hsu, President of the Shanghai Provisional Court, will shortly be appointed the head of the second branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court, which will be housed in the present Provisional Court building, under the terms of the new agreement which comes into operation on April 1.

The other department of the new tribunal, the Special District Court, may have for its president Dr. F. T. Cheng, prominent Chinese legal practitioner, who heads the list of possible candidates for the position.

He was the first Chinese law student to achieve the degree of doctor of laws, by the University of London in 1914.

Vacancies for process-servers for the new tribunal have been announced and the examination will take place in the Provisional Court on March 23. In addition to legal knowledge and other requisites, the candidates must be versed in the Three Peoples' Principles, propounded by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Regarding the policing of the new tribunal, Dr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Judicial Yuan, has intimated that nominations will soon be made by the Council.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 19-3-30
186

19/3/30

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This was definitely enunciated at a meeting of the Council on April 19, 1928, on the occasion of several new members taking their seat for the first time. The rules as stated in the Council Minutes of that date embraced the following:—

1.—That all Council business is strictly confidential.

2.—That the Council acts as a whole and that the individual opinions of members, though recorded in the minutes, may not be divulged to outside parties.

3.—That no individual Council member may discuss Municipal matters in public, or address any public meeting without the sanction of the Council.

It was presumably with the consciousness of these rules and with the conventions of Council meetings that two members resigned upon a matter of disagreement in 1929, although it was but a fortnight before the annual meeting of ratepayers.

In view of recent incidents, which are generally known, a question of principle arises as to whether a member who admittedly has been in disagreement for a period of time and has failed to resign, is entitled upon the eve of an election, to make an ex parte statement in an electioneering address and whether such a statement is not, under the circumstances, a breach of the positive rules and conventions of the Council.

In view of the above quoted rules and the fact that the Council acts as a whole, any views expressed by a member as to the policy of the Council must be deemed to be the views of the Council as a whole, for if the member in question had been in disagreement, he should have resigned, rather than make an electioneering letter which is not addressed to the Council, the vehicle of his disagreement.

To prevent any ambiguity in the mind of either the Council or of the ratepayers, it is essential for the Council to take the matter under consideration and give a definite ruling. As the principle has been publicly challenged, it is most desirable that the Council's attitude in the matter should be made known to the ratepayers before the next annual meeting, and I shall therefore be glad if you would kindly publish this letter, together with the Council's reply thereto in the Municipal "Gazette."

Yours truly,
H. E. ARNHOLD.

* * *

Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten's Reply

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, Mar. 27, 1920.

My dear Arnhold:—Your letter of March 15 addressed to me as Chairman of the Council has been submitted to my colleagues.

The principles to which you refer as enunicated by the Council were according to the minutes of the Council of April 19, 1928, mentioned by the Chairman as being "in substance certain rules to which Councillors adhere in the conduct of municipal business." Being brief they were not intended to be exhaustive nor were they given the sanction of standing orders.

Any alleged violation thereof should, therefore, be a matter for discussion between members of the Council inter se, and not a subject for public ventilation. Consequently should you have desired to raise a point of order by invoking the aid of these rules the proper opportunity was available when you were still a member of the Council. Now that you have resigned you have no longer the necessary locus standi.

In the circumstances the Council does not consider it meet or in the public interest that the controversial nature of your letter should be made the occasion of publicity in the "Gazette."

Finally, I must ask you not to assume from this letter that the Council accepts as conclusive either your account of the action of the member or members referred to, or your opinion as to their propriety.

Yours sincerely,
E. B. MACNAGHTEN.

H. E. ARNHOLD, Esq.

* * *

Further Letter By Mr. Arnhold

Dear Macnaghten:—I thank you for your letter of 27th inst. from which I note that the reassertion in considerable detail of the rules governing Council procedure, and the duly minuting of same at the Council meeting of April 19, 1928, did not give them the effect of standing orders which are binding on the Council and its members.

I have always been given to understand that any rulings which are duly minuted are binding until revoked by some subsequent duly minuted decision of the Council. I note that this is no longer the case and this being so, it would be interesting to know who is to be the arbiter as to whether a duly recorded minute is to be considered as binding or not?

As regards your remark that the matter should have been raised whilst I was still a member of the Council, may I point out that the breach of the Council's rulings and conventions was perpetrated on Friday, February 28. I was advised that the proper course to pursue was to call a meeting of the Council and to request you as Vice-Chairman to preside at same, so as to enable me to withdraw whilst the Council dealt with the matter.

It would have been hardly becoming to take such a step during the Election which followed that week-end, and having failed to be re-elected, it appeared to me that my withdrawal from the Council would make it easier for the latter to deal with the situation.

I assume from the concluding paragraph of your letter that the Council does not disapprove of the action of the member in question and thus allows it to be inferred that the rules governing the procedure at Council meetings, etc., are no longer to be considered as binding on individual members of the Council.

I trust that the incoming Council will not hesitate to reverse what in such case would appear to me to be a most dangerous ruling, the consequences of which it is almost impossible to foresee.

I had not intended to pursue the matter further, but in view of the inaccurate, irregular and unfair statement which appeared in yesterday's "Gazette," more than three weeks after my resignation, I am compelled to publish this correspondence.

Your sincerely,
H. E. ARNHOLD.

Brig-General E. B. MACNACHTEN,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Shanghai.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE ....

Mr. H. E. Arnhold Takes Issue With Council

Former Chairman Protests Against Statement In "Gazette"; Copies Of Correspondence Published

Owing to the importance of the subject, the following correspondence regarding the resignation of Mr. H. E. Arnhold from the Municipal Council is changed from the customary correspondence page.

* * *

MR. ARNHOLD AND THE S. M. COUNCIL

Editor,

THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—I regret once more to have to refer to my resignation from the Council, but the statement made in yesterday's Municipal "Gazette" (more than three weeks after my resignation) compels me to do so.

At the Council meeting of March 5, when I tendered my resignation, I explained that this step was taken so as not to embarrass the Council. I was requested by the Vice-Chairman to reconsider my decision, and as the members had been previously advised of the purpose of the meeting, it must be presumed that the Vice-Chairman's request was made with their knowledge. I reiterated the reasons which made my decision appear to be in the interests of the Council and the latter had no alternative but to accept my resignation, which was published in the "Gazette" two days later. I am therefore surprised to read in yesterday's "Gazette" that at a subsequent Council meeting the matter was re-opened and the statement made that my resignation (which, as already pointed out, I was at the time requested to withdraw, but had refused to do so) was accepted, owing to the relations existing between myself and some of my colleagues. This most gratuitous statement is the first indication I have had that unfriendly relations existed, except as between myself and one Councillor, a Director of the Telephone Company, who, although he has for some time ceased to be the Council's representative on the Board of the Telephone Company and consequently, according to a Council ruling, should therefore not have participated in discussions regarding telephone matters, has continued up to the time of my resignation to dominate these discussions.

When the whole unedifying story of the Telephone negotiations is told, I trust that my attitude with regard thereto will be vindicated.

Mr. Arnhold's Resignation

In further reference to my resignation, the view is expressed in the "Gazette" that it is not obligatory for a member of the Council to resign because he failed to secure re-election. This very obvious view has never been disputed and is illustrated by the fact that Mr. Massey is continuing in office. It ignores, however, entirely the fact that I was at the time Chairman of the Council, and in that capacity had to perform certain duties which, under the circumstances, might have been embarrassing to the Council. This was explained in my letter to the Press of March 6 and has since been admitted by members of the Council individually.

It must also have been obvious that I could not continue to preside at Council meetings and ignore the fact that a member had broken the rules and conventions covering these meetings.

By resigning I facilitated the Council's dealings with what appeared to me to be a serious situation and in view of this, the report in yesterday's "Gazette" is incomplete without the subsequent correspondence on this point, which the Council has not seen fit to publish, and which I trust you will publish together with this letter. The Council's refusal to face and deal with this issue will create a difficult situation for the incoming Council, as a precedent has been created which will debar action against any member who makes unauthorized disclosures either in public or in the British, Japanese or Chinese Press.

H. E. ARNHOLD.

Shanghai, March 29, 1930.

* * *

Letter To Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten

[COPIES]

Shanhai, Mar. 15, 1930.

Sir,—It is a general, principle not only in Council meetings, based upon the Cabinet plan, but also of all Executive bodies, such as Board of Directors, that a dissenting member submit his resignation if he disagrees with the policy being followed and seeks to justify his dissenting policy.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 31-3-30

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

Confidential

MUNICIPAL

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

1043

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

12.12.32

Date December 12, 1932.

Subject (in full) Rendition Agreement - Shanghai Special District Court

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by Thos Robertson Supt

The Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received no information re the discussion between the Foreign Office and the various Ministers concerning the Rendition Agreement nor has the local Court received any notification. A Court official however informs me privately that the Court in a communication to the Ministry of Justice in answer to a request for comment advocates that the Judicial Police be independent from control of S.M.C. and the control over the Municipal Gaol be transferred to the Court.

Tan Shao-liang

Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

~~Commissioner~~ of Police,
Sir,

Information.

T.P. Givens
O. i/c S. B.
DEC 14 1932

File
15.12.32

14/12

na Times: (Nanking Telegram): 8:12:32.

THE RENDITION AGREEMENT OF THE S.S.D.COURT

As a result of the discussion between the British American and French Ministers and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Rendition Agreement of the S.S.D. Court, which expired at the end of next March, has been extended for another three years. China desires that the S.M. Police will observe the rule that prisoners be handed over to a Court within 24 hours of their arrest.

S I, Please verify and, if true, make a note in Daily Intelligence Report. 8/12/32

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1932

REPORTED EXTENSION OF COURT PACTS

No Official Confirmation Of Chinese Press Statements

No official confirmation of the report which has been published locally to the effect that the Chinese authorities have agreed to extend the rendition agreements governing the District Courts in the Settlement and French Concession could be obtained yesterday.

Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General and Senior Consul in Shanghai, stated through a spokesman that he had no knowledge of any such agreement.

The report, which received prominence in the Chinese Press, was to the effect that Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, U. S. Minister; M. Auguste Wilden, French Minister; and Mr. E. M. B. Ingram, British Charge d'Affaires, had approached Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, about middle of November and put forward the proposal which he accepted with certain minor qualifications.

The Chinese newspapers state that one of the qualifications insisted upon by Dr. Lo Wen-kan was an arrangement whereby all persons arrested by the police in the Settlement and Concession would be brought before a court within 24 hours of their arrest. Inasmuch, however, as the police have adhered to this practice very strictly for many years past and as there is already a proviso in the rendition agreements to the same effect, little importance is attached to the report of Dr. Lo Wen-kan's demand.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1932

LOCAL COURT RENDITION

Extension Proposed by the Nanking Authorities

SCHEME IN COURSE OF DISCUSSION

Rendition agreements governing the local Chinese law courts in the International Settlement and the French Concession are likely to be extended for a period of three years without revision. Negotiations which will have this effect if they reach a successful conclusion are now afoot between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Judicial Administration in Nanking and the foreign authorities.

The "North-China Daily News" learns on reliable information that the proposal for the extension of the period came from the Chinese side. A meeting has been held between the Chinese Government representatives and the foreign authorities concerned, but the matter remains under discussion, the final opinion of the respective Powers having yet to be framed. The British representative is understood to have informed negotiators that it will be necessary for him to ask for instructions from the home Government.

More Questions in Commons

London, Dec. 7.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Christopher Clayton (Conservative) asked whether the Shanghai Municipal Council had been consulted regarding the future of the District Court at Shanghai.

Captain Anthony Eden, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply, referred to the Prime Minister's reply in the House of Commons on November 16 regarding the fact that the British Minister is keeping in touch with the British community. Captain Eden added that he had no information as to whether any such conversations had yet taken place, but a statement, which is now being considered, had been received from the China Association in London. This statement, it is understood, incorporated the views of the Shanghai Municipal authorities.

Mr. William M. Kirkpatrick (Conservative) asked whether Sir John Simon will insist on the Council retaining control of the judicial police in order to prevent abuses in connection with resistance to execution of judgments. Captain Eden replied that due account would certainly be taken of such important points.—Reuter.

C 305

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 1043
Date 17/2/33

COPY

NANKING

8th February, 1933.

Sir,

Article 10 of the Agreement signed at Nanking on February 17th, 1930, between the representative of the Chinese Government on the one hand and the representatives of the Brazilian, American, French, United Kingdom, Norwegian and Netherlands Governments on the other hand relating to the Chinese Courts in the International Settlement at Shanghai provides as follows:-

> "The present agreement and the attached Notes "shall enter into effect on April 1st, 1930, and "from that date, provided that they may be extended "for an additional period upon mutual consent of "the parties thereto."

It is now proposed, as arranged between us, that the said Agreement and attached notes shall be extended for a period of three years from April 1st, 1933, that either of the parties thereto may notify the other, six months before the expiration of the period, of their desire to denounce them, and that in case both parties fail to do so in time, the Agreement and attached Notes shall continue in force thereafter, until they are denounced by either of the parties thereto, of which denunciation six months prior notice be given to the other party.

G

His Excellency
Doctor Lo Wen-kan,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

Copies to :-

(1) File
(2) D.C. (Divs.)
(3) D.C. (Crime) ✓

Seen by D.C. (Crime)
File 14/2/33.

We have the honour on behalf of our respective Governments to agree to the proposed arrangements set forth above for the extention of the said Agreement and attached Notes and to request Your Excellency's confirmation thereof.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of our highest consideration.

(signed) Af. Lopes de Almeida
in the name of the Brazilian Minister.

(signed) Willys R. Peck
Counsellor of Legation
on behalf of the American Minister.

(signed) Philippe Baudet
in the name of the French Minister.

(signed) E. M. B. Ingram
on behalf of His Majesty's Minister.

(signed) N. Aall
Norwegian Charge d'Affaires a.i.

(signed) Thorbecke
Netherlands Minister.

B

COPY

WAICHIAOPU
NANKING.

February 8, 1933.

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Note of today's date which reads as follows:

"Article 10 of the Agreement signed at Nanking on February 17th, 1930, between the representative of the Chinese Government on the one hand and the representatives of the Brazilian, American, French, United Kingdom, Norwegian and Netherlands Governments on the other hand relating to the Chinese Courts in the International Settlement at Shanghai provides as follows:-

> "The present Agreement and the attached Notes shall enter into effect on April 1st, 1930, and shall continue in force for a period of three years from that date, provided that they may be extended for an additional period upon mutual consent of the parties thereto."

"It is now proposed, as arranged between us, that the said Agreement and attached Notes shall be extended for a period of three years from April 1st, 1933, that either of the parties thereto may notify the other, six months before the expiration of the period, of their desire to denounce them, and that, in case both parties fail to do so in time, the Agreement and attached Notes shall continue in force thereafter until they are denounced by either of the parties thereto, of which denounciation six months prior

notice

M. Nicolai Aall,
Norwegian Charge d'Affaires to China,
Norwegian Legation,
Shanghai.

notice shall be given to the other party.

"We have the honour on behlaf of our respective Governments to agree to the proposed arrangements set forth above for the extention of the said Agreement and attached Notes and to request Your Excellency's confirmation thereof."

In reply I have the honour to confirm that the Chinese Government agrees to the proposed arrangements as set forth above.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

(signed) Lo Wen-kan.

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NANKING

8th February, 1933.

Sir,

With reference to the Notes which we have exchanged to-day relating to the extention of the Agreement concerning the Shanghai Courts, we have the honour to renew the declaration made in our Note of February 17th, 1930, as follows:

> "We desire to point out that such Agreement cannot in any way effect or invalidate rights guaranteed to the Powers concerned and to their nationals under existing Treaties between such Powers and China and we accordingly reserve our full rights in this regard. We further reserve the right to object to the enforcement in the International Settlement of any future Chinese laws that affect or in any way invalidate the Land Regulations or Byelaws of the International Settlement or that may be considered prejudicial to the maintenance of peace and order within this area."

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of our highest consideration.

(signed) Af. Lopes de Almeida
In the name of the Brazilian
Minister.

(signed) E.M.B. Ingram
on behalf of His Majesty's
Minister.

(signed) Willys. R. Peck
Counsellor of Legation
on behalf of the American
Minister.

(signed) N. Aall
Norwegian Charge d'Affaires.

(signed) Philippe Baudet
in the name of the French
Minister.

(signed) Thorbecke
Netherlands Minister.

His Excellency
Dr. Lo Wen-kan,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
NANKING.

I

COPY

NANKING,
11th February, 1[illegible].

Sir,

With reference to our recent conversations we understand that measures are now under contemplation by the Chinese authorities for checking undue delay in civil proceedings, with special reference to matters of appeal and execution of judgment, and that such measures, when adopted, will apply also to the Courts functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai. We should be grateful for Your Excellency's confirmation of the above understanding.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of our highest consideration.

(signed) Af. Lopes de Almeide.
in the name of the Brazilian
Minister.

(signed) [illegible] Ingram
on behalf of His Majesty's
Minister.

(signed) Willys R. Peck.
Counsellor of Legation
on behalf of the American
Minister.

(signed) [illegible] Aall.
Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires,
a.i.

(signed) Philippe Baudet
in the name of the French
Minister.

(signed) Thorbecke.
Netherlands Minister.

His Excellency
Dr. Lo Wen-kan,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
NANKING.

7E

COPY

WAICHIAOPU
Nanking.

February 12, 1933.

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date which reads as follows:

> "With reference to our recent conversations we understand that measures are now under contemplation by the Chinese authorities for checking undue delay in civil proceedings, with special reference to matters of appeal and execution of judgment and that such measures, when adopted, will apply also to the Courts functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai. We should be grateful for Your Excellency's confirmation of the above understanding."

In reply I have the honor to confirm that the above understanding is correct.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

(s) Lo Wen-kan.

M. Nicolai Aall,
Norwegian Charge d'Affaires to China,
Norwegian Legation,

SHANGHAI.

...NGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI E
& S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 1043
Date 16/2/33

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1933

Understanding Reached To Remove Court Delays

Ministers Of The Powers Send Joint Note To Nanking And Receive Confirmatory Reply; Adopted Measures To Apply To Shanghai

NANKING, Feb. 11. — That measures for checking undue delay in civil proceedings are under contemplation by the Chinese authorities, and that such measures when adopted will also apply to the Courts functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai, are revealed in a recent exchange of Notes between Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Ministers of Brazil, the United States, France, Great Britain, Norway and the Netherlands.

The texts of the notes are as follows:

(1).—Joint Note from Heads of Legations concerned to Minister for Foreign Affairs dated February 11, 1933.

"Sir,—With reference to our recent conversations we understand that measures are now under contemplation by the Chinese authorities for checking undue delay in Civil proceedings with special reference to matters of Appeal and execution of Judgment, and that such measures when adopted will apply also to the Courts functioning in the International Settlement in Shanghai. We should be grateful for Your Excellency's confirmation of the above understanding.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of our highest consideration.

"(Signed)
A. F. Lopes de Almeida
in the name of the Brazilian Minister.
Willys R. Peck
Counsellor of Legation, on behalf of the American Minister.
Philippe Baudet
in the name of the French Minister.
E. M. B. Ingram
on behalf of His Majesty's Minister.
N. Aall
Norwegian Charge d'Affaires.
A. I. Thorbecke
Netherlands Minister.

(2).—Identic Note from Minister for Foreign Affairs to Heads of Legations concerned, dated February 12, 1933.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of yesterday's date which reads as follows: (Full text of above Note).

"In reply I have the honour to confirm that the above understanding is correct.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Lo Wen-kan."—Kuo Min.

[illegible]
15.2.33.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1933

Local District Court Pact Extended For 3 Years

Result Of Recent Conversation Between Representatives Of Chinese Government And Emissaries Of Powers; Exchange Of Notes

NANKING, Feb. 9.—That the agreement relating to the Chinese Courts in the International Settlement at Shanghai and the notes attached thereto shall be extended for a period of three years from April 1, 1933, was the result of the recent conversation between the representatives of the Chinese Government and representatives of the Powers concerned, it was announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day.

Notes to the above effect were exchanged between Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the heads of the legations concerned on February 8, 1933, which read as follows:

(1) "Joint notes from the heads of the legations concerned to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, February 8, 1933.

"Sir,—Article ten of the Agreement signed at Nanking on February 17, 1930, between the representatives of the Chinese Government on one hand and representatives of the Brazilian, American, French, United Kingdom, Norwegian and Netherlands Governments on the other hand, relating to the Chinese courts in the International Settlement at Shanghai provides as follows:

"The present agreement and the attached notes shall enter into effect on April 1, 1930, and shall continue in force for a period of three years from that date provided that they may be extended for an additional period upon the mutual consent of the parties thereto.

"It is now proposed, as arranged between us, that the said agreement and the attached notes shall be extended for a period of three years from April 1, 1933, that either of the parties thereto may notify the other six months before the expiration of this period of their desire to denounce them and that in case both parties fail to do so in time the agreement and the attached notes shall continue in force thereafter until they are denounced by either of the parties thereto, of which denunciation six months prior notice shall be given to the other party.

"We have the honour on behalf of our respective governments to agree to the proposed arrangements set forth above for the extension of the said agreement and attached notes and to request Your Excellency for confirmation thereof.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency an assurance of our highest consideration."

(Signed) A. F. Lopes de Almeida, in the name of the Brazilian Minister.

Willys R. Peck, Counsellor of Legation on behalf of the American Minister.

Phillippe Baudet in the name of the French Minister.

E. M. B. Ingram on behalf of His Majesty's Minister.

N. Aall, Norweigian Charge d'Affairds.

A. I. Thornbecke, Netherlands Minister.

(2) "Identical notes from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the heads of legations concerned. February 8, 1933.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of to-day's date which reads as follows: (here follows full text of the above).

"In reply, I have the honour to confirm that the Chinese Government agrees to the proposed arrangement as set forth above.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency an assurance of my highest consideration." (Signed) Lo Wen-kan.
—Reuter.

File
11:2:33.

5

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, February 18, 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
D 5534/3
20 | 2 | 1

THE FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT

By KWEI CHUNG-SHU

IN extending the agreement creating the first special district court in the International Settlement for another period of three years, as confirmed by Sir John Simon in Commons, the signatories concerned have probably pursued the only wise course. It would save considerable time and avoid much unpleasantness at the moment when weightier problems demand the undivided attention and whole-hearted co-operation of all nationals engaged in trade in China. It would also provide a further opportunity for the Chinese judiciary to prove its competence and thus to disprove much abuse showered upon it by interested critics.

The special district court and its predecessor, the provisional court, have been the target of constant abusive ebullitions. Some of a constructive character may be well-founded, but much is dictated by ulterior motives or at best by human antipathy to change. A leading figure in the British Chamber of Commerce was frank enough to explain to me recently that a certain amount of the criticism is doubtless caused by the difference between the Anglo-American system of jurisprudence and the Continental system which has formed the basis of China's judicial structure.

* * *

Merits Of The Systems

THE merits of the two distinct systems are matters over which students of law could argue *ad infinitum*. It would seem irrational and futile to champion one or the other. The deciding factors are to be found in each country to which either of the two, or some other system, may be adapted. There is no reason why China should adopt the Anglo-American system any more than why she should refuse to adopt the Continental system. In fact, as ably supported by arguments from Dr. Wang Chung-hui and Dr. John C. H. Wu. the latter is eminently suited to the conditions obtaining in this country.

It could scarcely be maintained with good reason that, because the Continental system has largely influenced Chinese jurisprudence, the Chinese courts are thereby rendered unfit to exercise juridical control over foreigners or even Chinese residing within the Settlement. One may be permitted even to suggest that China need follow no existing system but may evolve her own. The invocation is pertinent of the famous principle enunciated in *"Lex Angliae lex terra est."* If English law is the law of the land, then why should not Chinese law be the law of the land?

Only to those who are strangers to Chinese literature and codes can it ever appear that China has had no legal philosophy and no legal system. It would also betray gross ignorance to contend that the rule of law is repugnant to the Chinese race. Any who has attempted to delve into this subject will find himself overwhelmed by the abundance of source material from which a comprehensive picture of China juridical may be obtained.

Undoubtedly much of the ancient legal cardinals may be discarded, but a great deal still has its remarkable counterpart in modern jurisprudence. The Chinese judicial system, like any other, can never claim or hope to be perfect. As long as that system obtains, it must perforce command observance. *"Communis error facit jus."* Critics may properly recommend modifications for improvement, but they cannot justify themselves in openly refusing to abide by it.

* * *

What Foreigners Prefer

AND yet that is precisely what many foreigners would prefer to do and have been doing. Because the Chinese judicial system does not suit their personal notions, they are ready to visit their wrath upon it at every turn. It hardly occurs to them that justice under their national laws may or may not be justice in China, and *vice versa*. Neither does it occur to them that, though their sense of justice may be alien to the Chinese mind, Chinese domiciled in their respective countries are nevertheless subjected to their respective laws.

In principle, therefore, the existence or continuance of consular jurisdiction is a flagrant violation of international amity. It has created and cultivated a frame of mind which has strenuously opposed the exercise of authority by the territorial sovereign, which has resulted in nefarious transactions in the mercantile community that would not otherwise be tolerated and which has, above all, encouraged the tendency to find fault with everything Chinese in order to perpetuate an anomalous situation decidedly advantageous to the foreign nationals and detrimental to legitimate rights of the Chinese.

The renewal of the agreement concerning the special district court must be viewed as a submission to political considerations rather than an admission of an inadequacy which is generally attributed to this court but which is common to humanity everywhere.

20:2:33.

8712

SHANGHAI MUNICIP
S. B. REG
No. D 1043
D. 5/4/33

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, APRIL 2, 1933

SHANGHAI COURTS RENDITION

Agreement Is Renewed Relating To Court In Frenchtown

Yesterday, the First Special District Court and Second Branch Kiangsu High Court in the International Settlement entered into its second term of three years under Chinese administration, in accordance with the agreement for their rendition, which was renewed recently for a second term.

According to a Havas telegram received yesterday an arrangement has been concluded between China and France for the continuance of the rendition to the Chinese of the Second Special Court which was formerly the French Mixed Court. The agreement between the two governments which was signed on July 28, 1931, and expired on March 31, this year, has been extended for another period of three years following an exchange of communications between the French Legation in Peiping and the Nanking Government.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.

Givens
O. i/c S. B.

APR. 3 1933

File

APR. 4 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1043
Date 19/7/34

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1934

THE SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT

Questions in House of Commons: Nine Power Treaty Interest Revived

By O. M. Green

London, June 15.

The Nine-Power Treaty and the Shanghai District Court provided the only dishes in this week's bill of fare. I wrote so fully about the District Court that there is nothing I can add. The importance of setting up an international committee to discuss a new agreement at the earliest possible moment appears very urgent from this end, as, of course, the whole question is difficult and complicated and needs ample time for cool consideration.

Many people here are deeply interested in the Nine-Power Treaty. To them it appears the only means of guarding against exclusive Japanese claims in China. At the same time, it may need amendment, in order to make it fully effective in the light of modern requirements, and it is all important that the Powers should make up their minds as to how it needs to be brought up to date, so that they may enter next year's conference with clear cut ideas. Woolliness and inadequate preparation have been the downfall of most international conferences ever since the War.

The verbatim of questions and answers follows:

Nine Power Treaty

On June 14 Lt.-Cmdr. Agnew asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1) whether, in accordance with the spirit of the Nine Power Treaty concluded at Washington in 1922, he will take steps to arrange for a conference of the signatories thereof in order to review recent events in the Far East, to endeavour to settle questions still outstanding, and to prevent disputes arising in future; (2) whether there are any, and if so, which of the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty concluded at Washington in 1922 with whom he has not been in consultation with regard to recent events in the Far East as provided for in Article 7 of the Treaty?

Mr. Eden: "The Sino-Japanese dispute has, since its inception, formed the subject of 'full and frank communication' between His Majesty's Government and all the other signatories of the Nine Power Treaty. I do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by such a step as my hon. and gallant Friend suggests."

Mr. Nunn asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1) whether for the purpose of assisting him to come to a decision as to the legal and technical reforms required, he will instruct H.M. Minister in China to call for a report from the Crown Advocate at Shanghai on the present working of the Shanghai District Court; (2) whether, for the purpose of obtaining a first-hand account of the working of the Shanghai District Court, he will direct H.M. Minister to obtain a report from the British Bar Association in Shanghai on the matters of procedure and practice in which reforms are required?

Mr. Eden: "His Majesty's Government are already in possession of very ample information on the subject from all available sources, and His Majesty's Minister will neglect no opportunity of acquiring further information as occasion requires. My right hon. Friend sees no need to issue any special instructions to him at the present moment."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
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No. D

May 16, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

D.1042

Contin

The function of the Court is interfered with by the Powers through the S.M.C.. Prosecution of criminal cases is handled by the Settlement Police not by procurators, Judicial police are recommended by the S.M.P. to the Court for appointment and a huge gaol is under the control of that police organ. Above all the Court is required to observe the Yang King Pang Regulations.

In the mind of foreigners the Settlement enjoys special privileges. In the Settlement foreigners are under the protection of their respective consulates.

According to International Law people are called upon to abide by the laws of the country in which they are living. The existence of consular jurisdiction is an insult to China. The Powers have been keeping this privilege for the past ten years under the pretext that China's law is inconsistent. We wonder why they should retain their views of 10 years ago and fail to conduct an investigation into China's law of to-day.

Men will resist oppression brought upon them, thus the Chinese are endeavouring to have the consular jurisdiction abolished.

We hope that while negotiations are being carried out to cancel the rendition agreement of the 1st Special District Court, efforts be also made to have the consular jurisdiction abolished. The success will not only benefit China but other countries.

Min Pao and other local newspapers.

D.4161

ILL-TREATMENT OF CHINESE IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES

The ill-treatment of Chinese emigrants by the authorities of the Netherlands East Indies is receiving great attention from the National Government which is at present devising ways and means to protect the interests and property of the overseas Chinese affected.

In order to have a clear understanding of the present conditions of the Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies, a reporter of the Central News Agency recently called at the Overseas Chinese Federation and secured the following information:-

"The conditions of the Chinese residing in the Netherlands East Indies are becoming worse and worse owing to oppression at the hands of the authorities of the Netherlands East Indies.

"The Emigration Tax for an overseas Chinese was formerly 25 pesos, but has now been increased to 150. In addition to the payment of this tax, an overseas Chinese, desiring to reside there, must furnish two reliable shops securities. He will then be granted a Provisional Resident Licence by the authorities permitting him to reside within their jurisdiction for six months during which if he does not misconduct himself, a Permanent Resident Licence will be given him.

"In addition to the Emigration Tax, an overseas Chinese residing in the Netherlands East Indies has to pay the Poll Tax, Travelling Tax, Income Tax, and various other oppressives taxes.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1043.
Date 16. / 5. / 193

May 16, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

China Evening News and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

D.1043

SHANGHAI FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT RENDITION AGREEMENT EXPIRES IN MARCH 1936

The Judicial Rights Research Committee which is being formed by the Ministry of Justice will be formally established next week. Fourteen persons will be appointed to serve on the Committee. After inauguration, the Committee will hold its first meeting.

It is learned that the rendition agreement of the Shanghai First Special District Court will expire in spring 1936. Matters regarding a revision of this agreement will be included in the work of preliminary research of the Committee so that the various nations concerned may be notified of the revision before the expiry of the agreement.

China Evening News (Editorial):

The rendition agreement of the Shanghai First Special District Court was extended for a further three years as from April 1, 1933 and will expire at the end of March 1936. According to the terms of the agreement any party wishing to cancel same must notify the other party to that effect six months before expiry. If the Chinese are determined to cancel the agreement, we must send out a notification to that effect at the end of September this year. In consequence of this, the Ministry of Justice at Nanking is taking in hand the formation of a Judicial Rights Research Committee with the object of discussing measures to cancel the rendition agreement of the Shanghai First Special District Court. Simultaneously the Committee will discuss the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction.

The cancellation of the rendition agreement of the Shanghai First Special District Court and the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction are two different things altogether. A fundamental study of the subject reveals that the failings of the judicial rights of the Shanghai Special District Court to-day are indirectly caused by Consular Jurisdiction. Therefore, if we want to have a thorough improvement of the status of the First Special District Court, it is necessary to take the solution of Consular Jurisdiction as a preliminary step.

The Shanghai First Special District Court was re-organized from the defunct Mixed Court, an organ most unsuitable to the practice of international law. The anti-Imperialist feeling became strong after the outbreak of the May 30 Tragedy and the Provisional Regulations for the recovery of the Shanghai International Settlement Mixed Court were concluded. After three years, the agreement of the Chinese Court in the Settlement was concluded on February 17, 1930, and the Shanghai First Special District Court came into existence.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 1043.
7 5 35

May 17, 1935. / Morning Translation.

Min Pao (official organ of the Kuomintang) and other local newspapers :-

D1043

THE FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT RENDITION AGREEMENT TO EXPIRE IN MARCH 1936.

The Shanghai First Special District Court Rendition Agreement, which was formally concluded on February 27, 1930 and which was extended for a further period of three years as from April 1, 1933, will expire at the end of March 1936. The Chinese Government is determined to cancel this agreement and to abolish the right of consular jurisdiction.

The Ministry of Justice is forming the Judicial Rights Research Committee at Nanking to discuss the abolition of the court rendition agreement. The opinions of the Chinese legal experts on this matter are that the agreement should be cancelled on its expiry because the judicial administration under the National Government has attained perfection. For instance, the citizens of Germany and Soviet Russia, who are not enjoying the right of consular jurisdiction, are being treated on equal footing with the Chinese citizens. Therefore, there is no necessity for the existence of an agreement which constitutes an obstruction to the integrity of the judicial administration of China.

Mr. Zing Lee Ming(覃理鳴), Vice President of the Judicial Yuan, has made the following statement :-

"During my last European tour to study the judicial administration in various countries, I held conferences with the authorities of various nations and all of them expressed praise of the improvement in the Chinese judicial admnistration. They also had the tendency to give up their right of consular jurisdiction in China. In 1926 the Treaty Powers abolished the Mixed Court. Foreigners are well aware that to-day our judicial administration is approaching perfection. The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will solve this problem at the expiry of the agreement next year."

Min Pao and other local newspapers.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF CHEN CHI MEI

To-morrow being the 19th anniversary of the death of Chen Chi Mei (陳其美), the local Tangpu will hold a meeting at its auditorium to commemorate his glorious death. Representatives of local public bodies are invited to participate in this commemoration. Both the Bureau of Public Safety of the Shanghai City Government and the Police Authorities of the two foreign Settlements of Shanghai will adopt precautionary measures against reactionary elements who might avail themselves of the opportunity to create disturbances.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 1043

D.C. (CRIME) 13/ 5/ 35

May 17, 1935. Afternoon Translation

The Shanghai Pao(上海報), a mosquito paper, published the following editorial on May 16 :-

D 1043.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Shanghai International Settlement Court Rendition Agreement will expire at the end of March, 1936. The Ministry of Justice is paying attention to the matter and is forming the Judicial Rights Research Committee which will be inaugurated shortly and which will study the problem of abolishing consular jurisdiction. However, some foreign residents in Shanghai have proposed the formation of an International Court of Arbitration to handle all law-suits concerning foreign residents.

Consular jurisdiction should not exist in an independent country, but it does exist in China to-day. Some years ago, China notified the Powers of her desire to abolish extraterritoriality. Although at that time the Powers sent their delegates to China to study the judicial administration to prepare for the abolition of extraterritoriality, so far the matter fails of solution.

The existence of consular jurisdiction not only impairs the integrity of the Chinese judicial administration, but affects the peace and order of China. China is naturally anxious to abolish the privilege, nevertheless the foreigners will refuse to give it up. The suggestion to form an International Court of Arbitration is not advocated by a few number of foreigners. About 80% or 90% of foreign residents are entertaining this absurd idea. Last month an editor of a Chinese newspaper owned by foreigners published in a conspicuous manner a report on the seduction of a boy by a certain foreigner for the purpose of arousing public attention, but on the following day the certain foreigner, after severely reprimanding the editor named Tsu(朱), instructed all other editors to exercise care in future when publishing articles relating to foreign residents in Shanghai. Recently the French Police refused to handle the case in which a Netherlands subject of the Isako Circus raped a 13-year old Chinese girl. No report on this case has appeared in foreign newspapers. One can judge the intentions of foreigners by these two incidents.

Foreigners enjoy extraterritoriality on the ground of the imperfectness of the Chinese law. They compelled China to acknowledge this unequal treaty by high-handed means. It is an undeniable fact that in the Ching Dynasty Chinese law was imperfect, but nowadays drastic reforms have been effected through efforts made by the Legislative Yuan. Therefore, the abolition of consular jurisdiction is nothing but natural.

Formerly extraterritoriality existed in Japan and Turkey but it has been abolished. The people of China should strive to effect the abolition of the right.

10594

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. D 1043
Date 18 5 35

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1935

Consular Court Abolition Again Being Sought

Nanking Group Organized To Negotiate Here For End Of Foreign Tribunes

The report that the Ministry of Justice has organized a special committee preparatory to negotiations for the abolition of consular jurisdiction in Shanghai upon the expiration of the rendition of Chinese courts in the International Settlement at the end of March, 1936, was confirmed by Mr. Tan Chen, vice-president of the Judicial Yuan, in a press interview yesterday. Mr. Tan arrived here from Nanking by train at 7 o'clock yesterday morning on a brief visit here.

The judicial authorities in Nanking, according to Mr. Tan, will act in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in preparation for the abolition of consular jurisdiction. The special committee organized by the Ministry of Justice, it was pointed out, will investigate and collect data that will be useful to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in future negotiations in this connection.

Commenting on the question of consular jurisdiction, Mr. Tan said that the powers represented in China had showed some willingness to relinquish such privileges. But following an investigation trip in China by a joint inquiry commission during 1926, an agreement was reached for the organization of a provisional court as a substitute for the mixed court in the International Settlement of Shanghai, as a transitional measure.

Upon the expiration of this agreement in 1930, the provisional court was reorganized into the First Special District Court in accordance with terms of a new rendition agreement. The latter agreement was originally scheduled to expire by the end of March, 1933, but at the request of powers represented in Shanghai, an extension for another period of three years was agreed upon.

File and cross index under × Extraterritoriality

× See D. 788

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

D 6623
[illegible]

May 19, 1935. Morning Translation.

(3) The date, time and place of arbitration for the parties concerned will be set by the arbitrators.
(4) During the period of arbitration, the contending parties, in addition to their appearance at the Court, may reserve the right to engage persons to arbitrate for them.
(5) In case the judgment rendered by the arbitrator is satisfactory to the both parties concerned, the arbitrator will prepare a written statement of the case and remark therein that the 'judgment is agreeable to both parties'.
(6) At the time of arbitration, the Judge present should not give his opinions of the case under dispute, but he is authorized to render final judgment in case the decisions of the arbitrators differ. However, in case there are three arbitrators in Court during the hearing, a majority decision will be accepted.

(7) The expenses incurred by the arbitrators, the judges and other employees will be decided by the Court.
(8) After the delivery of the arbitration charge by the parties concerned, the written statement of the case will be delivered by the Court.

The parties concerned should agree to the stand by decision of the Court. In case either of the parties fails to observe the provisions of the judgment within three months from the time of delivery, the opposite side may request his Chamber of Commerce to notify the Court of the fact, and the latter will inform the Chamber of the defaulting party to take suitable action.

In connection with the above matter, a reporter of this paper recently called at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and secured the following information:-

"As nearly 50% of the foreign residents in Shanghai are nationals of countries which have commercial treaties with China, and as the majority of them have no consular jurisdiction, cases of commercial arbitration between Chinese and foreigners, whether the latter are complainants or not, come within the jurisdiction of Chinese courts. In case Chinese are involved in commercial disputes as the offending party, nationals of those countries for which consular jurisdiction is still in force should still apply to the Chinese courts as is stipulated in commercial treaties. There is absolutely no necessity for the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration in Shanghai. However when Chinese are in the position of complainants, they should be allowed to send arbitrators in foreign Chambers of Commerce. Though there is no such definite organization in Shanghai at present, disputes of such nature have been occasionally dealt with by arbitrators, but the decisions rendered carried no weight at law. Therefore this Chamber will strongly protest against this suggestion."

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No. D
Date / /

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D1148
Contin

May 19, 1935. Morning Translation.

3. If the measures devised to mediate a case are accepted by both the complainant and defendant, the court will deliver its judgement to them. The judgement will be signed by the President of the Court and the chairmen of the two chambers of commerce concerned.
4. The chairman of a chamber of commerce on the one side will only be allowed to attend a mediation meeting when the other side is represented by a chairman of a chamber of commerce.
5. In case mediation fails, the litigants concerned may adopt any other measures to settle the case. The mediating measures devised by this court are not to be used as evidence in a judicial court.

Here follows the regulations governing the arbitration court:-

1. Any commercial dispute may be brought before this court for arbitration. The applicant for such arbitration should submit a written application clearly stating his name, address, nationality, and circumstances surrounding the case and should forward to the court for investigation all documents relating to the case.
2. On receiving the application, the court, if it deems the case to be within its authority, will notify the defendant to submit withint two weeks his defence together with documents relating to the case. The period may be extended provided that there is a sufficient reason. All communications between the court and the litigants will be made through the chambers of commerce of their respective countries.
3. The court may appoint experts to examine any goods in connection with the case.
4. At the beginning of each year the various chambers of commerce will submit a list of arbitrators which they intent to appoint. The arbitrators should represent various phases of commercial activity
5. The litigants may jointly appoint one or two arbitrators and a judge. In case they cannot find suitable arbitrators themselves, the court will appoint one from an impartial chamber.

The following are the regulations governing period and measures relating to arbitration:-

1. The period of arbitration is to be fixed by the court, but it must not exceed 30 days after the definite appointment of the arbitrators.
2. During the progress of arbitration, the court may authorize, at its discretion, the arbitrators to deliberate the circumstances of the dispute and to render suitable and proper judgment of the cases under dispute.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
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No. D 1043
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D 1043

May 19, 1935.   Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OPPOSING THE INAUGURATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION.

Recently foreigners in Shanghai proposed to organize an International Court of Commercial Arbitration. From enquiries made it is ascertained that Mr. "Kao Huh S" (   ) is the prime mover in the matter. The organization and the mission of the proposed court has been published in a certain "Economic Bulletin" and through this Bulletin the views of the various Chambers of Commerce have been solicited.

The mission of the Court is to :-

a) conduct mediation.
b) appoint arbitrators to organize an arbitration court.
c) give facilities to arbitrators in commercial disputes.
d) give legal direction to arbitrators.
e) deal with all other affairs relating to commercial cases.

The Court will be organized according to the following regulations:-

1. The court will be organized by the chambers of commerce of various countries in Shanghai.
2. The chairmen and vice-chairmen of the chambers of commerce will form an executive committee of the Court.
3. The court will not be affected by the change of the executive committee members.
4. The affairs of the court will be dealt with by three standing committee members to be appointed by the Executive committee.
   The term of service of a standing committee member shall be fixed at one year. The Executive Committee members will be appointed to serve on the standing committee by turn.
5. The standing committee members will appoint one of their number to be chairman. He will concurrently be the chairman of the Executive Committee and the President of the Court of Arbitration.

The following is the procedure of mediation to be conducted by the Court:-

1. Any commercial dispute of an international character may be brought before the court for mediation by the person concerned through his own chamber of commerce. The applicant should submit to the court for investigation all documents relating to the case.
2. On receiving an application from a complainant, the court will ask the defendant through the chamber of commerce of the latter's country if he is willing to accept mediation. If so, he should submit to the court all documents relating to the case. The court will then invite the chairmen of the two chambers of commerce concerned to discuss the case with the standing committee members of the court. When the mediators hold divergent views, the President of the court will make a final decision. Complainant and defendant may be summoned for interrogation if necessary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
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May 20, 1935. Morning Translation.

D.10143.
Contd.

"As regards the 'three hearing' system, the Judicial Yuan has decided to enforce it in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces as from July 1."

On being questioned by the reporters about his views on the movement started by lawyers in Shanghai for the payment of compensation to persons who had been unjustly prosecuted, the President stated that the number of such prosecutions will be gradually reduced as the laws were improved. He added that, in his view, the movement was not practicable and that further study of the problem was necessary.

Kiangnan Tseng Pao, a Japanese newspaper published in Chinese language:-

D6124

CHANG TSO PING (張竹平) TO GO ABROAD

Information secured by a reporter of this paper reveals that Chang Tso Ping is making preparations for a tour abroad for a period of six months. He has decided to leave Shanghai for Japan on May 27 by the N.Y.K. s.s. Taiyo Maru. He will remain in Tokyo one month after which he will proceed to the South Sea Islands. He will be accompanied by his wife and son.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:-

D4161

THE ANTI-CHINESE MOVEMENT IN SIAM

The people throughout China have become highly indignant over the anti-Chinese attitude of the Government of Siam, and although repeated protests have been made by the National Government, no amelioration has been reported, on the contrary the ban placed on Chinese emigrants in that country has become stricter. Unable to tolerate such oppressive treatment at the hands of the Siamese, the Chinese emigrants have sent two more delegates to China to solicit assistance. These delegates arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

When interviewed by reporters yesterday, one of the delegates state that numerous Chinese schools in Siam have been forcibly closed by the Government of Siam. The Ministry of Education of Siam has even sent a circular notice to the families of Chinese students urging the parents to send their children to Siamese institutions to continue their studies, failing which a second notice is usually delivered, and in case it is ignored the heads of the families concerned are prosecuted.

The Overseas Chinese Union in Amoy yesterday sent a cablegram to the local Overseas Chinese Federation urging that public assistance be rendered to Chinese in foreign countries in order to make the boycott of Siamese rice more effective.

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May 20, 1935. Morning Translation.

D 1043

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

CHINA AND EXTRATERRITORIALITY : HER ATTITUDE REGARDING THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL COURT OF ARBITRATION

Zing Tseng, Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan, in an interview with newspapermen yesterday, made the following statement:-

"In 1919 when the Paris Conference was in progress, the Chinese Government submitted a demand for the abolition of extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction, but the Conference turned it down. The Chinese Government repeated her demand at the Washington Conference in 1921 and the Conference decided to appoint an Investigation Mission to visit China. The Mission came to China in 1926.

"It so happened that in that year, General Chang Chung Chang executed Ling Bah Sz (林白水) (a Chinese newspaper editor) in Peiping. The Mission seized upon this incident as a pretext to declare that the Chinese judicial system was unjust. In 1930, the Chinese Government succeeded in concluding with Britain, America, France, Holland, Brazil and Norway an agreement relating to the Chinese Court in the International Settlement of Shanghai, by which the Mixed Court and the practice of having an Assessor sitting at hearings were abolished.

"This agreement expired in 1933 and was extended for another three years with the approval of both parties. The second term of the agreement will expire in March 1936. The Chinese Government has formed a Judicial Rights Research Committee to study the situation. At the expiry of the agreement next year, the Chinese Government will endeavour to bring about the abolition of extraterritoriality. Should any difficulty arise, the government will insist on a reasonable and just revision of the agreement. When the Mixed Court Rendition Agreement was signed, there came into existence an Advisory Committee organized by the signatories to the agreement. It is possible that this Advisory Committee will discuss a revision of the agreement on its expiry and the Chinese Government may, if necessary, dispatch officials to participate in the discussion.

"Of late certain foreign residents in Shanghai have suggested the formation of an International Court of Arbitration. It is really an attempt on the part of a certain section of foreign lawyers in Shanghai to increase their business. The suggestion has no legislative or judicial basis. In consequence of this, the Ministry of Justice has not paid attention to the matter. Although there is in Paris a Court which closely resembles the so-called International Court of Arbitration, it is not recognized by the world. The French Business Arbitration Court is located opposite the ordinary Courts. Whenever the Arbitration Court cannot settle a case, the dispute is referred to the ordinary Courts. The Judges of this Arbitration Court are appointed by the government. But conditions are different in China. There is no possibility of an International Court of Arbitration in Shanghai ever materializing.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1043
D.C. (CRIME) 20 5 35

May 20, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

China Times publishes the following comment:-

THE HUGE MILITARY EXPENDITURE OF THE FOREIGN POWERS

Italy has spent more than £10,000,000 on her East African Expedition. Consequently a big deficit has been created in her budget.

All the Powers generally maintain a huge budget of military expenditure thereby increasing the burden of their people. When the burden becomes intolerable, a bloody revolution breaks out. The Russian Revolution in 1905 is a case in point.

The Powers should abandon their policy of aggression if they do not desire to find themselves crushed by their military expenditure.

China Evening News published the following editorial on May 19:-

THE SUGGESTED INTERNATIONAL COURT OF COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

D1043

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While the Ministry of Justice is making arrangements to form a Judicial Rights Research Committee with the object of revising the Rendition Agreement of the 1st Special District Court which will expire in March, 1936, and devising measures for the abolition of consular jurisdiction, a section of ignorant foreigners in Shanghai are suggesting the formation of an International Court of Commercial Arbitration. Such a court will impair the rights of China. The proposal has been severely condemned by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

If these foreigners desire to remain on friendly terms with China, they should abandon their proposal.

Eastern Times (Nanking Telegram):-

TAX ON EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS TO BE LEVIED FROM JULY 1

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The Ministry of Finance has decided to levy a tax on exchange transactions as from July 1.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:-

DEPORTED CHINESE FROM JAPAN

D4997

The 56th batch of Chinese deportees from Japan arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning by the s.s. Chikuba Maru. They are Chow Yung Chong (周永昌), Yieh Ah Dong (葉阿東), King Nan Tsai (金南斋), Chen Dung Fu (陳登富), Chang Ning Liang (張能良), Hwa Tsing Piao (夏進標) and Yieh Wu Chia (葉和楷).

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1043.
Date 21.5.35.

Z

May 21, 1935. Morning Translation.

Min Pao (official organ of the Kuomintang)
and other local newspapers.

D.1043.

AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Sung Tsu Kyi (孫祖基), an attorney-at-law, made the statement yesterday criticising the proposed formation of an International Court of Commercial Arbitration by certain unprincipled foreigners in Shanghai :-

"A German lawyer named 'Kao-Er-En' (高侯恩) recently suggested the formation of an International Court of Commercial Arbitration in Shanghai. Articles relating to the principles and objects of this Court have appeared in the local foreign press. The opinions of leading Chinese commercial organs were solicited. It requires no effort to believe that 'Kao' has some ulterior motive in putting forward this ridiculous suggestion. The establishment of such a Court in Shanghai will impair the judicial rights of China.

"In the opinion of 'Kao', this Court will deal only with arbitration or mediation over commercial matters, but it is quite obvious that the formation of such an International Court of Arbitration in Shanghai will greatly affect the working of the local Chinese Courts. In view of the fact that the regulations governing this International Court stipulate that the contending parties must pay a reasonable amount of the expenses incurred by the arbitratior and that the contending parties may, at their discretion, invite other persons to act for them during the arbitration, and that suitable action will be taken in case of non-compliance with the decision of the arbitrators, the procedure of this Court closely resembles that followed in the ordinary Courts.

"In view of the above, 'Kao's' suggestion for the formation of an International Court of Arbitration is in reality a suggestion for the establishment of a 'Mixed Court of Arbitration'. Coming at a time when the Mixed Courts in the International Settlement and the French Concession have already been abolished and consular jurisdiction is about to be abolished, such a suggestion is ridiculous. I am strongly opposed to this suggestion."

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

~~INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF PORK.~~

~~Pigs for consumption in this locality are usually procured from Kompo, Wusih, Changchow and other districts. The price is about $16 per one hundred catties. To-day, the price has risen 100%.~~

~~The daily consumption of pork in Shanghai is between 3,000 to 4,000 heads. Formerly, about 6,000 pigs used to be sent here daily and so the price was kept low. At the present time, only about 1,000 pigs are sent here daily, thereby creating a big demand.~~

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

May 28, 1935. Morning Translation.

D. 1042 (Contin)

"The judicial rights of China are impaired so long as consular jurisdiction is in existence. Recently a Chinese girl was raped by a foreigner employed in a circus but as his country enjoys consular jurisdiction the case could not be dealt with by the Chinese courts but had to be referred to the Consulate-General of the nation to which the culprit belonged.

"Yet foreigners are still not satisfied with the privileges accorded them by the unequal treaties, and are planning to organize an International Court of Commercial Arbitration."

Yesterday the Federation of Shanghai College Students issued the following circular telegram :-

According to the principles of International Law, any person, irrespective of nationality, who lives in the territory of a nation, is subject to the law of the country in which he is living. The establishment of a Consulate is for the purpose of facilitating control over the commercial affairs of the nationals of that Consulate living in another country. Consular Jurisdiction is the right of a Consul to assume jurisdiction over his national when he is involved in a civil or criminal case in the country where he is residing. Consular Jurisdiction does not exist in a country which is independent. Japan and Turkey have abolished Consular Jurisdiction.

After the May 30 Incident, the feeling of the Chinese people against Imperialists became serious and the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction was demanded. But no result could be obtained because the foreigners hold the view that China's judicial administration is incompetent.

The term of the Rendition Agreement of the Shanghai First Special District Court will expire at the end of March next year. If China desires to abolish this agreement, she must notify the countries concerned six months prior to the expiration of the agreement. The National Government has established a Judicial Rights Research Committee to handle the problem.

The conclusion of the Rendition Agreement was based on Consular Jurisdiction. Therefore, the abolition of the agreement will mean the abolition of a part of Consular Jurisdiction. The basic measure to complete China's judicial administration is to abolish Consular Jurisdiction.

The judicial system of China has now been improved. Russian and German residents in China are enjoying the protection of Chinese Law, the treatment they receive is the same as that received by the Chinese people. It is to be hoped that all friendly nations will abandon the unequal treaties and conclude new treaties respecting the sovereignty of both parties. The National Government should enforce a revolutionary diplomacy, while the people throughout the country should swear to support the Government.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1043
Date 28 5 35

3

D 1043

May 28, 1935. Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News (official organ of Wang Ching Wei) and other local newspapers :-

THE SUGGESTED INTERNATIONAL COURT OF COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has already expressed its opposition to the suggestion of certain local foreign residents to form an International Court of Commercial Arbitration, while the Chinese Bar Association has decided to issue a manifesto condemning the proposal.

Lawyer Ma Chun Zah (馬家陜), member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Bar Association, interviewed by a reporter, said :-

"The manifesto is under preparation and will be published very soon. In my opinion, there is no possibility of such a court coming into existence, especially at this time when the Powers are elevating their Legations in China to Embassies and are endeavouring to promote their relations with China. The Rendition Agreement of the Shanghai Special District Court is about to expire and the Chinese people should pay attention to this question."

Tai Chi Sien (戴繼先), Secretary to the Chinese Bar Association, made the following statement to a reporter :-

"The foreigners in Shanghai have always opposed the Chinese Courts. Formerly the Mixed Court in the Settlement was under the control of the foreigners. In 1927 the Mixed Court was reorganized and became known as the Provisional Court. Later, this Court was replaced by the present Special District Court and foreign Consuls have ceased to sit in Court but the S.M.C. still controls the gaol and retains the right of making appointments to the judicial police. But following the formation of the Provisional Court, the influence of foreigners has diminished. In consequence, propaganda detrimental to Chinese Courts has made its appearance from time to time.

"In 1929, Mr. MacDonald, a member of the S.M.C., in the course of an address at the Ratepayers Meeting, denounced the Chinese Court, and Mr. Green, editor of the North China Daily News, wrote an article to the same effect. But the Consular Body understood the political situation in China and did not create any obstruction when the Provisional Court was reorganized into the present Special District Court.

"The Chinese people should pay close attention to the proposed formation of an International Court of Commercial Arbitration and should create a strong opposition as it is possible that the foreigners may succeed in attaining their aim.

D.1043

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 1043
Date 6-6-35

June 6, 1935. Morning translation.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION COURT IN SHANGHAI

A Hsuchow telegram states that the Chinese Bar Association at Hsuchow, at a meeting held on June 2, decided to send on June 3 a telegram to the Chinese Bar Association in Shanghai calling for an unanimous opposition to the proposal made by certain foreigners in Shanghai for the formation of an International Arbitration Court there.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1043
Date 12/6/35

2.

June 12, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Tang Seng (Party Voice 党声), Vol. 1, Issue 19, dated June 8 publishes the following article :-

D.1043.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Some time ago the "Economic Commercial Press" published a ridiculous suggestion made by a German lawyer regarding the organization of an International Court of Arbitration in Shanghai. The main points of his argument for the formation of this body are that the court is to be composed of the various foreign Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai and that the court is to handle commercial disputes of an international nature.

The Shanghai First Special District Court in the International Settlement, according to the Rendition Agreement, is different from the Courts in other places and its existence constitutes a violation of China's judicial rights. Fortunately, the date of the expiry of the Court agreement is approaching.

The suggestion of the German lawyer is nothing but a subterfuge to maintain the illegal Consular Jurisdiction.

About 80% of the law-suits between foreigners and Chinese are of a commercial character, because foreign merchants are in the habit of doing everything in their power to cheat and exploit Chinese by virtue of the unequal treaties. The formation of a Court of Arbitration will only cause foreigners to go beyond the law.

We must protest against the proposed formation of such a Court. In the meantime, we hope broad-minded foreigners will uphold justice and not be misled by such a ridiculous suggestion.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

THE DEATH OF A SEAMAN OF A FOREIGN SHIP

In connection with the mysterious death of Hoo Pao Sung (何宝生), a member of the crew of a foreign ship named "Lai Kuh Sie Nao" (莱克西拿), the wife of the deceased has appealed for relief to the China Seamen's Union. Too Tuh Zai (屠德材) and three other members of the crew of the steamer have been interrogated by the Seamen's Union. However, nothing suspicious about them was discovered, and they were released on security provided by the Yien Ying (联益) Seamen's Union and a reliable shop. Since then further rumours against these four seamen have arisen. Upon learning of this, the families of these seamen and other members of the crew of the same steamer have sent a joint petition to the Yien Ying Seamen's Union.

Yesterday morning over 400 members of these families called at the local Tangpu and other political organs in seven motor trucks and submitted a petition stating that the four seamen were again being falsely accused and requesting the authorities to make an investigation.

D.1043

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1043.
Date 5 7

July 5, 1935. afternoon translation.

THE ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

The term of the Rendition Agreement of the Shanghai First Special District Court expired in 1933 but was later extended for three years with the consent of the National Government. The agreement will expire in March, 1936.

As the expiration of the agreement is fast approaching and the National Government is determined not to conclude a further agreement, the Government has already issued a declaration announcing the abolition of the Consular Jurisdiction after the expiration of the agreement.

Reports have been published in local newspapers to the effect that a certain section of foreign residents is proposing to form an International Arbitration Court to deal with cases concerning foreign residents in Shanghai.

According to information secured by a reporter of this paper from judicial circles, this proposal reflects the desire of a part of the foreign residents for the continuance of Consular Jurisdiction. The proposal is detrimental to the judicial administration of China. China will energetically oppose the establishment of such a court.

1043.
15. 12. 35

December 15, 1935. 3 Morning Translation.

Shanghai General Labour Union Suggests the Despatch of An Expeditionary Force to the North.

Chu Hsuan Fan, Chairman of the Shanghai General Labour Union, sent a wire to the National Government on December 14 requesting them to despatch an expeditionary force to the North to inflict punishment on Ying Tz Keng, the traitor. In conclusion, the telegram points out that the Union has 800,000 labourers in Shanghai who are prepared to back up the Government.

1st Special District Citizens Federation Asks Gen. Sun Cheh Yuan to announce His Attitude.

The First Special District Citizens Federation yesterday sent a telegram to General Sun Cheh Yuen, Chairman of the Chahar-Hopei Political Council, asking him to make a declaration relating to his attitude towards the situation in the North.

The Federation also sent a telegram to General Shang Chen, the newly appointed Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government, persuading him to take over his new post and encourage his army to serve the country.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

THE COURT RENDITION AGREEMENT.

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The period of the Court Rendition Agreement will expire in March next year.

It is reported that the Ministry of Justice has engaged some law experts to organize a Judicial Rights Research organization to make preparations, with a view to bringing about a revision of the agreement.

Eastern Times and other local newspapers:

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT AT WUSIH.

At 11 a.m. December 9 a private motor car bearing Chinese licence No. 1480 (Shanghai), driven by a foreigner, had a fatal accident at Yang Tsien Cheng, Wusih, as a result of which a boy of eight years of age was crushed and died on the spot.

The affair was amicably settled by the foreigner paying a sum of $60 to the family of the victim.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
1043.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
Date 17.12.1935
(CRIME BRANCH)

1.

December 17, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post) and other local newspapers:

SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT RENDITION AGREEMENT TO EXPIRE

The rendition agreement of the Special District Court in the International Settlement, which has been extended for another three years, will expire in March 1936. The judicial and diplomatic authorities are carefully considering measures for a revision of this rendition agreement, while people of the law circles will also make a thorough research into the subject.

Enquiries made by our reporter from the parties concerned show that as this rendition agreement is of only a temporary nature, both parties have the option of (should it at any time after the signing of the agreement be found to be unsuitable) haring the terms of the said agreement rediscussed, before the expiry of the agreement, with a view to making a revision in the terms.. The two parties discussed the agreement in February 1933, and although this agreement was not cancelled nor revised, a paragraph of announcement was inserted into the notes of exchange appended, to answer the necessities of the circumstances. This paragraph says:- "The Chinese Authorities are now suggesting the adoption of measures to guard against the excessive delay in civil procedure especially in cases of appeal and the enforcement of decisions". It is learned that the Chinese judicial and diplomatic authorities are of the opinion that there is ~~of~~ no necessity for the continued extension of this rendition agreement as the contents of the agreement contain unsuitable parts. Full preparations must be made in studying a revision of the agreement for purpose of vigilance and the opinions of judicial experts are being solicited towards the matter.

Our reporter made enquiries from local law circles and learned that people of the circles are paying special attention to a revision of the Special District Court rendition agreement which is to expire in the near future. They expect the Government to undertake a revision of this agreement on a most satisfactory scheme. As an assistance to the Government they are also soliciting views among themselves and studying the question of the revision of the agreement so that they may present their views from the legal standpoint to the Government, for reference purpose when the agreement is to be revised.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

~~THUGS DEPRIVE S.M.P. CONSTABLE OF HIS PISTOL WHILST ON DUTY~~

~~C.P.C. 1913 attached to the Kashing Road Police Station, whilst assuming his post duty at 5.30 p.m. yesterday at Tungchow Road and Hailar Road corner, was suddenly held up by three gangsters and deprived of his pistol. The thugs all made good their escape.~~

1043.
21. 12.

6

December 21, 1935. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

THE RENDITION AGREEMENT

In view of the fact that the Rendition Agreement in the International Settlement will expire by the end of March next and that many parts in the Agreement necessitate amendments, the Shanghai Bar Association will form a "Judicial Rights Restoration Research Committee of the Shanghai Bar Association" to discuss the matter of the restoration of the Court.

Besides appointing Sung Chun Ju (沈鈞儒), Kiang Yih Ping (江一平) and others as committeemen, the Association has issued a circular notice to its members calling for their views regarding the Rendition Agreement.

D.1043

1043.
28. 12. 35

December 28, 1935. Morning translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers

THE SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT RENDITION AGREEMENT TO EXPIRE AND TO BE REVISED

The Shanghai Special District Court Rendition Agreement is to expire on April 1, 1936, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government has notified the various Powers concerned of the expiry of the Agreement. The JudicialRights Research Committee of the Judicial Yuan will hold a meeting to discuss a recision of the Agreement upon its expiry.

D.1043

1043.
31. 12. 35

December 31, 1935. Morning translation.

Shun Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

RENEWAL OF COURT RENDITION AGREEMENT

Japanese newspapers in Shanghai have published a report to the effect that the Chinese Government has no desire to renew the Shanghai Special District Court Rendition Agreement which will expire in the spring of next year.

According to information secured, the above report is untrue. The agreement, which is now in force, will expire at the end of March, 1936. If China wishes to revise or cancel the agreement, China has to notify her intention six months in advance. As China had not sent out any notification before October 1, 1936, this agreement will be renewed for a further period of three years.

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1935.

CHINESE COURTS IN THE SETTLEMENT

Agreement To Continue For Further Period Of Three Years

NANKING, Dec. 30.—It was announced here to-day that the agreement concerning Chinese courts in the International Settlement of Shanghai, which is due to expire in March, 1936, will be extended for another three years.

Japanese reports that the Chinese Government was contemplating the abrogation of this agreement are ridiculed in authoritative circles here.

It is pointed out that, should the Chinese Government desire to revise or terminate the agreement, notice must be served on the interested Powers six months before date of expiry.

Hitherto, the Chinese Government has not given any such notice.—Reuter.

Supt. Tan.
Is this information correct please?
JWG

31 D

D.C. (Sp Br)
No official confirmation received locally but Dr Hwang Hwa P.S.B. who is well connected with the Judicial circles states that it is most likely the Court agreement will be extended for another three years.
4/1/36 Tan

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JWG

1936

D.1043,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 1043
Date 21/2/36

February 21, 1936. Morning translation.

THE RENDITION AGREEMENTS

At the general meeting of the National Bar Federation yesterday, the Shanghai Bar Association and the Unjest Prosecution Compensation Committee suggested that the supreme judicial authorities should, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, devise immediate measures for the abolition of, or improvement in, the Rendition Agreements of the two foriign Settlements of Shanghai which will soon expire so as to facilitate the centralization of judicial control and uphold China's sovereign rights.

At present, the organization, administration and the judicial procedure followed by the Chinese Courts established within the foreign Settlements of Shanghai by virtue of the Rendition Agreements are torally different from those of the Chinese Courts in other parts of China. This is due to the existence of these agreements.

The term of the two agreements will soon expire and it is hoped that the supreme judicial authorities, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will open negotiations with the various Powers concerned for the abolition or an amendment of the agreements as has been suggested by the Report of the judicial Inquiry Commission of Various Nations.

D.1043

1043

March 9, 1936. Morning translation.

Sin Wen Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE COURT RENDITION AGREEMENT

According to information secured by a reporter of the Sin Wen News Agency from judicial circles, the Shanghai Special District Court Rendition Agreement, which will expire at the end of this month, will be again renewed for a further period of three years.

D.1043

SHANGHAI [illegible]
S. B. [illegible]
No. D 1043
Date 19. 3. 36

March 19, 1936. Morning translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE COURT RENDITION AGREEMENT

The Rendition Agreement of the Shanghai First Special District Court was concluded and signed on March 31, 1930 and was effective for a period of three years. In accordance with the Agreement, the Shanghai Provisional Court was reorganized on April 1 the same year into a Shanghai First Special District Court.

As a result of arrangements by both parties, the Rendition Agreement at its expiry on March 31, 1933 was extended for another three years and its expiry will fall on March 31 this year.

It was arranged in 1933 that any party which desires to cancel the Agreement must give six months notice to the other party. As such notice was not given by either party at the end of October last year, the Agreement will be extended as usual. As the period of this Agreement was extended for three years in 1933 and as it will again be extended for three years this year, the stipulation in the Agreement that "the period of the Agreement is three years" will become null and void. Henceforth, if any one of the two parties concerned intends to cancel or amend this agreement, it may do so at any time provided a notice to this effect is sent to the other party six months in advance.

D.1043

1043.
8. 6. 36.

June 8, 1936. Morning translation.

Sin Pao and other local newspapers:-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION DESIRED

In the course of an address on the subject "Our Judicial System and Its Developments" delivered at the Soochow Law College at Quinsan Road at 6 p.m. June 6, Yang Pang (楊 鵬), President of the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court, stated that China's judicial system had greatly improved, but as the exeistence of Consular Jurisdiction was not only prejudicial to China's sovereign rights but jeopardized international commerce and gave rise to judicial contradictions, it was to be hoped that an emmediate ~~[illegible]~~ abolition of Consular Jurisdiction be affected.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1043
Date / /

February 18, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao publishes the following article written by one Chen Zai Qun (程瑞錕) :-

THE EVIL EFFECTS OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

Consular jurisdiction means that cases in which foreigners are involved are not subject to the jurisdiction of the authorities of the country in which they are residing.

The existence of consular jurisdiction in China is partly due to the ignorance and corrupt administration of the Manchu Government, but principally to coercion and oppression by the foreign Powers under the pretext that the judicial system of China at that time was corrupt and not up to date.

Since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking, many improvements have been introduced into the judicial system of this country and it is now not far behind that existing in other civilized nations. But why is consular jurisdiction still in force in this country?

As consular jurisdiction is an already secured privilege, the foreign Powers will never willingly relinquish it. Its existence not only jeopardizes our administrative rights and impairs our judicial system but encourages ronins to commit unlawful activities such as smuggling and inducing traitorous Chinese to change their nationality. We should endeavour to bring about the abolition of consular jurisdiction. As the existence of consular jurisdiction is based upon the unequal treaties, we must first work for the abolition of all these treaties.

March 9, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

The Society Evening News publishes the following comment on March 8 :-

THE ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

In the course of a speech, a certain spokesman of the Japanese Gaimusho expressed his sympathy toward China's movement for the abolition of consular jurisdiction but he concluded by saying that China must first regulate her judicial system before she can start negotiations with the Foreign Powers for the abolition of consular jurisdiction and that she should not be in such a hurry as to give rise to unfavourable repercussions.

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These words show that Japan, though sympathetic towards China's desire for the abrogation of consular jurisdiction, is not prepared for negotiations with China over this matter until China has regulated her judicial system.

The consular jurisdiction which Japan enjoys in China is extremely advantageous to her, so it is impossible to hope that she will ever give up this privilege. To tell the truth, it is already quite an act of friendship for Japan to have expressed such sympathetic words towards China's desire for the abolition of consular jurisdiction. For our part, we persist with our fixed foreign policy even should Japan be unwilling to agree to the abolition of consular jurisdiction.

Shanghai Mercantile Press (上海商報) (comment) :-

THE INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The principal object of the inspection of factories is to ascertain whether or not the employers and employees are observing the Factory Law.

In November, 1929 when the Factory Law was promulgated, owners of factories were opposed to it because it was too strict. The Factory Law was then revised. It is believed that trouble will occur when an inspection is carried out.

An explanation should be given to both the employers and employees as to why an inspection is necessary in order to avert misunderstanding.

D.1043

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

March 21, 1937. Morning Translation.

THE ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

Interviewed by press representatives of the question of the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction, Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, stated that it was a long cherished desire of the Chinese people to abolish Consular Jurisdiction and that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would open negotiations with the various Foreign Powers for the abolition of this jurisdiction.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D
Date / /

March 23, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

for the independent declaration of the abolition of this antiquated system. We are of the opinion that the National Government should notify officially the various nations enjoying consular jurisdiction of our reasons for demanding immediate abolition and to state that in case of failure on the part of any Power of comply with our demand after a certain period, our Government, with a view to ensuring the safety of this country, will proclaim independently the abolition of consular jurisdiction and exercise hereafter Chinese judicial rights over all foreign residents in China. It is only by this procedure that China can attain her object which she has failed to do for several decades despite repeated negotiations.

"During the past ten years, various petitions have been submitted to the National Government by the Shanghai Bar Association requesting that negotiations be opened for the abolition of this system. Unless the system is abolishedm ut us hopeless for China to talk of revival and rejuvenation. We, therefore, bring this matter up for discussion at the meeting of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Shanghai Bar Association with the request that the National Government and the Executive Yuan be immediately petitioned to accept this proposal for enforcement in the interests of the safety of the Chinese Nation.'

3

March 23, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

"On the principle of diplomatic equality, the National Government should negotiate energetically with the various foreign nations for the abolition of consular jurisdiction. Whereas several friendly nations have already voluntarily given up this right, many of the Foreign Powers, recognized to be the first class nations of the world and known to have close relations with China, are unwilling to give up this privilege. This is due either to the influence upon them of the prejudiced and selfish ideas of their nationals or to an aggressive desire to make use of this antiquated system as a means of infringing the sovereign rights of China.

"Although several of these Powers have concluded treaties with China, containing appendices providing for the abolition of consular jurisdiction, yet a study of all these appendices reveals the same thing: i.e. they will be willing to give up this privilege on condition that all the other nations, enjoying the same privilege, agree to its abolition. From this, we can see how difficult it is to get a date for the automatic abolition of consular jurisdiction. As far as we can see, these Powers are only taking advantage of this condition in order to refuse the abolition of the privilege.

"Under such circumstance, unless China makes most strenuous efforts, she will never be able to attain her object in her negotiations; on the contrary the sufferings that she has been subjected to during the past several decades will never come to an end and will become more and more severe. That China, although she fully realizes the danger of this anomalous position, does not proclaim independently the abolition of consular jurisdiction, is because of the restrictions of the treaties and of the fact that she considers it wrong to start the movement without the agreement of the other parties. However, so far as we know, it is not an uncommon practice, (as a matter of fact, it is provided for in International Law that exceptions can be allowed to meet a change in international conditions) for one treaty nation to proclaim independently the abolition of the treaty or treaties which she has concluded with another nation. During the past ten years, many of the Powers have themselves abolished treaties, which are a hundred times more important, without getting the approval of the other interested parties, as witness the non-repayment of the loans advanced by the United States during the World War to Great Britain, France Italy and Belgium. Other instances are the failure on the part of Germany to pay her war indemnities to the Allied Nations and worst of all, the failure on the part of the member states of the League of Nations to apply sanctions, as provided for by the League Convention, against Japan in her invasion of our Four North-Eastern Provinces on September 18, 1931, and against Italy in her aggression against Ethiopia in 1935.

"Compared with such violations, the abolition of the treaties that provide for consular jurisdiction for the Foreign Powers is of small importance. Therefore, it is not unreasonable for China to cite the precedent created by the various Foreign Powers as a reason

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D
Date / /

March 23, 1937. 2 Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

AUTOMATIC ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION SUGGESTED

China began to conclude commercial treaties with various Foreign Powers during the reigns of Emperors Yen Feng (咸豐) and Dong Shih (同治) of the now defunct Ching Dynasty. At that time, owing to ignorance on the part of the Chinese officials of international relations, the various treaty nations were given the right to enjoy consular jurisdiction. For this reason, the precedent was established and it has done much harm to the Chinese nation during the past several decades.

Ever since it came into power, the National Government has worked very hard for the abolition of consular jurisdiction. Various reforms have been introduced in the Chinese judicial system and Courts have been established in many districts, while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been instructed to accelerate its negotiations over this subject with the various Foreign Powers. As a result, the consular jurisdiction enjoyed by Poland, Greece, Mexico, Czecho-Slovakia and Turkey was abolished through the commercial treaties concluded between China and these countries in the 18th and the 19th Years of the Chinese Republic.

However, due to the insincere attitude of the various other Powers, who are unwilling to give up this privilege despite repeated negotiations, the abolition of this antiquated system has been postponed indefinitely. The existence of consular jurisdiction not only jeopardizes our judicial rights but also greatly affects the future prosperity of China.

Seeing that the abolition of consular jurisdiction is a task that should not be further postponed, Mr. Loh Ting Kwei (陸廷揆) and various other local lawyers have proposed to the Shanghai Bar Association that the National Government be petitioned to cite the precedent created by Great Britain, France, Belgium and other nations in not paying their war debts to the U.S.A. as a reason for proclaiming China's intoleration of consular jurisdiction and for fixing a date for the automatic abolition of this antiquated system.

The following is an abridged translation of the text of the proposal:-

"The existence of consular jurisdiction not only impairs the sovereign rights, but hampers the unification of the judicial system of China. Moreover, it makes it practically impossible for Chinese to get legal redress in their dealings with those foreign nationals who enjoy consular jurisdiction, to say nothing of the serious repercussions it has upon financial, economic, military and commercial affairs as well as on the maintenance of peace and order in China, as witness the huge territory that we have lost during the past several decades. It is impossible to relate all the suffering and damage that have been caused during the past several decades by this antiquated system.

No. D
Date

March 24, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Sz Tan Pao (時代報) publishes the following comment :-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

A few days ago, Mr. Loh Ting Kwei (陸鼎揆), a lawyer, submitted a proposal to the Chinese Bar Association, requesting it to petition the National Government to fix a date for the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction. We are of the opinion that the people throughout the country should be aroused to support this proposal, and by taking further steps, we may bring about a thorough abolition of all the unequal treaties. In this way, the bonds placed on China by the Imperialists for the last 90 years can be severed.

In view of the fact that they will not be able to maintain all the unequal treaties or their so-called special rights once Consular Jurisdiction is abolished, the Powers will naturally oppose the independent action of the Chinese Government in proclaiming abolition. Such opposition is expected, but we should not withdraw when it comes. It will not be difficult to quell the objections of the Powers if the Chinese Government and its people keep to a strong determination.

Although we agree to the automatic declaration by the Chinese Government of the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction, yet negotiations through usual diplomatic channels should not be given up. In the past, negotiations through diplomatic channels have met with failure. However in future, the Chinese Government should open independent negotiations with various Powers for the actual abolition of Consular Jurisdiction without conditions appended.

Ta Kung Pao (Hankow telegram).:

THE LIEU LU YING CASE

As a result of interrogation and investigation by Procurators Waung Lien (汪濂) and Chu Chen Tsai (朱家鑽), who are responsible for the management of the murder case of General Yang Yung Tai, formerly Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, accused Chuin Pah Chu (龔柏舟) has admitted that he did fire two additional shots after General Yang had been shot by accused Zung Sih Chao (成燮超) and had collapsed to the ground.

With the exception of one named Wong Kwang Chung (王光宗), the other accused all admitted that they had taken part in the matter. It is said that strong evidence to prove Lieu guilty of the crime is provided by two kinds of documents bearing signatures written with Lieu's own hand. The preliminary hearing of the case will be held by the District Court.

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S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 1043.
Date 25/ 3/ 37

March 25, 1937. Morning Translation.

Erh Dong Jih Pao (兒童日報) published the following comment on March 24:

THE ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

All the Great Powers except Russia and Germany are still enjoying Consular Jurisdiction in China.

Such a privilege enjoyed by them is detrimental to China's sovereignty, and the unification of the Chinese juridical system. It prevents legal protection to the Chinese people in their dealings with foreigners. Consular Jurisdiction is like a venomous snake coiled round China and so long as it remains there, China will never forge ahead.

Now law circles in Shanghai are suggesting to the National Government a voluntary abolition of Consular Jurisdiction. We hope that the Government will accept this suggestion and use determination in the matter, and unless we also stand by our wishes, we will have no chance whatever of procuring abolition.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 104
Date / /

March 27, 1937. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao published the following editorial comment on March 26:-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

The system of Consular Jurisdiction has in itself many defects. First, the difference in the application of laws. The consular jurisdiction depends on the nationality of the defendant, and as the laws of various countries are not the same, an act which is considered an offence by one Consulate is not so regarded by another. In consequence, many cases of a like nature bring different decisions.

Secondly, take the non-jurisdiction of a Consular Authority over witnesses and plaintiff of a different nationality. If thd witnesses necessary for a case are of a nationality different to that of the defendant, the latter's consular authority cannot compel them to appear to give evidence nor can it charge them with perjury if they are willing to attend but give false evidence.

Thirdly, the difficulty in gathering evidence in the case of a foreigner committing an offence in the interior of China. When a foreigner commits an offence while in the interior, he should be handed over to his nearest consular authorities to be dealt with; he can be arrested but not ill-treated. By this stipulation, a foreigner who commits an offence against public morals or who commits an offence of intentional manslaughter while journeying in the interior of China, must be handed over to his consular authorities in a trading port thousands of miles away. In a place which lacks easy communication, it would take a long time to hand over an offender to his consular authorities, and it would be a difficult task to gather evidence at the time of hearing.

Fourthly, the difference between the office of a Consul and that of a Judge. The office of a Consul is to protect the interests of his citizens. It is almost an impossibility to expect a fair judgment from him when he is required to try a case in which one of his citizens is charged by a citizen of another nation.

In view of the foregoing four defects, the system of Consular Jurisdiction should have been abolished long ago.

The existence of Consular Jurisdiction is a serious encroachment on China's sovereign rights and is liable to afford undesirable foreign nationals a shield to carry out their subversive activities in our territory. For example, the rampant smuggling and trafficking in noxious drugs as well as the existence of a great number of special military bodies. Consular Jurisdiction is at the root of these evils.

We must support our government in its efforts to bring about the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 10113
Date 30 / [illegible] / 37

March 30, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao publishes the following letter received from one Huang Kung Han (黄公丁):-

The Rendition of Foreign Settlements and the Abolition of Consular Jurisdiction

I send the following views for submission for publication in your paper as regards the early rendition of the Foreign Settlements and the automatic abolition of consular jurisdiction:-

We will never attain our object of the rendition of the Foreign Settlements and the abolition of consular jurisdiction simply by means of "hope" or by "mere talk of the adoption of drastic measures". Even if the Powers were willing to hand over the control of the Foreign Settlements and to voluntarily abolish consular jurisdiction, we should still not gain any actual benefits.

Unless the people of the nation are determined to sacrifice their lives or at least be prepared for such sacrifice, there is no possibility of our attaining our object in connection with these two questions. Furthermore, we should not forget that there are other areas which are tens of thousands of times as large as the Foreign Settlements and which we have not yet recovered.

According to a Tokyo telegram dated March 26, Japan has arrogantly declared that she is opposed to the abolition of the bogus organizations and the consular jurisdiction. The telegram further states that Japan is determined not to allow the permanent peace in the Far East to be menaced by acts of recklessness, and that she will convey this idea to the Chinese Government in order to urge it to come to its senses. Is not this a severe setback to our desires?

Before we adopt effective measures to deal with these question, we must carefully study (1) our present position internationally, (2) the cause of the existence of the Foreign Settlements and consular jurisdiction, (3) the historical facts and (4) the effect of the existence of these two antiquated systems on the living consitions of the Chinese people.

Furthermore, the idea expressed by Mr. Loh Ting Kwei (陸鼎揆) and other local lawyers in their proposal for an independent abolition of consular jurisdiction, in which they quote that the Powers have disregarded the provisions of the agreements they have consluded with other nations.......might easily give rise to misunderstanding, becuase we must know that the reason for China's demand for the abolition of consular jurisdiction is not to jeopardize others, as the Powers do, but to struggle for her own freedom.

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S. B. REGISTRY.
D [illegible]

March 31, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE ABOLITION OF CONCULAR JURISDICTION

At a meeting held on March 29 at Nanking by the Fderation of the Chinese Bar Associations, the following resolution was passed:-

That, with a view to accelerating the abolition of consular jurisdiction, letters be sent in the name of this Federation to the International Bar Federation and the International Law Comparison Federation so as to arouse the sympathy of jurists throughout the world, thereby bringing about an early abolition of this antiquated system; that Mr. Liu, the Chief Secretary of the Federation, be appointed to draft the letters.

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No. D 1043

April 2, 1937. Morning Translation.

Club, Hongkong Road, on the afternoon of April 12 when the question of the proposed increase in the Municipal Rate by the S.M.C. will be brought up for discussion.

During the meeting, the election of five Chinese councillors, six Chinese committeemen and one Land Commissioner of the S.M.C. as well as of twenty-seven members of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association will also take place.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

REAL ESTATE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION HOLDS CONFERENCE

The local Real Estate Owners' Association held a conference at 4 p.m. yesterday in its own premises, at which the following resolutions were passed:-

1) That this Association be registered with the Bureau of Social Affairs according to law.
2) That Mr. Lee Fah Han (李伯涵) be appointed Land Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Council; that the Ratepayers' Association be notified accordingly.
3) That the Shanghai City Government be once more petitioned to collect the old amount of land tax; that Mr. Woo Su Dien (吳叔田) draft the petition.
4) That a letter be sent to the S.M.C. requesting it to withdraw the decision to increase the Municipal Rate by 2%.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

LOCAL LAWYERS ASK FOR ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

The local Bar Association yesterday sent the following petition to the Executive Yuan:-

"Messrs. Chen Ding Sai (陳霆銳), Eugene Y.B. Kiang (江一平) and 32 other members have submitted a proposal advocating that the Government be requested to communicate with the various Powers who enjoy Consular Jurisdiction in China to ask them to declare voluntarily the relinquishment of this special privilege.

"We have held a meeting to discuss this matter. We are of the opinion that the Consular Jurisdiction enjoyed by various Powers in China has not only impaired our sovereign and judicial rights, but also encroached upon, and endangered our racial life and property. The harm it does is incalculable. It will take an infinite length of time if we wait for the various Powers concerned to announce abolition, unless we declare nullification independently following the precedent set by other countries on the ground that our national conditions have changed.

"Our Association has reached a decision to petition your Executive Yuan to send dispatches to the various Powers concerned fixing a date for the cancellation of Consular Jurisdiction, and in case the matter be not agreed with at the expiration of the time limit, we should declare independently the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction."

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April 5, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Sunday Times (星期報) published the following comment on April 4 :-

THE ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

Consular Jurisdiction is a weapon used by the Imperialists to interfere with China's judicial rights. If a Chinese desires to take legal action against a foreigner, he has to do so in the Consular Court concerned. The Consular Court always sides with its national and frequently dismisses the case. Chinese have thus suffered considerably in economic disputes with foreigners. On the one hand, Consular Jurisdiction infringes the sovereign rights of China and oppresses the Chinese people, and on the other, protects the illegal actions of foreign nationals.

The National Government has long ago suggested to foreign governments the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction. The abolition has so far not been carried out due to the insincere attitude of the various Powers. The Chinese diplomatic authorities are also responsible for this on account of their failure to put forward their utmost efforts.

At present, Chinese laws and regulations are perfect and improvements have been introduced in Chinese Courts and gaols. Chinese Judges, before appointed, have to pass examinations and undergo training. Furthermore, the organization of the Chinese Government is daily getting sounder. This is why the Consular Jurisdiction that impairs China's sovereign rights should be abolished without delay.

After his appointment as Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Chung-hui suggested the abolition of all unequal treaties and Consular Jurisdiction. He is held in esteem by the people, and the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction depends upon his efforts and the encouragement of the people.

To look at the Chinese Courts in the foreign Settlements, it would appear that many judicial rights have been recovered by China. In reality, the organization of the Courts in the foreign Settlements is most unsound. The right to appoint judicial police is vested with the Settlement Police, and Procurators are powerless. The Settlement Police havea monopoly in the rights of investigation and prosecution. Very often, the Settlement Police do not charge an accused in a criminal case due to their misunderstanding of it and in this way, the complainant cannot find a remedy. Following the expiry of the Court Rendition Agreement, the Chinese Government failed to suggest an amendment, but agreed to an extension of the agreement. If the Government had been brave enough to open negotiations with the Powers concerned, the organization of the Special District Courts would have become much more sound and the authority of the Procurators would have become greater.

The abolition of Consular Jurisdiction is demanded by all the people throughout the country and the Government should be determined to bring it about.

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April 6, 1937. Morning Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

In connection with the question of the abolition of consular jurisdiction, the Shanghai Bar Association sometime ago sent a petition to the National Government and the Executive Yuan requesting them to notify the various Powers concerned for the abolition of this system.

Yesterday the Association sent the following circular letter to the various Bar Associations throughout the country and other public bodies :-

"Not only does the prevalence of consular jurisdiction jeopardize the sanctity of our judicial rights, but also endangers our national existence and property. Despite our repeated proclamations for the abolition of this antiquated system, no result has as yet been achieved.

"China has now become united and she is on her way towards prosperity and rejuvenation. If this system is allowed to exist, it will constitute a great handicap to the revival of the Chinese nation. For this reason, this Association petitioned the National Government and the Executive Yuan to notify officially the various foreign Powers concerned of the date for the abolition of consular jurisdiction and to proclaim the independent abolition of this system in case the Powers enjoying this privilege fail to comply with our demand after the expiration of the time limit.

"As this question closely affects the emancipation of the entire Chinese nation, we hope that your honourable associations and public bodies will pledge your unanimous support to our suggestion for the abolition of this system."

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

SHANGHAI TO CELEBRATE THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

April 12 being the 10th anniversary of the Anti-Communist Campaign, the local Tangpu has decided to hold a meeting in commemoration of the occasion at 10 a.m. on that day in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road. The presidium of the meeting will comprise Mr. Loh Ching-dz(陸京士), a committee member of the local Tangpu, Mr. O.K. Yui, Acting Mayor, General Yang Hu, Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner, Mr. Yu Chung-hui(俞振輝) of the Farmers' Association, Mr. Chow Hsueh-siang(周學湘) of the General Labour Union, Mr. Wong Shiao-lai of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hwang Zao-yung(黄造雄) of the Educational Association, and Mr. Tu Yueh-sung(杜月笙) of the Shanghai District Association.

The local Tangpu will issue a notice instructing the public to hoist national flags on that day.

Besides proposing to erect a tower in memory of the campaign, the various local public bodies will hold a luncheon party at noon on April 12 in Hwang Ching-yung's Garden, Zau Woo Ching(漕河涇), in honour of those who performed meritorious deeds in the Anti-Communist Campaign in 1927. Medals will also be awarded to these men.

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April 9, 1937. Morning Translation

May 14, June 27, July 10 and November 28 in 1929 in regard to the same question. It is distressing to note that we have still not attained our object although several years have elapsed.

"You are one of the best-known jurists in the world and are thoroughly conversant with international politics. That you will receive the support of the whole nation and that your efforts to abolish consular jurisdiction will be crowned with success is certain.

"After replying to the Shanghai Bar Association, we hereby submit to you this petition together with copies of our previous petitions for your consideration.

"Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟),
Yuen Lu-tung (袁履登),
Chairman and Vice-
Chairman."

ih Pao and other local newspapers :-

ARRIVAL OF MR. WANG CHING-WEI

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, arrived here from Nanking yesterday morning in company with General Chang Chun, Secretary-General, and Mr. Tseng Chung-min, Vice Secretary-General, of the Council. He is at present staying at the residence of Dr. Chu Min-nyi and will shortly return to Nanking.

Late in the afternoon he was called upon by General Chang Chun for instructions as regards the appointment of an acting Secretary-General of the Central Political Council owing to the fact that General Chang is expected shortly to proceed abroad to investigate the political conditions in Europe. It is learned that Mr. Tseng Chung-min will act as Secretary-General during his absence.

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the other hand the foreign residents who represent only 35% of the contributions to the Council are entitled to nine seats. If the distribution of seats was correctly based, then the number of Chinese councillors would be at least 16. However, our present number of seats on the Council is less than 1/3rd of this number. This is the principal reason why the S.M.C. has acted without due consideration for the interests and welfare of the Chinese residents of the International Settlement.

The continuous efforts of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement in the past for an increase in the number of Chinese seats on the Council are indeed worthy of our commendation. We are, however, of the opinion that the Association should keep on fighting for the right of the Chinese residents to appoint their representatives on the Council according to the ratio of the rate they contribute to the Council. Unless the S.M.C. can reduce by 2/3rd the Municipal Rate paid by the Chinese residents, it has no justification for refusing recognition of the 16 councillors we appoint.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement yesterday sent the following telegraphic petition to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs :-

"We have received the following letter from the Shanghai Bar Association:-

'The consular jurisdiction enjoyed by various nations in China not only jeopardizes the sovereign and judicial rights of our country, but also encroaches upon the lives and property of our people. The havoc it can do is considerable. During the past several years, numerous Chinese have advocated the abolition of this system, but their efforts have been in vain.

'Our country has now been unified and is on the way to recovery. The existence of consular jurisdiction, however, constitutes an obstruction to this recovery. At the suggestion of our member Loh Ting Kuei (陸鼎揆), we have submitted a petition to the Executive Yuan requesting it to set a date for the abolition of consular jurisdiction, to notify the nations concerned of this date and the reasons for the abolition, and to declare consular jurisdiction abolished as from the set date regardless of whether the nations concerned consent to it or not.

'As the matter concerns the emancipation of the whole nation and people, we hereby send you a copy of the petition for your information.'

"It will be recalled that this Association sent telegraphic petitions to your Ministry on

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No. D 1043
Date 10.4

April 10, 1937. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newsappers:-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION DESIRED

On April 9, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce sent the following letter to the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking:-

"The Third Plenary Session recently held at Nanking passed a resolution that the competent authorities be entrusted to undertake the work of abolition of the consular jurisdiction enjoyed by various foreign countries in China. It will be remembered that during his term of office as Foreign Minister, Dr. C.T. Wong opened separate negotiations with Great Britain, America, Japan, France and other Powers regarding China's intention to abolish consular jurisdiction.

"At present the abolition of consular jurisdiction is more necessary than before. You are requested to lose no time in continuing negotiations with the foreign countries concerned in accordance with the resolution passed at the recent Third Plenary Session in the hope that a satisfactory solution may be reached within a short period".

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No. D 7623
Date 4/ /

April 11, 1937. 2. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

One hundred and seventy local trade association, including the Silk Dealers' Association, the Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association, the Paper Dealers' Association, the Foreign Medicine Dealers' Association, the Woollen Goods Dealers' Association, the Timber Dealers' Association and the Medicine Manufacturers' Association, yesterday sent the following telegraphic petition to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs:-

"At the end of the Ching Dynasty, foreign invasions followed one upon the other and as a result of the Tientsin Treaty, foreigners were granted consular jurisdiction in China. At that time Chinese and foreign customs differed from each other and the foreign countries demanded consular jurisdiction on the pretext of protecting their nationals in China.

"Since the enforcement of this system, many mal-practices have arisen. During the past several years our members have suffered much injustice for which they have had no means of redress. Our attention is drawn to this question every time we read in Dr. Sun Yat Sen's will of the abolishing of unequal treaties.

"China has now been unified and law and politics have been stabilized. It is without doubt that the peace-loving Chinese people will treat all foreign nationals equally. All those countries who treat us with equality should respect China's rights and voluntarily give up their consular jurisdiction. If they fail to do so, China should declare consular jurisdiction abolished; her act would be in conformity with world justice.

"We request you to bring about the abolition of consular jurisdiction as soon as possible."

Min Pao (comment) :-

The consular jurisdiction enjoyed by the various Foreign Powers in China is one of the most unequal judicial privileges in the world. The fact that, despite our continued desire for the abolition of this antiquated system, no result has so far been attained convinces us of the truth of the saying that a weak nation has no diplomacy.

It may be recalled that at the Third Plenary Session held recently by the National Government, a decision that negotiations be opened for the abolition of consular jurisdiction was reached. Furthermore, it will be remembered that during his term of office as Foreign Minister, Dr. C.T. Wang did open separate negotiations with Great Britain, the U.S.A., France, Japan and various other Powers in connection with this question. We should not allow the continued existence of this antiquated system that constitutes a serious menace to our national rejuvenation and revival especially in view of the fact that China has now become united. The views expressed in the telegraphic petition jointly sent by local public bodies can be taken as a representation of the general opinion of the entire Chinese nation. It is sincerely to be hoped that Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the Foreign Minister, will bring about the realization of our desire for the abolition of consular jurisdiction.

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S. B. [illegible]
D 104[illegible]
Date

April 12, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

The Shanghai Kwangtung Pao (上海廣東報) published the following comment on April 10 :-

LEGAL ASPECT OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

For many years, consular jurisdiction has been detrimental to China. A nation-wide appeal for the independent abolition of this system has been made many times and on numerous occasions our Government has consulted on the matter with the various Powers concerned but without any result.

After Dr. Wang Chung-hui took over the Foreign Affairs Ministry, people throughout the country again urged that decided action be taken to abolish independently this system which is endangering the people as well as the State. We believe that the new Foreign Minister will regard as his first important duty the settlement of this question.

From a legal point of view, the existence of consular jurisdiction in China is a violation of International Law and Treaties. China should be able at any time voluntarily to declare the system null and void. According to International Law, the sovereign rights of a country include all controlling rights, both administrative and judicial, within its own territory. This sovereignty can only be exercised in a nation's own territory and not in that of other nations. The existence of consular jurisdiction in China is really an infringement of the law, because it places foreign nationals in China beyond the control of Chinese Law, thus impairing Chinese sovereignty. The Powers who enjoy this privilege have extended their sovereign rights into Chinese territory; this state of affairs is contrary to International Law.

The system of consular jurisdiction was put into effect in China in the year 1858 after the conclusion of the Anglo-Chinese and Franco-Chinese Treaties at Tientsin. As conditions in China have totally changed and Sino-Foreign relations are also different from before, these treaties should not remain in force. Furthermore, the League of Nations and the Nine-Power Peace Pact have definitely specified the recognition by various Powers of the integrity and independence of Chinese sovereignty and territory. This stipulation obviously signifies that China is an independent country as defined in International Law. As a rule, after the formation of new agreements, the old ones which conflict with the new lose their effectiveness. Under the League of Nations and the Nine-Power Peace Pact, the Tientsin Treaties should become void and consular jurisdiction should have no more legal basis. Consular jurisdiction is illegal and China has the right naturally to abolish it automatically at any time.

The Diamond (金鋼鑽) :-

LARGE GAMBLING DEN REPORTED TO EXIST IN SHANGHAI

It is reported that there is at present a large gambling den in Shanghai. Persons frequenting this place are mostly prominent members of the local community, noted lawyers, bank managers, etc. Whenever they are not occupied, they call at this place to gamble at "Bah-Chiu" (牌九) as a means of recreation. It is learned that the stakes are surprisingly high.

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April 13, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

The Holmes (福尔摩斯):-

CONSULAR FURISDICTION ABOLITION COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED

With a view to bringing about an early solution of the question of the abolition of consular jurisdiction, the various local public bodies have proposed to form a Committee to be known as the Consular Jurisdiction Abolition Study Committee in order to assist the Government to attain this object.

It is learned that a meeting of representatives of the various local public bodies will be held sometime next week in order to form this Committee.

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April 14, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

(2) Abolish the Municipal Orchestra. If this is not possible, let us ask: Why not balance the budget by abolishing the Orchestra instead of by increasing the Municipal Rate?
(3) Disband the Russian Detachment. If this is not possible, let us ask: Why was this Unit not employed to avert the January 28 Incident which was the cause of the trade depression?
(4) Collect the rates in arrears, amounting to about $2,500,000. If this is not possible, let us ask: Is it fair to make those who are not behind with their rates pay more because a small number of residents have not paid? Does it mean that the Council encourages non-payment of rates? If so, will the Council be satisfied when the budget is balanced on paper even though all the residents do not pay their rates?

It is the duty of ratepayers to pay in full the rates and taxes which are reasonable, lawful and which have been agreed upon. On the other hand, it is their right to make suggestions to, assist and urge the S.M.C. to carry out economy. They also have the right to rectify or disapprove of any measure of the S.M.C. which is detrimental to safety, business, education, or economics, or which is ostensibly aimed at the suppression of crime but actually gives rise to crime indirectly. Only by so doing will the S.M.C. and the ratepayers be able to attain the object of the Council's special meeting on April 12, which was to maintain co-operation between the Council and the ratepayers.

The Social Evening News published the following article on April 13 :-

Chinese Ratepayers' Association's Criticism of S.M.C.

At a meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association held in the afternoon of April 12 when the Chinese councillors, committeemen and Land Commissioner for the S.M.C. for the forthcoming term were elected, Mr. Wang Shiao-lai, Chairman of the Association, delivered a lengthy opening speech attacking the administration of the S.M.C. during recent years and placing the responsibility on Mr. H.E. Arnhold, the present Chairman of the S.M.C. In his speech, Mr. Wang stated that egoism dominated the S.M.C. and that the high officials regarded the Council as their private property and treated as slaves those who entrusted the administration of the Settlement to them. This is, in fact, the general opinion of the Chinese ratepayers who hitherto have not dared to divulge it. What a relief it is to them that the grievance which they have been compelled to keep to themselves has now been divulged by Mr. Wang at a public meeting!

There is nothing in this world more irregular than the foreign settlement. Thanks to 16 years of struggle, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association is now able to appoint five councillors and several committee members to the S.M.C. for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Chinese ratepayers who comprise over 95% of the total population in the International Settlement. Would anybody not feel sick at heart when he heard Mr. Wang say in his speech: "The Chinese councillors and committeemen have merely been guests of the foreign councillors and committeemen of the S.M.C."?

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Shanghai Public Daily News (Comment) :-

OPPOSITION TO INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL RATE

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement, at its meeting of representatives held on April 12, passed the following resolution concerning the proposal of the S.M.C. to increase the Municipal Rate and the Land Tax as from July 1, 1937:-

> "That the subject re the proposal of the S.M.C. to increase the rates as from July 1, 1937 be postponed until 1938 for further discussion; that the S.M.C. be ordered to exercise economy in all expenses this year and to press for payment of unpaid rates."

For several years, the S.M.C. has been suggesting an increase in the rates and Mr. Arnhold, Chairman of the Council, is always the most vigorous in supporting the suggestion. Regarding the retrenchment measures of the Council and the proposed increase in the rates, the Chinese members gave their opinions after having made a close study of the matter, but they were rejected by Mr. Arnhold. It seems that Mr. Arnhold, a representative of the Council, does not fear boycotts or strikes. Why did the retiring Council hold its last meeting on April 7 though only eight councillors were present, while one Japanese and five Chinese councillors were absent?

At last, on April 8, a sense of what was right overcame the Council and Mr. Arnhold's confidence in the casting vote deserted him. It was decided that the results of a meeting attended by only eight persons should have a final approval before they were considered effective. As the proposal for the increase in the Municipal Rate, which was primarily considered as one of the utmost importance, had already been published and the increased Rate had already been included in the Estimates, no attempt was made to hush up the matter and Mr. King was asked to propose an amendment to the original proposal. While the attitude of Mr. Arnhold has been too strong, the unhesitating manner in which he righted his mistake conformed with the teaching of our sage, Confucius, "Do not be afraid to rectify your mistakes," and deserves our praise. From this we learn that rightful opinions or actions, such as were expressed or taken by the Chinese councillors in the present case, will bring people to their senses in the end.

Up to the present, the Council and the ratepayers have always been guided by common sense. Neither the Council nor the ratepayers should harbour the mistaken idea that eight and a half months is a long time. Instead, the Council should in this short period of time enforce economy and collect all rates in arrears. We want the S.M.C. to carry out the following:-

(1) Do away with exchange compensation. If this is not possible, let us ask: What happened to the War debts owing to the U.S.A.?

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D.C. (CRIME)

COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH)

April 14, 1937. Afternoon Translation

The Great Crystal (大晶報) published the following comment on April 13 :-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

Lately, the various local public bodies submitted a joint petition to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking him to exercise strenuous efforts for the abolition of consular jurisdiction, so that our national prestige can be upheld and the unification of our judicial rights maintained. This request is indeed very important and deserves public support from whatever point of view.

The foreign Powers began to enjoy this privilege in China after the conclusion of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty in Nanking more than 90 years ago. Since then, not only has this antiquated system caused much havoc and loss among the Chinese people, but it has also rendered our judicial authorities powerless to deal justly with lawsuits that involve foreign subjects in China enjoying this privilege. To tell the truth, the existence of this system not only jeopardizes our national rights, but also impairs to a great extent the legal rights and interests of the Chinese people. Cases of injustice to which Chinese people have been subjected owing to the prevalence of consular jurisdiction are so numerous that there is no need for us to quote any one of them here. What we hope is that our diplomatic authorities will make strenuous efforts to bring about the abolition of this unequal system. We also hope that our fellow countrymen throughout the country will start an extensive movement for the abolition of consular jurisdiction.

The Diamonds (金剛鑽) published the following article on April 13 :-

RUSSIAN PICKPOCKETS IN CINEMAS

Owing to the fact that the patrons of the large local cinema theatres are mostly quite well-to-do, the number of pickpockets attending is unquestionably growing, and the most numerous are the white Russian emigrants in Shanghai. They usually attend cinema theatres about ten minutes prior to the commencement of the performances and generally at first showings when the audiences are large. Once they are inside the cinema houses, the first thing they do is to ascertain whether or not there is any possibility for their underhand activities. They usually sit by the side of those who are well dressed. As soon as the lights are out, they begin their activities and when they have picked a pocket, they go to the lavatory and properly conceal the stolen property before they come out leisurely from the theatres.

It is learned that there are no less than 100 such Russian pickpockets frequenting local cinema theatres.

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also highly prejudicial to the maintenance of peace and order as well as financial, military and commercial conditions. The harm that such unequal treaties have done to us is enormous. For this reason, the abolition of all such unequal treaties in the interests of the independence and existence of the Chinese nation is a matter of utmost importance and urgency that cannot be further postponed.

It will not be difficult for us to open negotiations for the abolition of extraterritoriality in so far as the various Powers are concerned, with the exception of Japan which constitutes the strongest obstacle to our negotiations. However, on the other hand, it is more urgent and necessary for us to bring about the abolition of the consular jurisdiction enjoyed by Japan in China than it is in regard to the other Powers.

With a view to bringing about the emancipation of the Chinese nation, we, the whole nation, must pledge wholehearted ~~our~~ support to our Government in its efforts to attain the abolition of this unequal system.

Sin Wan Pao Evening Edition published the following editorial on April 14 :-

While various circles in China are advocating the independent abolition of consular jurisdiction, the international conference being held at Montreaux to discuss the abolition of consular jurisdiction in Egypt attracts our particular attention and shows us more clearly than ever that no country can tolerate the existence of this system.

The Powers have promised to recognize Egypt as an independent state; therefore the demand of Egypt to abolish consular jurisdiction is quite natural and deserves our sympathy. In the case of China, there is even more reason for the abolition of consular jurisdiction, for China has always been an independent state.

One point which is still being contested by representatives of the Powers and Egypt is whether there should be a transitional period in the abolition of the system. Whatever the result may be, no transitional period is required in China. The judicial administration of China is steadily approaching perfection and fair treatment and lawful protection are given to foreign residents. No further test is therefore needed and the unfair system should be abolished forthwith.

Leaving aside the legal aspect of the question, let us consider what good it does the Powers to preserve consular jurisdiction. It only serves as a tool in the hands of ambitious nations. It affords protection to foreign ronins who are thus enabled to commit all kinds of discreditable acts. Not only are the judicial and sovereign rights of China impaired, but all friendly nations are adversely affected by the system, as for example when irregular acts are carried out in commercial ports or when peace and order are disturbed. If the Powers enjoying consular jurisdiction in China will get rid of their unjust ideas and consider the matter carefully, they will realize that they should support China's demand for abolition of the system instead of opposing it.

D.C. (CRIME)

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Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

CONSULAR JURISDICTION ABOLITION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION TO BE ORGANIZED BY LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES

With regard to the question of the abolition of consular jurisdiction, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and 173 local trade associations have petitioned the Government to effect abolition as soon as possible. The leaders of the various public bodies have held an informal meeting making preparations for the formation of a Consular Jurisdiction Abolition Research Association in support of the Government. In case the Powers concerned refuse, it is determined to abolish consular jurisdiction independently.

The Central China Daily News (Editorial) :-

Ever since it was brought up for discussion at the Third Plenary Session, the question of abolition of consular jurisdiction enjoyed by the various foreign Powers in China has been receiving nation-wide attention. The desire for the abolition of this system has become greater because of the rampant smuggling activities in Shanghai and the arbitrary protection of smugglers by the Consular authorities of a certain nation. It may be recalled that the Government has been petitioned by over 170 local public bodies as well as the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce to accelerate its negotiations for the abolition of this unequal jurisdiction. Similar demands have also been made to the National Government by the Tientsin Bar Association for the early abolition of consular jurisdiction with a view to upholding the integrity of our judicial rights.

Undoubtedly, consular jurisdiction is an integral part of the unequal treaties that are being used by the Powers as a means to oppress China. The sufferings and oppression that we have been subjected to during the past 90 years owing to the existence of these unequal treaties are so numerous that they cannot be described here. Our "friendly neighbour", especially, is taking advantage of the existence of these unequal treaties to conduct activities endangering the safety of our country and jeopardizing the integrity of our sovereign rights, as a means to accelerate the extinction of China. Take, for instance, the actigities of the Consulates of this certain nation in various parts of China, which are taking advantage of the existence of the consular jurisdiction which they enjoy as a means to aid and abet smuggling, rendering our Government powerless to adopt positive measures for the suppression of smuggling or for the punishment of the smugglers. The ronins of this nation are taking advantage of their enjoyment of consular jurisdiction to undertake all kinds of unlawful activities to the detriment of the peace and order of this country, either from an economic or military point of view. Not only is the existence of such unequal treaties detrimental to the sovereign and judicial rights of this country, but it is

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April 16, 1937. 2. Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation yesterday sent the following telegraphic petition to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs:-

"At the end of the Ching Dynasty, various nations forced our country to sign unequal treaties with them by virtue of which they are allowed to exercise consular jurisdiction in China. Besides impairing the judicial rights of China, this system has become a shield for unscrupulous foreign residents who frequently commit unlawful acts thereby endangering Chinese lives and property and disturbing public peace and order.

"China is now a united nation and her judicial system has been made adequate; therefore the various foreign nations can have no reason for maintaining consular jurisdiction. For the sake of our liberty and equality, we should unhesitatingly declare this system null and void. The abolition of consular jurisdiction in Egypt will be put into effect soon. Are we inferior even to Egypt?

"It is our hope that you will, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Third Plenary Session and in compliance with the earnest desire of the people, declare the consular jurisdiction enjoyed by various nations in China as abolished forthwith."

Shanghai Bar Association to Convene Meeting of Public Bodies

The Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Shanghai Bar Association held a meeting at 6 p.m. yesterday, at which Mr. Fang Tsing-jih (方俊傑) presided. A report was made to the effect that letters had been received from the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement, the General Labour Union, the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Society and other public bodies supporting the proposal of the Bar Association to abolish consular jurisdiction.

The following resolution was passed :-

> "Mr. Loh Ting-kuei (陸鼎揆), member, has suggested that a Consular Jurisdiction Abolition Movement be launched in conjunction with various public bodies.
>
> "Resolved: that a Consular Jurisdiction Abolition Movement Meeting be held in conjunction with various public bodies; that Messrs. Loh Ting-kuei, Zing Lien-kwei (秦聯奎), Sung Tsu-kyi (孫祖基), Chang Ping-chuen (張秉鋆) and Chang Chueh-sung (張鵲声), committee members, be appointed to make preparations for the meeting."

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The Holmes (福尔摩斯):-

CONSULAR JURISDICTION ABOLITION COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED

With a view to bringing about an early solution of the question of the abolition of consular jurisdiction, the various local public bodies have proposed to form a Committee to be known as the Consular Jurisdiction Abolition Study Committee in order to assist the Government to attain this object.

It is learned that a meeting of representatives of the various local public bodies will be held sometime next week in order to form this committee.

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Min Pao and other local newspapers of April 15:-

CHINESE REPORTERS' ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

At meetings held on April 10 and 13 respectively by the members of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the local Chinese Reporters' Association, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

(1) That, in compliance with the written request from the Shanghai Bar Assoication for support for the movement for the abolition of consular jurisdiction, the Secretariat of the Association be instructed to send a reply to the Bar Association assuring it of the Association's unanimous support of this movement.

(2) It was proposed by Mr. Chang Chi-ping (張季平), member of the Supervisory Committee of this Association, that a warning be tendered to the jurnalists in Tientsin who have formed a group for inspection of Japan and "Manchukuo".

Resolved that a manifesto be issued by the Association denouncing the movements of this group.

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April 17, 1937. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

The abolition of the consular jurisdiction enjoyed by the various nations in China has become the unanimous demand of the Chinese people. The various local public bodies are making preparations to form a "Consular Jurisdiction Abolition Association" to study the question.

Yesterday the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement sent a reply to the Shanghai Bar Association pledging its support of the suggestion made by Mr. Loh Ting-kwei (陸鼎揆), a member of the Bar Association, for the abolition of the consular jurisdiction. In its reply, the Ratepayers' Association also quoted the gist of telegrams sent on May 14, July 10 and November 28, 1929, to Dr. C.T. Wang, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, pointing out to him the evil effects of the consular jurisdiction on the judicial system of China and the unlawful activities, such as gambling, dog-racing, trafficking in opium and firearms, then indulged in by unscrupulous foreigners in Shanghai who were immune from interference by the Chinese authorities by virtue of the consular jurisdiction they were enjoying.

At a meeting of the Executive and Supervisory Committee of the Shanghai Medical Practitioners' Association held yesterday with Mr. Chu Niang-kao (朱仰高) in the chair, it was resolved that the proposal of the Shanghai Bar Association to abolish consular jurisdiction in China be supported.

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April 18, 1937. Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

The Nanking Road Street Union and the First Branch of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation yesterday sent the following telegraphic petition to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in connection with the question of the abolition of consular jurisdiction:-

"Many unlawful activities, such as smuggling in firearms, traffic in drugs, establishment of gambling dens, etc. which have done considerable harm to the Chinese people, to say nothing of their adverse effects upon the peace and order of the community, have been engaged in by unscrupulous foreign nationals residing in China because of the existence of the consular jurisdiction which they enjoy and which makes them immune from interference by the Chinese authorities. In former times, the foreign nations may have been unwilling to give up this privilege under the pretext that the Chinese judicial system was not up to standard, but this cannot be the case now in view of the great improvement in our judicial system. If they did not entertain any ulterior motives, the Powers would not be unwilling to give up this privilege. In case of failure to bring about the abolition of this system through negotiations, we request you to do your utmost to declare independently the abolition of this unequal jurisdiction with a view to upholding our national rights."

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS' FEDERATION REQUESTS STRENGTHENING OF CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE UNITS

~~The Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federatien yesterday sent the following telegraphic petition to the Ministry of Finance:-~~

~~"Smuggled Japanese goods are continuing to flood the markets everywhere. It is unnecessary to mention the conditions in North China. Even in Shanghai, smuggled goods have been seized on several occasions during the past month and Customs officers have been assaulted and injured by armed ronins who undertook the transportation of smuggled goods. It is only due to the unwavering spirit of the Customs officials and their unceasing efforts at preventing the smuggling that smugglers have become less bold than before.~~

~~"The smuggling not only affects the Customs revenae, but is a serious menace to our national industries and commerce. Unless a stop is put to the smuggling immediately, our Customs law will be useless and the people will go bankrupt.~~

~~"You are requested to order the Customs authorities throughout the country to strengthen their preventive units so as to eradicate smuggling."~~

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April 19, 1937. Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers:-

THE ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

The Shanghai Chung Hwa Native Goods Factory Owners' Association, the Citizens' Association for the Use of Native Goods, the Shanghai Association to Encourage the Use of Native Goods, the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation and the Native Goods Movement Committee yesterday sent a petition to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking him to abolish consular jurisdiction in China.

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Here, we wish to reiterate what we have said before: "By virtue of consular jurisdiction, Japan has permitted her ronins to violate our laws, rob our revenues, poison our people, spy on our national defensive schemes and commit acts of lawlessness wherever they go." The original reason for introducing consular jurisdiction was to protect the right, whereas to-day it is being used as a weapon to destroy the right. If the European and American citizens would think of their interests in China which are being shattered by the lawless activities of a brutal force, they would realize that it is a foolish act to bind China by consular jurisdiction.

We would like to assure the Powers that China is now an independent nation and that she is fully aware of how to deal with her enemy and to discharge her obligations to those friendly Powers who treat her on the basis of equality.

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suggested that Special Courts be established in Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow and Canton, and a number of foreign lawyers engaged to give opinions during the hearing of cases involving foreigners, but they were not to be allowed to interfere with the judgment. This is also a transitional measure which preserves much more sovereignty than the measures adopted by Siam and Egypt. Since the tenth year of tho Chinese Republic, China has concluded new agreements with various Powers, and many countries such as Russia, Germany, Finland, Poland and others have relinquished their consular jurisdiction. Chinese trials of foreign residents have been fair. In reality, transitional measures are not necessary in China.

The establishment of Special Courts would cause great inconvenience. China has many commercial treaty ports and the bringing of all cases involving foreigners to the afore-mentioned five Special Courts would cause many complaints. Furthermore, the presence of foreign lawyers in the Special Courts would not signify complete equality. In any case, we are of the opinion that after the abolition of consular jurisdiction and before the establishment of the Special Courts, foreigners should not be allowed to move freely throughout the country.

China Evening News of April 19 published the following editorial comment :-

Advice to Powers Concerned on the Question of Abolition of Consular Jurisdiction

The introduction of consular jurisdiction is a means of self-defence by a country more advanced in civilization towards a backward nation and is also a sign of the instability of the political organization of the nation where it exists. However, we wish the Powers concerned to consider carefully whether or not the political machine of China to-day is able to protect foreign nationals and whether or not the laws of China are able to accord them reasonable security. There are a great number of foreign nationals now being afforded protection by China's laws, among whom are Germans, Soviet Russians, etc. No complaints have been received from these foreigners of harsh treatment. On the contrary, owing to the consular jurisdiction in force, sometimes public officers of irregular police forces, such as those in the Police Stations in the Settlement, ignore the orders of the Chinese tribunals and commit unlawful acts such as the infliction of torture when examining suspects. This renders the Chinese people unable to enjoy the protection afforded by their own laws. The existence of consular jurisdiction is oppressing the Chinese people even in their own country. We sincerely hope that foreigners will cast off their prejudice by thinking over this problem as if they were Chinese people. It was reported in the newspapers that two American ladies wished to give up their nationality and to be naturalized as Chinese citizens. They said that they did so as a protest against the desire of their own government to retain consular jurisdiction. We trust that there are a great number of fair-minded persons in America and Europe who entertain the same ideas as these two American ladies.

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Sin Wan Pao publishes the following editorial comment :-

A STUDY OF THE QUESTION OF ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

Of late, public attention has been drawn to the question of the abolition of consular jurisdiction. Leading local organizations are suggesting the convocation of public representatives to organize a Committee to study the question of the abolition of consular jurisdiction. The following are our views on this question :-

The Europeans first extended their jurisdiction to foreign countries in the near East and later to the Far Eastern countries. A few years ago Japan secured the removal of this special foreign privilege and she was followed by Burma, Turkey and Iran. Now, Egypt is taking a similar step. China is at present the only country in the East which cannot rid herself of the system. However, China is rich in resources; her teeming population and busy markets are sufficient to affect world prosperity. She cannot be compared with any other country in the Near or Far East. If the advanced Powers still adhere to their established narrow-minded views by maintaining such an obsolete system, it means that they still regard China as less important than Turkey, Iran and Siam. This not only lowers the self-respect of the 400,000,000 Chinese people, but it also loosens the tie of national friendliness brought into being through 90 years of commercial relations. We are confident that the far-sighted politicians of the various Powers will not be led astray by public opinion but the success of this matter depends entirely on our own endeavours.

The abolition of consular jurisdiction came dearly to Siam, but Japan obtained it otherwise; she simply cancelled the limit of residential areas for foreigners in the eight ports and opened the whole country free for the residence and commerce of foreigners. This is the natural course because commercial ports are the special products of the system of consular jurisdiction which prevents the opening up of the whole country. When consular jurisdiction is no more, aliens will receive similar legal treatment to our own countrymen; the limitation of residential areas for foreign people will, under the circumstances, be unnecessary. The treaties arranged during the Ching Dynasty between China and Great Britain, America and Japan have not been altered, but the renewed Sino-Belgian, Sino-Italian, Sino-Portuguese and Sino-Spanish commercial treaties have been supplemented with a declaration that the people of the countries concerned can reside, transact business and enjoy land possession rights in any part of the treaty countries. This step follows the precedent of Japan in her removal of consular jurisdiction. In future, when the question of abolition is settled, the various Powers concerned will all be given the same facilities.

Siam adopted a gradual process in abolishing consular jurisdiction. In the Siamese Courts, the first and second trials are to be participated in during hearing by foreign judges; while the Consular Courts still reserve the right to ask for transfer of prisoners for trial. Egypt is adopting a transitional measure by abolishing the consular Courts while retaining the Mixed Court system. During the time of Dr. C.T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Office

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April 20, 1937. Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

CHINESE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF FRENCH CONCESSION DESIRES ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

At a meeting held at 4 p.m. yesterday by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the French Concession, which was presided over by Mr. Mau Yung (毛雲), the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

(1) That the French Municipal Council be requested to bring up immediately for further consideration the question of licence fees for servants' employment agencies with a view to reduction.

(2) That a telegraphic petition be despatched to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanding the abolition of consular jurisdiction.

The petition was sent out yesterday and in it Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was urged to do his utmost in compliance with the doctrines of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen to bring about the abolition of this antiquated system as a preliminary measure for the cancellation of all unequal treaties.

Ambassador to U.S.A. Urged to Press for Abolition

Dr. C.T. Wang, the newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to the United States, was entertained at a tea-party given by more than 60 local public bodies, including the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Ratepayers' Associations of the International Settlement and the French Concession, the local Tangpu, etc., at 5 p.m. yesterday at the Park Hotel, Bubbling Well Road, on his impending departure for his new post.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Wong Shiao-lai, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, urged Dr. C.T. Wang to endeavour to bring about the approval of the United States Government for China's desire for the abolition of consular jurisdiction.

Educational Association Pledges Support

At a meeting held yesterday by the Shanghai Municipality Educational Association, which was presided over by Mr. Huang Chao-yung (黃造雄), it was resolved that unanimous support be pledged to the Shanghai Bar Association in connection with its proposal for the abolition of the consular jurisdiction enjoyed by the various foreign nations in China.

Abolition Committee Meeting to be Held To-Morrow

The Consular Jurisdiction Abolition Movement Committee, promoted by the Shanghai Bar Association, will hold its first meeting at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, April 21, at the office of the Association, No. 30 Rue Cornille, French Concession.

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April 22, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Lih Pao publishes the following article:

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION IN RELATION TO LABOUR TROUBLES

The workers of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company have now been on strike three times. On each occasion, the management of the company has declared that negotiations over the necessary demands would be opened after the strikers had resumed work. About three months have elapsed since the first strike, yet due to the insincerity of the management, the demands submitted by the workers have not been accepted. This adamant attitude on the part of the management of the company has caused repeated inconvenience to the citizens as well as a menace to the peace and order of the community. The matter should be dealt with by arbitration according to law.

It seems that the movement to abolish consular jurisdiction in Egypt has not had much effect on the minds of the Chinese people. Although there are persons suggesting the abolition of consular jurisdiction in China, yet they have not propagated the reasons for the abolition among the masses so as to bring about an extensive movement. A movement of the people to abolish consular jurisdiction is very necessary, because after abolition is attained, any dispute such as a strike of tramway workers, will be dealt with by the Labour-Capital Disputes Arbitration Office according to the Labour Law.

Above all, the aim of the Chinese people should be to effect the rendition of the Foreign Settlements.

The Hwa Mei Chao Pao (華美早报):

CHIEF OF OPIUM SUPPRESSION INSPECTORATE TO ASSUME DUTY

Mr. Hsu Tung-yung (徐統雄), the chief of the local Opium Suppression Inspectorate, will assume duty as from May 1. He will investigate proper measures for the suppression of opium in the Foreign Settlements.

Eastern Times and other local newspapers :-

TWO DETECTIVES OF POLICE BUREAU CHARGED WITH TORTURE

Two Chinese detectives named Ho Wen-ching (何文錦) and Koo Tsing-ching (顧俊卿), attached to the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau Headquarters and the West Gate Branch Bureau respectively, are due to appear in the Shanghai District Court, Nanhao, to-day to face charges of deprivation of personal freedom and assault brought by one Vai Sz-hsi (萬如喜).

Vai Sz-hsi and another named Vai Siao-zung-ts (萬小成子) were arrested on suspicion of having stolen 50 bags of wheat from the Sung Dah Flour Mill (申大麵粉廠) on February 9 this year. It is alleged that during the time the arrested men were detained, the two detectives applied tortures to Vai Sz-hsi in an attempt to force a confession from him, thereby causing him bodily harm.

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April 23, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

LAWYERS' MOVEMENT TOWARDS ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

At 7 p.m. yesterday, the Chinese Bar Association held a preparatory conference, concerning the movement to abolition consular jurisdiction, at its premises at No.30 Rue Corneille, French Concession. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That, after a meeting place has been appointed, a date for the holding of the consular jurisdiction abolition movement meeting will be fixed.
2. That the drafted regulation governing the organization be revised and passed and distributed to various public bodies.
3. That the organization be named "Shanghai Various Public Bodies' Consular Jurisdiction Abolition Movement Association".
4. That Mr. Loh Ting-kwei (陸鼎揆) arrange the meeting place.
5. That a manifesto and a statement for the abolition of consular jurisdiction be drafted.

April 24, 1937. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION DEMANDED

The local Sheet Iron Embassing and Canning Trade Association yesterday sent a telegraphic petition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting that the Consular Jurisdiction of various Powers in China be definitely abolished so as to lead to the removal of all unequal treaties.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1043
Date 28/4/37

April 28, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:-

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION DEMAND ABOLITION OF CONSULATE JURISDICTION

More than fifty local fellow-countrymen's associations, including the Kwangtung, the Ningpo, the Shaoshing and the Chinkiang Fellow Countrymen's Associations, yesterday submitted a joint petition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding the independent abolition of consular jurisdiction. The petition points out how unscrupulous elements among the foreign nationals have, taking advantage of this unjust privilege which they enjoy, engaged themselves in such unlawful activities as traffic in narcotic drugs and firearms, smuggling, etc. which not only affect our national revenue but also constitute a serious menace to the peace and order of the country.

The petition urges the Minister of Foreign Affairs to declare fearlessly the independent abolition of this antiquated system in compliance with the will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as well as with the decisions reached at the Third Plenary Session, so as to uphold the unification of our judicial system.

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May 3, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao :-

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION DESIRED

Since the Chinese Ratepayers' Association brought up the question of abolition of consular jurisdiction, people in various circles in this locality have responded and formed the Consular Jurisdiction Abolition Research Society to study measures to effect the abolition.

On May 1, our reporter called on Mr. Chen Vee-van (陈维藩) of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, who made the following statement :- "The Consular Jurisdiction Abolition Research Society is studying measures and procedure to bring about the abolition. The position of China in the world has been raised, but due to interference by the "friendly **nation**", it is difficult to attain the abolition of consular jurisdiction. In my view, the Chinese Government may automatically announce abolition of consular jurisdiction. Efforts are being made to make arrangements with various local public bodies to request the Government to announce the abolition."

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' FEDERATION

At 2 p.m. yesterday, the 21st Branch of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held an election of new executive committeemen for the ensuing year. As a result, Messrs Yih Chia-shing (叶家兴), Ma Ying-liang (马应良), Wang Pah-ji (汪伯奇) and ten others were appointed to serve on the Executive Committee of the Branch.

The following resolutions were then discussed and passed :-

1) Every afternoon, a large number of beggars appear in Chow Ching Li (晝錦里), near Shanse Road, between Kiukiang and Hankow Roads, and force merchants to give them money. Customers are afraid to go there and this affects the business of the shops. Measures should be devised to put a stop to this.
   Resolved: that the S.M.C. be requested to suppress the beggars for the sake of the merchants.
2) That steps be taken to effect a reduction of house rentals in Chow Ching Li, near Shanse Road.
3) That the increase of the Municipal Rate by the S.M.C. be opposed.
4) That the Citizens' Federation be requested to send a petition to the National Government asking for the abolition of consular jurisdiction.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

CHINESE BOY INJURED DURING JAPANESE MANOEUVRES : MEDICAL EXPENSES GIVEN

At 9 a.m. May 1, the Japanese marines held manoeuvres along Kiangwan Road, during which hand grenades were thrown. Chui Ping-tao (瞿炳道), 12-year-old son of Chui Miao-sung (瞿妙生), a carpenter living in Lane 41, No. 1, Tung Chi Road, was hit in the forehead and began to bleed. The Japanese marines sent a doctor to treat the injured boy and medical expenses were also paid.

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world has a perfect judicial system. The Japanese view therefore cannot be accepted by China. However, since Japan takes such a mild attitude, we hope that she will go further by rendering substantial assistance to China when we bring up the question of abolition. This is a good opportunity for Japan to express real rapprochement with China.

"Generally speaking, this matter depends on the endeavours of the people, who can give strong support to the Government. Mussolini once stated that "the sound of cannons is louder than that of words," but I say that unanimous public opinion is louder than the declarations made in diplomatic circles. I am optimistic, as the people throughout the country are determined on this point. The endeavours made by the authorities will be successful in a short period."

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impossible. Therefore, in my opinion, we should take up the matter immediately so that it will not be too late in case of any untoward event.

3) Regarding the statement that this matter will tend to arouse the displeasure of various friendly Powers who have recently arrived at better relations with China through diplomatic efforts, I maintain that this point is not proven. Of course, foreigners in Shanghai regard consular jurisdiction as of the utmost importance, but in the eyes of diplomats in Washington, London, Paris and Rome, it is not so vital. When I was present as a newspaper reporter at the Washington Conference, the various Powers hesitated on this question when it was put up for discussion; they did not show a definite attitude simply because their knowledge of the Far Eastern situation was not complete. The fear that we may annoy the various Powers by taking such action is baseless; such unnecessary fear lowers our national prestige. The more we are in danger, the braver we should be. We should let the world know that we are not submissive. Such a spirit will produce a magnificent effect.

4) Regarding the procedure to be used, I still adhere to the view that independent action should be taken. Only thus will the movement be effective. If we consult on the matter with the various Powers, bargaining will take place with the result that many terms for settlement will be made and we will still not attain our object. The negotiations in Egypt on the same subject resulted in the establishment of a mixed court system and complete abolition of consular jurisdiction was not attained. If China brings the matter up for discussion with the various Powers concerned, these latter will naturally use the same measures as in the case of Egypt. It will be undignified for China to be treated as a vassal state. The only way open to us is to present our intention to the Powers with the remark that, as they were free to cancel certain treaties such as the war debt agreement, the Versailles Treaty etc., we are entitled to act likewise. Only by this method can we arrive quickly at abolition and the Powers concerned will be unable to protest.

5) The Tokyo Government has expressed its sympathy towards Chinese demands for the abolition of consular jurisdiction but it considers that the period before abolition should depend on the degree of development made in the Chinese judicial system. In my opinion, such an argument was correct in former days when Chinese judicial codes were not complete and courts were few. Now, China has complete judicial codes and courts are established everywhere; the Powers concerned can find no more excuses for holding their extrality. As for the question of the degree of improvement in the Chinese judiciary, according to my experience gained in practising law in foreign countries, I dare say that in any country, even one with a long judicial history, can be found many defects in the legal system used. There are shortcomings in all systems and not a single country in the

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May 10, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

National Herald dated May 7:

LAWYER LOH TING-KWEI'S VIEWS REGARDING THE ABOLITION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

The following are the views of Lawyer Loh Ting-Kwei (陸鼎揆) on the question of the abolition of consular jurisdiction:-

"Since I proposed the independent abolition of consular jurisdiction, after the precedent set by the Allied Powers in suspending war debt payment, and by Germany in her individual action of abolishing the Paris Treaty, wide approval has been voiced by our countrymen. This shows that the people throughout the country have long had a similar desire. The Shanghai Bar Association is now accelerating the matter among the various public bodies. In view of the great importance of this question, detailed discussions should be held in order to avert future obstructions.

"Regarding this question, certain persons are of the opinion that, although it is one of the most important political matters, there are for the time being some other national questions which are more important. In their opinion, diplomatic dealings with Japan should be placed above all other questions, and no matters of minor importance should be taken up to divert the public attention. They say that at the present juncture when we are experiencing great difficulty in dealing with Japan, the putting up of the question of the abolition of consular jurisdiction will mean aggravation of our difficulties as we will have to deal with many Powers instead of with one. Furthermore, this question will affect the good feelings of various Powers towards us.

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"I regard the above arguments as beneficial to the thorough study of this question, but in my view, they can be met as follows:-

1) It shows excessive anxiety to imagine that the raising of the consular jurisdiction abolition question will divert public attention from national problems of a more important nature. In every country, there are many civil and foreign questions which are equal in importance. The Government and the people should fix their minds on all and every one of them at the same time. It is irrational to say that the attention given to other matters will be lessened when one single question is taken up. The people are not so simple as to forget other important national affairs when their attention is directed at the abolition of consular jurisdiction.
2) Owing to the present situation, some people consider that this question is not so important as others such as national defence, finance etc. It must be understood that these latter questions have much to do with the extraterritorial system. If no fundamental settlement is made to remove the system, judicial rights cannot be fully exercised within our own territory, and financial administration will be constantly handicapped, while thorough preparations for national defence will be

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May 19, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

In view of all this, consular jurisdiction has absolutely no connection whatever with factory inspection and the collection of income tax. Therefore, it is absolutely unreasonable on the part of the foreign nations to protest against the enforcement of these two measures.

Consular jurisdiction is the most unequal system among all the unequal treaties, and it is the unanimous desire of the Chinese people to bring about its early abolition. If the foreign Powers are opposed to their relinquishment of this privilege for the time being, they should then at least restrict their actifities to within the legal limits of consular jurisdiction; they should not make deliberate misrepresentations of the true sense of this system with the intention of impairing the sovereign rights of China.

Crystal (晶報):

COMPULSORY SALE OF TOILET PAPER

It seems that the public lavatories in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai are too few. Citizens in general often suffer much inconvenience, not so much through the small number of public lavatories, but through the compulsory selling of toilet paper by the coolies who take charge of them. We have on many occasions been very indignant over and disgusted at the action of these coolies in forcibly selling toilet paper at two or three coppers per sheet, but when we read the report of the contractors of various public lavatories to the effect that the S.M.C. has interfered in their selling of toilet paper despite the fact that they have paid to the Council a large amount of money for the contracts, we cannot but withhold our blame from these contractors. As the establishment of public lavatories is part of the health administration, it is only proper that the S.M.C. should provide a certain amount of money for the upkeep of the public lavatories. It could then prohibit the men who take charge of these places from compulsorily selling toilet paper to the public.

Social Evening News of May 18 (Comment):

BARBER FINED FOR INDECENCY: PUNISHMENT CONSIDERED TOO SEVERE

Tai Heng-ling (戴恒林), a barber in the employ of the International Barber Shop on Bubbling Well Road, was arrested by a foreign police inspector who accused Tai of playing with the genital organ of his 7-year old son named "Simon" (?) in an indecent manner when Tai was about to use a brush to brush off some hair which through his carelessness had fallen into the pants of the boy. The barber was charged before the Court, which imposed a fine of $20.

The joke of fixing a moustache (?) to the genital organ of the young foreign boy by the barber, whether he did it wilfully or not, is to be resented. But it is only a trivial affair and a few slaps and kicks from the foreign police inspector would have sufficed to punish

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our Government to demand the return from the Foreign Powers of the "gifts" that were never actually extended to them. The Chinese Government has never extended the right of factory inspection to the foreign nations, therefore, it is not only unjustfiable but also unnecessary for China to negotiate with the foreign nations for the return of this "gift" (the right of factory inspection).

(2) The collection of income tax: It seems to be the customary practice of those foreign nations which have concluded unequal treaties with China to purposely misrepresent the true legal sense of consular jurisdiction as a means to refuse observance of whatever Tax Collection Laws that are promulgated by this country and to oppose the collection by the local authorities of the various districts concerned of such taxes as municipal rates, etc. When the regulations governing the collection of income tax were promulgated last year, it was quite in the expectation of our Government that they would meet with opposition from foreign quarters. As a matter of fact, views in opposition to the application of these regulations to foreign subjects have frequently appeared in foreign papers and magazines published in China. With the exception of only a very few British and American nationals, who comprise mostly missionaries, the greater part of the foreign residents in China are still vigorously opposed to the payment of this tax to the Chinese Government. From this, we can see quite clearly that this question will unquestionably be the most difficult for solution of all Sino-Foreign problems.

It is the right of the Chinese Government to collect income tax; there is no legal basis for the foreign nations to express their opposition to this collection. It is most ridiculous and absurd for the foreign nations to take advantage of the existence of consular jurisdiction as a screen for their opposition. There is absolutely no connection whatsoever between consular jurisdiction and the duty of the foreign residents in China to pay taxes to the Chinese Government. This can be verified by a study of the provisions of the existing treaties.

Ostensibly factory inspection and the collection of income tax are two different matters, but they are similar to each other in nature in the following points:-

(1) Both of these systems have already been in force and existence in European and American states for a considerable number of years; China only follows the footsteps of the European and American nations and is not the only country where such systems are introduced. Therefore, no object should arise to the enforcement of these two matters merely because of the difference in customs between Chinese and western peoples.

(2) These two measures are to be enforced throughout the country and are applicable to all peoples irrespective of nationalities. It is not for the purpose of dealing with the foreign residents in China alone that they are introduced.

(3) These two systems are introduced for mutual benefit. The enforcement of factory inspection can bring about proper development of industry, beneficial to both capitalists and workers, while the collection of income tax will enable the Chinese Government to acquire stable revenue, thereby enabling it to consolidate its foundation for national reconstruction and development, which will in turn bring about the development of foreign trade with China.

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China by foreigners. It was not until the 12th Year (1923) of the Chinese Republic that a set of Provisional Measures Governing Factories was promulgated by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the now defunct Peking Government. Though they were not enforced at that time, they were, however, considered unacceptable by the authorities of the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai.

Subsequent to its establishment, the National Government has been paying special attention to the welfare and interests of workers and was able to promulgate, after repeated revisions, the Regulations Governing the Inspection of Factories in the 20th Year (1931) of the Chinese Republic, and the Revised Factory Act as well as the Regulations Governing Its Enforcement, in the 21st Year. Following the promulgation of these measures, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai at once declared that the factories located inside the limits of the Foreign Settlements were not to be subject to inspection by the Chinese authorities. As a result of repeated energetic negotiations, which took about five years, between Mr. O.K. Yui, then Chief Secretary of the Shanghai City Government, and Mr. S. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., a draft agreement over this question was drawn up on June 24 last year. However, it was subsequently turned down by the Consular Body when it was submitted for their endorsement. For this reason, the question has remained outstanding.

In rejecting the draft agreement, the Consular Body stated that this agreement could only be applicable to those factories established inside the Settlement by Chinese but not to foreign-owned factories, the inspection of which by the Chinese authorities would mean a deprivation of privileges allowed in the existing treaties to those foreigners who enjoy extraterritoriality or consular jurisdiction. The Consular Body also declared that the S.M.C. has no right to make any concessions to the Chinese authorities in connection with this problem because it is a question between the Chinese Government and the various Foreign Powers concerned. What a misleading statement this is! The term used by the Consular Body to the effect that the S.M.C. has no right to make concessions to the Chinese authorities....., when explained from a legal point of view, means really that the S.M.C. has no right to prevent the Chinese authorities from conducting factory inspection inside the Settlement. There can never arise in this controversy the question of making concessions or not. If this be the case, then it is only the Chinese authorities which are offering concessions to the S.M.C., as they are compelled to negotiate with the S.M.C. over this question because of the existing circumstances. It seems that the Consular Body, when declaring that factory inspection is a question between the Chinese Government and the various Foreign Powers concerned, was suspicious of the attitude of the National Government because the latter had charged the Shanghai City Government with this task instead of resorting to negotiations through proper diplomatic channels. It should not be overlooked that there was some hidden contempt and meaning in this expression.

To unveil the true meaning of the views expressed by the Consular Body, the Consular Body is inducing

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May 19, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

The "Eastern Miscellany" (東方雜誌), a fortnightly, Volume 34, Issue No. 10, published on May 16 the following article written by one Sih Tih-tseng (薛典曾) :-

SOME LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION OF CONSULAR JURISDICTION

Before proceeding, I have to point out herewith that this article was written not for the purpose of dealing with the question as to whether or not the consular jurisdiction enjoyed by the various Foreign Powers in China should be abolished but for the purpose of studying from a legal aspect the meaning of consular jurisdiction.

Following the attainment of this special privilege in China by the various Foreign Powers, China was placed in a very unequal position. Not content with their enjoyment of this privilege in China, the Powers have always deliberately misinterpreted the meaning of consular jurisdiction despite its legal aspects, thereby causing China to suffer more loss of her sovereign rights. That the consular jurisdiction enjoyed by the various Foreign Powers in China should be abolished is true, but it should not be overlooked that following the abolition of this system, the Powers can still apply to the provisions of the existing treaties as a means of shelter. China should, however, strongly denounce any improper tendencies that the Foreign Powers may have to attain unreasonable privileges in China by means of deliberate misinterpretation of the meaning of the term: "consular jurisdiction" without due consideration of the legal aspects of this question. In view of the fact that the reasons given by the foreign nations sound quite reasonable and seem at first to be full of legal justification, the Chinese authorities, if they are ignorant of the legal aspects of this question, are very likely to be led astray.

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Recently, the foreigners (referring to those who enjoy consular jurisdiction in China), under the pretext of the existence of consular jurisdiction, have refused to observe the Chinese laws for the enforcement of factory inspection and the collection of income tax. They remain persistent in their attitude and continue to misinterpret the meaning of the term: "consular jurisdiction" despite the denouncement and criticisms of the Chinese Government. The Chinese populace, without first carefully studying the problem, likewise consider that the views of the Foreign Powers have a legal basis. For this reason, it seems necessary that a study should be made as to the exact legal meaning of consular jurisdiction.

It should be noted that consular jurisdiction was only extended to the foreign nations in China in those matters which are related to the judicial system of this country, but do not affect the legislative and administrative rights of China, which are still independent.

(1) The enforcement of the Factory Inspection Act: It was after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty in 1895 that foreign nations were allowed to establish factories in the various treaty ports in China. Owing to the absence of any factory law, our Government has never exercised any control over the factories established in

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SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

MAR 9 1939

No Change Scheduled For Second Court

Repudiating rumors that the Second Special District Court organization in the French Concession would be changed on the expiration of its present term which ends April 1, Chinese reports yesterday stated that the three months' notice necessary before making any change had not been given, and that the present agreement therefore continues in force for another three years.

FILE

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MUNICIPAL 02947
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

CHINA PRESS.

MAR 1 8 1939

Chinese Courts Here Said Not Closing Doors

Tribunals' Existence Guaranteed By Treaty Agreements

Despite current reports to the contrary, Chinese courts in the International Settlement and French Concession will continue to operate, it was learned yesterday.

Since the courts were created by treaty arrangements between China and the Consular body and French authorities here, their existence can be terminated only by mutual agreements, authoritative quarters informed THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

The agreement creating the Courts in the International Settlement, signed on February 17, 1930, by China and the Consular body was put into operation for three years.

Before its expiration, however, the agreement was given a new lease of life for three more years, with the added provision that at the end of that period, the agreement would continue to run unless a six-month notice is given by one party signifying its intention to terminate the arrangement.

A similar agreement, concluded between China and the French authorities in July, 1931, brought the Chinese courts in the French Concession into existence.

In 1934 when the agreement was due to expire, the same arrangement for extension was agreed upon between the Chinese and French authorities as between the Chinese and the Consular body a year ago.

Chinese courts now existing in Shanghai are the Second High Court, the Third High Court, the First Special District Court and the Second Special District Court.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1043
Date 31 3 39

March 31, 1939. Morning Translation

Eastern Times and other local newspapers :-

COURT RENDITION AGREEMENT TO CONTINUE

The International Settlement Court Rendition Agreement, which was concluded on February 17, 1930 between China, on one side, and Great Britain, America, France, Brazil and Norway, on the other, will expire on March 31. According to the stipulations of the agreement, any party desiring to cancel the agreement should notify the other party of such intention six months prior to the expiration of the agreement, otherwise the agreement will continue to be in force. As the National Government and the Consular Body have not issued any notification cancelling the agreement, it will continue to be in force even after the date of its expiry.

On and after April 1 all the decisions of the Shanghai First Special District Court will continue to be upheld by the agreement and the status quo will be strictly maintained. Strict precautionary measures in guarding the Court are being adopted by British soldiers stationed at the place.

FILE

Standard (brief comment) :-

The International Settlement Court Rendition Agreement, which has been in force for nine years, will expire on March 31. According to the last paragraph of Article 10 of the agreement, if both parties to the agreement fail to give notice of cancellation six months prior to the expiry of the agreement, it will be regarded as having been extended.

Fu Siao-en, a soulless puppet, is making a ridiculous attempt to ignore the agreement and to take over the Court.

FILE

SHANGHAI TIMES.

APR 2 1939

POLICE
S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Extra Guards Placed Over Local Court

Fear Of Disturbances Following Statement Of Mayor Fu

SEARCH OF PERSONS ENTERING GROUND

Unusual precautions were taken at the Shanghai First Special District Court yesterday morning, when British military sentries with fixed bayonets were posted at the entrance to the judiciary and a search party of Chinese constables, under a foreign officer, examined and interrogated all persons entering the court precincts.

The presence of the British sentries is not a complete innovation, as an armed detachment was stationed at the court during the critical period of the recent hostilities. Their presence yesterday was merely another precautionary measure taken in case reactionary elements attempted to create a disturbance in support of the Reformed Government, following the announcement made a few days ago by Mayor Fu Siao-en regarding the future status of the Special District Courts in the Settlement and the French Concession.

But the search party at the court entrance was a new departure. All persons seeking entry to the buildings were first subjected to a close scrutiny, a search and an interrogation. If they satisfied the search party that their presence was required inside the court grounds, they were permitted to enter.

Reason For Precautions

The underlying motive for this procedure, it was pointed out by officials of the Court, lay in the fact that, from April 1, judgments of the Court would not be held legal and the status of the Court would not be recognized by the Reformed Government at Nanking. This announcement was contained in the most recent communication by Mayor Fu of the Reformed Government to the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Consular Body.

The Shanghai First Special District Court, although within the Settlement and the British Defence Sector, is regarded as Chinese territory by the S.M.C. It has the same status as the Chinese Post Office. In view of this fact and the assertion of the Reformed Government regarding its future status it was feared in some circles that an attempt might be made to interfere with the functioning of the Court, and certain precautions were deemed advisable.

Fortunately, nothing of an untoward character occurred yesterday.

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S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 03552
Date

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

APR 4 1939

AL POLICE
S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

District Court Guarded By Police, Military

All Entrants Searched; Incident Feared

British military and the Settlement police authorities were more vigilant than usual in guarding the First Special District Court in North Chekiang Road yesterday, as it was reported that the police had received information that some untoward incident might happen, as the new Chinese city régime in Kiangwan has been demanding the handing over of the tribunal to its control.

Special precautions have been taken by the authorities since the beginning of the month, as it has been asserted by the new régime that the terms of the Court Rendition Agreement expired on April 1. Counteracting the statement, Chinese press reports stated that the terms mentioned in the agreement signed between China and the Powers concerned still hold good, since no revision his been asked for by either side to the contract, which procedure ought to be carried out six months before expiration.

Only lawyers wearing badges and newspapermen armed with documentary proofs were allowed to go into the court freely yesterday, but all other people who wished to enter the gate of the court were carefully searched.

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(1)--(7)	Municipal election and press comments.
(8)--(11)	Attack on S.M.C. and Mr. Arnhold by North-China Daily News re New Provisional Court Agreement (1930).
(12)--(14)	Resignation of Mr. Arnhold, Chairman of the S.M.C.
(15)--(22)	Press comments on New Provisional Court Agreement.
(23)--(33)	Text of New Provisional Court Agreement.
(34)	Reorganization of Provisional Court.
(35)--(36)	Contraversy between Mr. Arnhold and the S.M.C. over certain rules of the Council.

D-1044

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 1-4-30.
~~(C.I.D.) Office Notes~~

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1044.
Date. 4-4-30.

Sir,

With reference to attached I interviewed Mr. J.C. Huston of the American Consulate and he informed me that no information had been received by the local American Consulate so far.

He, however, is to write to Manila on the subject and should any information that would be of interest locally be received he will communicate with us.

D. S. I.

A.C. (Pol.)

Reg. Please file. JWG
2/4/30

ANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1044
Date 29-3-30.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1930

Philippines Denies Use Of Mail To Communists

MANILA, Mar. 26.—Following the recent discovery by the Philippine Constabulary of a plot to overthrow the Insular Government and establish Soviet rule in the Philippines, it was suggested to the Governor-General, Mr. Dwight F. Davis, that the Bureau of Posts should be requested to deny the use of the mails to officials of the Proletarian Labour Congress. Officials of the Congress, which is now in session here, and are stated to have affiliations with Communist organizations in Moscow.

Through the Bureau of Posts the Insular Government to-day took its first action against Communists in the Philippines by denying the use of the mails to the Proletarian Labour Congress. This order also extends to 20 alleged Reds, whose personal mail will be confiscated and consigned to the Dead Letter Office. These alleged Reds, who are all under close police surveillance, are threatening litigation with a view to regaining their privileges.

Several letters have so far been confiscated by the Postal authorities. These are alleged to show that several suspected Communists have direct connections with Moscow.

It is also known that money is being sent from the Soviet capital to a certain member of the Philippine Legislature to enable him to distribute Communist propaganda.

The Governor-General is watching the situation closely, though up to the present he has made no statement in connection with it.
—Reuter.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 28-3-30
Wh.

A/D.C.S.
Information and favour of return

Foreign Section,
Please endeavour to find out if any information, which would be of use locally, was discovered in the Philippines. 28/3/30.

28/3/30.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Shanghai, 6 . 5 . 1930.

To Reg,

Please pass to ~~Please~~ C.D.I. Robertson and Foreign Section to note and then file.

Noted

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1044
Date 7.3.30

REUTER'S PACIFIC SERVICE

MANILA, MARCH 4.

THE RED HAND OF COMMUNISM MADE ITS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE IN MANILA TO-DAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE GENERAL REBELLION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, 14,000 OF WHOM HAVE REFUSED TO ATTEND CLASSES AND ARE INDULGING IN SERIOUS RIOTING.

THE STRIKE, WHICH STARTED OVER, ALLEGED INSULTING REMARKS MADE BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TEACHER AGAINST FILIPINOS, IS CONTINUING WITH GREATER SERIOUSNESS EVERY DAY. ORIGINALLY THE STUDENTS DEMANDED THE EXPULSION OF THE TEACHER IN QUESTION, BUT NOW THEY ARE AGITATING FOR THE REINSTATEMENT OF FOUR EXPELLED STUDENTS.

THE DISTURBANCES TO-DAY CAUSED THE POLICE AUTHORITIES TO ORDER ALL AVAILABLE RESERVES TO THE TROUBLE CENTRES. SEVERAL STUDENTS WERE BADLY INJURED AND ONE WAS KNIFED, WHILE A YOUNG GIRL WAS STRIPPED AND TRAMPLED UPON BY THE MOB IN THE GROUNDS OF THE NORTH HIGH SCHOOL. A POLICE SERGEANT, WHO ATTEMPTED TO RESCUE THE UNFORTUNATE GIRL, WAS REWARDED WITH A BEATING.

COMMUNIST AGITATORS, LONG KNOWN TO BE SEMI-ACTIVE IN A QUIET WAY, CAME OUT OPENLY TO-DAY, SOME OF THEM ADDRESSING 3,000 STUDENTS IN THE WALLED CITY FOR THE PURPOSE "OF PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF FILIPINO STUDENTS, TRAMPLED UPON BY THE FOREIGNERS WHOM WE ARE FEEDING AND WHO DO NOT KNOW HOW TO APPRECIATE THE HOSPITALITY OF OUR PEOPLE."

IT IS ESTIMATED IN RELIABLE QUARTERS THAT 10,000 FILIPINOS OF BOTH SEXES HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO THE CAUSE OF COMMUNISM DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS, WHILE AT LEAST 20 AGITATORS WITH DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH MOSCOW ARE KNOWN TO BE WORKING IN THE PHILIPPINES. - REUTER'S PACIFIC SERVICE.

5/3/30
SSM

D-1101

I.O. D.1101

HANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1101.
Date. 27. 3. 30.

March 27, 30.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated March 19, 1930, with reference to Mr. Feng Tsu Hsing being despatched to Shanghai for investigation of certain crimes, and have to inform you that, if requested, every assistance will be rendered to him by this department.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Ag. Director of Criminal Investigation.

Mr. Li Ts Chai,
Chief of the Hangchow Public Safety Bureau,
Hangchow.

逕覆者三月十九日來函閱於選派馮志興君充杭州市公安局駐滬諜報辦事處主任一節謹悉如馮君需敝處協助時是當努力協助相應函覆

此致

杭州市公安局局長

代理稽查處處長愛士

三月廿七日

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

March 25, 1930.

On enquiries being made re attached communication, it has been ascertained that many abduction cases have occurred in Hangchow, Shaoshing and neighbouring districts. In most of these cases the families of the victims have received letters to open negotiations in Shanghai.

The Chief of Hangchow Police consequently despatched Mr. Feng Tsz Hsing his Deputy Chief Detective to Shanghai to trace the authors of these crimes and with this object in view Mr Feng arrived in Shanghai on March 10 and established a temporary office in his residence at 34 Seu Teh Lee 修德里 Route Vouillment, French Concession. I have interviewed Mr. Feng and warned him that he should communicate with the S.M.P. in case he needs our assistance and that illegal functioning is liable to serious consequences.

Clerical Assistant.

Actg D.C.I.

26:3:30.

Ack: & say shall be glad to give assistance in matters of requests.

26/3

Form 226
T.H. 500 11 29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1101
Date 22. 3. 30.

Translation of a letter from the Hangchow Public Safety Bureau.

March 19, 1930.

British Central Police Station,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

I have to inform you confidentially that in order to facilitate the investigation of crimes Feng Tsu Hsing, Deputy Chief of our Detective Corps, has been despatched to Shanghai and appointed concurrent Chief of the Shanghai Resident Intelligence Office of Hangchow Public Safety Bureau, and have to request that every possible assistance be rendered him.

Li Ts Chai,
Chief of the Hangchow Public Safety Bureau.

Ac Pol,
I should be glad to know the work he will do before ackg. Mr Tan may know.
22/3

Mr Tan,
For inquiry and report please.
22:3:'30

F. 201 A
G. 3000-1-35

D. 1102

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 1102

SUBJECT:

Election of Chinese members of S.M.C. - 1930

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Transfered to		D. 5817/2

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

D-1103

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1103
Date 24-3-30.

March 22, 1930.

Faung Cheng Chia 方振甲 Chinese lawyer.

This lawyer Faung Cheng Chia 方振甲 is a native of Anwhui about 30 years old.

He is a graduate of a Japanese law school in Tokio.

He arrived in Shanghai sometime in December 1929 and became a member of the Shanghai Bar Association in February 1930, after which he opened an office at No.5 Ss Sz Faung 西四坊 off Rue Brenier de Montmorand French Concession which is also his dwelling house.

Prior to his arrival in Shanghai he practised law in Tientsin and Peking but with little success.

He is little known amongst his colleagues here and is not much thought of.

So far as I can ascertain he has little to do with politics.

Tan Kaokiang
Clerical Assistant.

Actg D.C.I.

A/D.C.I.

The inquiries re Faung were made at the request of Mr Justice Feetham to whom a copy of Mr Tan's report has been sent.

24/3/30.

Reference in the attached,
inquiries show that Tang Cheng
Chia ([illegible][illegible]甲) who claims
to be a lawyer, is unknown
to the Chinese Bar Association.
The address which is written
at the back of the
card is also incorrect.

Antecedents are wanted of Tang Cheng Chia

1, Age, place educated, etc.

2, Positions he has held during his career and places where he has been.

3, Part he has played in politics.

4, Present standing

FLASH
NO.
3

D-1131

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1131
Date 31-3-30.

March 31, 30.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Hill,

With reference to your memorandum of March 28, 1930, inquiries show that V.B. Stepennoff alias V.V. Stepanoff has three previous convictions as follows:-

(I) Charged at the Provisional Court with the assault on August 3, 1926 and fined $3.00.

(2) Charged at the French Mixed Court on October 24, 1927 for stealing a motor car from the public roadway and breaking into a garage, and sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment.

(3) Charged at the French Mixed Court on April II, 1928 with larceny and sentenced to 3 days' imprisonment.

There is nothing in the records of the Municipal Police concerning F.M. Ushakoff.

Yours sincerely,

J. C. Hill Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date March 29, 1930.

Subject (in full) V.B. Stepennoff and P.M. Ushakoff.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky. Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.D.

With reference to the attached letter of March 28, 1930 from H.B.M. Consulate General re: V.B. Stepennoff and P.M. Ushakoff, inquiries show that V.B. Stepennoff, alias V.V. Stepanoff is a common thief and has four previous convictions against him.

(1) Was charged at the Provisional Court with the assault on August 3[illegible], 1926 and fined $3.00.

(2) Was charged at the Provisional Court with the larceny on August 20, 1927 but the case was dismissed.

(3) Was charged at the French Mixed Court on October 24, 1927 for stealing a motor car on the public roadway and breaking into garages, and was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment.

(4) Was charged at the French Mixed Court on April 11, 1928 with larceny and sentenced to 8 days' imprisonment.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records concerning P.M. Ushakoff.

29.3.30.

B. Maklaevsky
D. S.

A/D. C. I.

Reg. Letter in accordance with draft underneath.

29/3/30.

Fo

MEMORANDUM.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 1131.
Date 28 - 3 - 30

From

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL

SHANGHAI 28/3/1930

To R. G. Aiers

Dear Aiers,

Is anything known in your department about two men mentioned in enclosed letter* V. B. Stepennoff (probably Stepanoff) and P. M. Ushakoff

A.C. (Pol.)
Read
28/3

* Returned. 31/3

whom the French Race Club
want to send to Hongkong?

Yours sincerely

D-1171

I.O. D.II7I

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1171
Date 22-4-30.

April 22, 30.

Dear Mr. Blackburn,

With reference to your letter of April I4, regarding one "Lawrence Peterson", I forward herewith for your information a copy ※ of a Police report on this person.

Yours sincerely,

A.D. Blackburn Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

※ Sent.
22/4.

Copy.

April 17, 1930.

Report on Lawerence Paterson.

Lawerence Paterson arrived in Shanghai from Singapore on the s.s. "Beltana" at 11 a.m. April 16th.

He was met on arrival and when interrogated volunteered the following particulars regarding himself:-

Name, Lawerence Paterson, aged 34, British Eurasian, born in Shanghai of British father and Chinese mother. His father was in the Royal marines and died in Shanghai in 1910. Paterson was educated in the St. Francis Xaviers College, No. 23 Nanzing Road, and in 1913 left Shanghai for England. At the outbreak of the Great War he joined the R.F.A. and served in France until 1918 when he was transferred for Garrison duty in India. Soon afterwards he was discharged and then proceeded to Singapore where he obtained a position with the A.P.C. which he held for about four years and was then discharged for (according to him) some unknown reason.

As far as could be learned he then commenced a wandering life and eventually, being in distress, gave himself up to the Singapore Police who paid his passage to Shanghai.

Paterson had no money but stated he would apply to the Xaviers College Authorities for assistance until such time as he could find employment. He has no permanent residence.

D 99

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Foreign Section. Station,

REPORT

Date April 17, 1930.

Subject (in full) Lawerence Paterson.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky. Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.D.I.

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As far as could be learned he then commenced a wandering life and eventually, being in distress, gave himself up to the Singapore Police who paid his passage to Shanghai.

Paterson had no money but stated he would apply to the Xaviers College Authorities for assistance until such time as he could find employment. He has no permanent residence.

B. Maklaevsky.
D. S.

Who
17-4-30.

Copy for M.B. 19/4

Information
ECA
D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

D.C.
(C.&S. Branches)
Information. J.K.G. 17/4/30

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D.11171
Date 15 - 4 - 30.

SECRET

April 14th 1930.

My dear Aiers,

A telegram from Singapore informs us that "Lawrence Peterson, an Eurasian vagrant, left Singapore for Shanghai on the s.s."Beltana", April 6th.1930."

I do not know why it has been considered necessary to telegraph this information to us, but pass it to you for what it is worth.

Yours sincerely,

A H Blackburn

R.C.Aiers,Esq.,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
S.M.Police.

For. Section,
For inquiry and report please
JKG
15/4/30

F. 201
T.H. 1000-3-30.

C. I. D. REGISTRY

FILE No. L 11/[illegible]

SUBJECT:

Employers' Federation
[illegible] re "Labour [illegible]"

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
A. C. (P)	15-4-30.
I. C. sec.	
J. [illegible]	c

D-1173

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
File No. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1173
Date 18. 4. 30

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

April 14, 1930.

Very little is known locally of the antecedents of Mr. Chu Liu-wu (朱騮伍), newly appointed Acting Minister of Justice, beyond the facts that he is not a lawyer and was formerly employed with the Ministry of Justice at Peking where, during the Yuan Shih-kai regime, he was on friendly terms with Dr. Wong Chung-hui, now President of the Judicial Yuan, through whose influence he secured his new post. Mr. Chu's reputation is said to be very good.

Same [illegible]

Tan Shaoliang
Clerical asst.

A/D.C.I.

A/D.C.I.
Information.
14/4/30.

C.I.
Information
a/DCI

REUTER'S PACIFIC SERVICE RPS: 7.

Nanking, April 11.

Important changes were made in the personnel of the National Government at a meeting of the State Council this morning and two Manchurian nominees were given posts.

Mr. Liu Chi-wen, the Mayor of Nanking, was appointed Director of Shanghai Customs.

The Minister of Justice, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, was appointed Mayor of Nanking.

The former Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. Chu Liu-wu, was appointed acting-Minister of Justice.

Mr. Wang Chia-chen, a Manchurian nominee, was appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Chang Ao-hua, the former Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was appointed Vice-Minister of the Interior.

The former acting-Minister of Health, Dr. J.H. Liu, was appointed Minister of Health.

Mr. Hu Jao-jui, the former Director of the Peiping Octroi, another Manchurian nominee, was appointed Vice-Minister of Health. -- Reuter's Pacific Service.

11.4.30
MJC/LI.

D-1174

DC
Ha.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. & S. B. REGIST
No. S. B. D. 1174.
Date 18-7-30.

GENERAL 89......

THE WAY TELEPHONE TYPEWRITER SYSTEMS, PLACED BY PHILADELPHIA INSTALLERS, AID POLICE TO TRAP FUGITIVES.

Through the long grim corridors of Philadelphia's City Hall a man walked. He was looking up at one little sign after another that hung outside the rooms.

Apparently he was a stranger in the Hall. He did not look like a politician, a city employee, a lawyer's runner, or any of the particular "hangers-on" that gather there. Another man stepped up to him to inquire if he could help him. The second man, obviously, belonged. You can always tell by the way they dress, by their manners.

The stranger stated his mission. He wanted to open a new business. The two fell into a conversation. A third man, also a City Hall person, joined them. He knew the second man.

Then the second man excused himself and disappeared into an obscure, dark hallway that led off from the main corridor. He quickly stepped into a room - a room in which there were racks and racks of small photographs. Everybody knows it as the "rogues gallery". Finding the one he was looking for he scrutinized it for a moment then darted up a stairway further back in the dark hallway to another room two floors above.

Fifteen minutes later he was back with the two men who were still talking in the corridor. His companion quickly spoke up to the stranger.

"You were looking for the Permit Department?" he asked, as though the stranger's mission had just occurred to him. "Well, that's around on the south corridor - Room 568. You'll find it." The stranger went on his way.

"O.K., eh?" said the one detective to the other.

"Yeah, got a message back from Rockview Penitentiary in ten minutes that he'd served his time out," said the detective who had left the couple talking. "The troopers also replied O.K."

The Western Penitentiary at Bellefonte, Pennslyvania, is 250 miles from Philadelphia, while the State Police headquarters at Harrisburg is about 100 miles away. Although the "stranger" knew nothing about it, this message was transmitted about him, for he was well known to police.

.........WHO HAS SERVED TIME AT ROCKVIEW IS IN CITY HALL PHILADELPHIA IS HE WANTED AT ROCKVIEW OR BY STATE POLICE DETECTIVES ARE TALKING WITH HIM HERE NOT UNDER ARREST WILL YOU LET US KNOW AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Over the new telephone typewriter communication system installed last December for the Pennsylvania State Police, it went. At Harrisburg it was relayed to the penitentiary. In a few minutes "the stranger's" records were found clean. And a reply was typed back. Received in the Philadelphia City Hall at the same time it was being sent, the detective stood there and read it. Then he had gone downstairs and given his colleague, still holding the "stranger" with nothing more than a pleasant bit of gossip, the wink.

"Without our new telephone typewriter system", said Chief Dispatcher James J. Dougherty in the Philadelphia police telephone exchange, "that sort of a job might have taken two days".

Throughout the mountainous, wooded territory of Pennsylvania, country that provides excellent hideouts for criminals, through which they can speed over secluded roads in any direction to escape the hands of the law, Western Electric installers rushed the telephone typewriter terminal equipment. It went to strategic locations laid out by the police and the Telephone Company.

Among the 33 towns and cities tied in by this network is Scranton in the coal regions, Williamsport in the forest district, Oil City and Butler in the oil regions and Uniontown in the broad rolling mountains of the southern part of the State. In less than five minutes a police message can be broadcast by means of the telephone typewriter throughout the 45,126 square miles of the state.

Transmitting apparatus is located at three Zone Headquarters in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Wyoming, besides the Central Headquarters at Harrisburg. Receiving machines are located in these Zone Headquarters, as well as among the 33 cities, in County Detective Headquarters, State Police substations or barracks and in municipal police headquarters as in Philadelphia. In that city there is a local telephone typewriter tying in 40 police stations.

A message transmitted from any one of the Zone Headquarters over the typewriter-like instrument is received just like a typewritten note over the receiving machines throughout the zone.

About half-past ten one night, just after all the children in the congested South Philadelphia area were off the streets to bed, two men walked into the South 4th Street Garage. One of them drew a gun and backed the garage attendant against a wall. The other man started a straight-eight sedan. In another minute they were roaring up 4th Street.

The night attendant called police. He described the two hold-up men.

Ten minutes later at City Hall a message was sent out over the local telephone typewriter system. It also went out over the state set-up covered by the Philadelphia Zone, and to the General Headquarters at Harrisburg, where it was transmitted throughout the state. This was the message, designated by the police code system as General 89 - Ph 18:

GENERAL 89 PH 18 - MARCH 12
ARREST 2 YOUNG WHITE MEN - NO.1 MAN 28 YRS 5FT 8IN 150LBS - THIN BUILD LIGHT
CAP BLUE OVERCOAT THIS MAN HAD A REVOLVER - NO." MAN 35YRS 5FT 8IN 185LBS -
LIGHT OVERCOAT AND LIGHT SOFT HAT RUDDY COMPLEXION WANTED IN THE 25TH POLICE
DIST PHILA FOR HOLDUP AT POINT OF GUN 10:30 THIS PM IN THE SOUTH 4TH STREET
GARAGE LOCATED AT 1822 SOUTH 4TH STREET AND LARCENY OF A HUPMOBILE STRAIGHT
EIGHT SEDAN - BLACK BODY GREEN WHEELS PENNA LIC NO. AND ENGINE NO. UNKNOWN -
LATER MESSAGE WILL FOLLOW

The message came tapping in over the receiving station in the State Police Headquarters at Greensburg, Pa., in the far western section of the state.

The two hold-up men in their "high-powered sedan" took to the secluded roads through mountain ranges, deep forests. The dark night protected them. One would think they were easily escaping all possible capture. They probably checkled with such confidence themselves.

Over two and a half hours of steady, furious driving had taken them far from the scene of their "job". They were wise, they thought. So many crooks, like fools, hang around afterward. They would stop off in Greensburg for a cup of coffee. A State Trooper on his motorcycle leisurely patrolled the main highway through Greensburg. Tucked in his pocket was a piece of paper carrying the description of a green car - two men - one with a gun.

Ten minutes later this message came tapping in at City Hall, Philadelphia.

STATE POLICE AT GREENSBURG PA HAVE ARRESTED TWO MEN SENT OUT ON GENERAL 89 - PH 18 AS WANTED IN THE 25TH POLICE DIST PHILA FOR LARCENY AND HOLDUP - PLEASE ADVISE

Within three hours after "the job was pulled", just as long as it took the two men to travel across the state, the arrest was made.

"I used to put all my faith in the night stick - the black jack - the gun", said Chief Dispatcher Dougherty, a dyed-in-the-wool "cop" of 30 years service, "Now I put all my faith in this - the telephone typewriter. One thing a policeman needs to make a "catch" is information. Now every policeman in the state can have all available information within a few minutes after commission of a crime."

HANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I.O. D.1174.
Division
Date 15.4.30.

Copy for information of

C.P.
A/D.C.I.
D.O. "A"
" "B"
" "C"
" "D"
"
"
O. i/c. Div.

APR 14 1930

C.I.D. Reg.
File
15/4/30

KEY-TAPS THAT TRAP CRIMINALS

Telephone Typewriter Service Proves Invaluable As Aid to Police.

One night late last December a band of masked men robbed a grocery store in a Western Pennsylvania town and made their escape. It was the old story - defenceless storekeeper surprised at his work, sudden appearance of armed thugs, crisp command to "Stick 'em up!" Then the hurried rifling of the till, the slamming of sedan doors, the roar of a motor as the bandit car lurched through darkened streets and broke for the open country. The "get-away" in the parlance of the underworld.

But in this particular case, it was not to be the old story, after all. A few days before, the Pennsylvania State Police had put in service a telephone typewriter system linking some ninety-five cities, towns, villages and smaller police outposts scattered throughout the state into a far-flung mesh of wires; a trap to catch just such enemies of law and order as were now making their dash for liberty.

Ten minutes after the robbery was reported to the nearest troop barracks of the state police, details of the affair had been tapped off on telephone typewriter receiving machines in twenty-nine towns of Western Pennsylvania from zone headquarters at Pittsburgh and orders given to watch every highway over which the criminals might be expected to attempt to escape. To have sent this information to the same towns under the old method of telegrams and telephone calls would have required several hours, according to the state police sergeant who reported the crime. As a matter of fact, any crime, committed anywhere in the commonwealth, could have been broadcast as quickly, not alone to the police of a single zone, but to every one of more than a hundred receiving machines connected with the system and serving the entire state.

After being subjected to the rigorous test of day-by-day service in New York City, in Boston, in St. Louis, in Kansas City and in Buffalo, the telephone typewriter has proved its value to municipal police, as it has on a somewhat broader scale in Connecticut, where a network connecting a chain of cities has been in successful operation for some time.

The installation of the system in Pennsylvania, however, approaches the problem of the prevention of crime and the preservation of the peace as being one of statewide interest, to be solved, not separately by the several communities of a state, but by bringing about closer cooperation between them, on a statewide basis.

New Aspects of the Crime Problem

It is becoming increasingly evident that the crime problems of the large city and those of the small and isolated community are really different aspects of the same problem; that the interests of city and country are common interests; that the city patrolman, pacing the pavement of his beat and swinging his nightstick, and the state trooper, sitting astride his horse or motorcycle at some country crossroad, are public servants engaged in performing one and the same duty.

Changed conditions have created new phases of the problem of protecting society against its own lawless element. The automobile has proved a boon to humanity, but it has also proved a potential menace to society's safety in rural districts as well as in congested city streets. Hit-and-run drivers are among the new school of criminals produced by the modern age, and they are found on country lanes as well as on city boulevards. The automobile has proved, moreover, a potent instrument in the hands of those who commit the more deliberate crimes of violence. Murder has become motorized and banditry thrives because escape has been made easy by high-speed transportation facilities.

Time was when rural crime was largely confined to chicken-stealing and similar minor offenses, conceived and executed by local residents. Crime in the rural districts and small towns today is far more likely to bear the trademark of some well organized band of experts in outlawry carefully engineered in the urban underworld and carried out with the aid of all the instrumentalities which a machine age has placed in the hands of the lawless as well as the law-abiding. Crimes committed in the city, on the other hand, may be the work of racketeers who, when the chase makes their accustomed haunts too uncomfortable, betake themselves to some secluded farm selected in advance as a haven of refuge. In short, the distinction between rural crime and urban crime is becoming constantly less definite. Crime has no geographical boundaries; crime prevention and the preservation of the peace can have none. If crime is to be considered as a problem of society as a whole and to be dealt with on a broad geographical basis, it is obvious that there must be the closest possible co-operation between the police authorities of the several communities concerned. It is just as obvious that these police authorities, in order thus to co-operate with each other, must be provided with the swiftest, simplest and surest facilities for communication that it is possible to devise. That is why Pennsylvania, in searching for a communication system that will make it possible for city police and state troopers to work more closely together, has turned to the telephone typewriter.

How the System Operates

The telephone typewriter equipment employed in police work is essentially similar to that used in brokerage houses, business concerns, commercial air transport companies and press associations for the transmission of written messages. Each complete installation consists of at least one sending and receiving machine and one or more receiving-only machines. By means of electrically controlled mechanisms which it is not necessary to describe in the present article, whatever is written on a sending and receiving machine can be instantly received and recorded in typewritten form on any or all machines connected with the circuit. The operator simply types his message on a keyboard similar to that of a standard typewriter and what he writes is automatically recorded on the receiving machines, whether there is anyone there to receive it or not. A permanent record is made by both the transmitting and receiving machines, and extra carbon copies may be made if desired.

The system recently installed by the Pennsylvania state police consists of more than 3,400 miles of telephone circuits, connecting Central Headquarters at Harrisburg with Zone Headquarters at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Wyoming. Each of these, in turn, is connected with the various local barracks or stations of which it forms the central point. The Central Headquarters is equipped with one regular and one emergency machine capable of both sending and receiving and a radial telephone typewriter switchboard with a capacity of twenty-four lines. Each Zone Headquarters is similarly equipped, and has also one machine for receiving only. Central Headquarters has three receiving-only instruments. All of the rest of the instruments throughout the state are of the receiving-only type. In all cases the receiving machines are equipped to take a page of paper eight and one-half inches wide, which may be inserted page by page or fed into the machine from a roll.

Ten channels spread out fan-wise from Harrisburg to various parts of the state. These channels may be used singly or simultaneously. Branch circuits connect each of the Zone Headquarters with all of the police receiving stations in its district or zone. Over the channels between Central Headquarters and the respective Zone Headquarters it is possible to carry on two-way simultaneous (duplex) service.

In actual operation, the system works in this way: the local or state police official in charge of the investigation of a crime telephones his report to the nearest Zone Headquarters, which immediately puts the necessary information on the wire for transmission to all stations of its own zone and also to Central Headquarters, where it may be retransmitted, if desired, to any or all of the other zones of the state. Broadcasting a piece of important police information may thus be accomplished in a few minutes, the message appearing simultaneously on 102 receiving machines scattered from one end of the state to the other.

The Pennsylvania network is a Bell System installation, the circuits being provided and the machines installed by the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

Connecticut's City-Linking Circuit

Next to that of Pennsylvania, the most extensive telephone typewriter system now in operation, in point of territory covered, is that used by the municipal police departments in certain cities in Connecticut. Unlike that of Pennsylvania, this network is not state-operated, but its coverage is now almost state-wide. The system was put in operation by mutual agreement on the part of the cities served, the machines and circuits being leased through the Southern New England Telephone Company. The cities now connected with the circuit are Hartford, New Britain, Bristol, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Middletown, Meridian, Derby (which also serves Shelton and Ansonia by telephone), Danbury, Willimantic, New London, Bridgeport, Stamford and Norwalk. In addition to the Hartford police installation, the latter city has also one in the office of the Connecticut Motor

Vehicle Commission. The police department of Springfield, Mass., is also connected with the system. The network is equipped for two-way transmission between all stations, so that any station can communicate with any other station on the circuit.

The connection with the state motor vehicle registration offices has been of great value in obtaining prompt information as the ownership of cars identified by number only. One of the outstanding advantages of such a network as that of Connecticut or Pennsylvania is its use in connection with the recovery of stolen automobiles. An illustration of the effectiveness of the telephone typewriter for this purpose is a recent case in Connecticut. On January 3, at 12:45 p.m., a Norwalk resident reported to the police of that city that she had just seen a man, whom she described, get into her roadster, which had been left standing in front of her home, and drive off toward Stamford. The Norwalk police immediately sent word of the theft to Stamford and other neighboring cities by telephone typewriter and at 1:10 p.m. the Stamford police reported, also by telephone typewriter, that they had halted the car and placed the driver and another man under arrest.

Incidentally, a strong point in favor of the telephone typewriter as a means of communication between police departments, particularly in cases of this kind, is its usefulness in giving prompt notice of arrests and the recovery of property reported stolen. This enables the police in all cities that have received the original notification of the crime to mark the case off their records and stop working on it. Besides the obvious advantage of saving the police an enormous amount of needless effort, this prompt reporting of recovery of stolen cars frequently forestalls a situation which, though amusing to everybody except the parties directly concerned, is to the latter a cause of unmitigated annoyance. This is the case of the car owner whose machine has been stolen and recovered, but who is haled to court in some strange town because the recovery has not been properly reported to the police in the latter city.

Municipal Police Systems

The use of the telephone typewriter for municipal police purposes has long since passed the experimental stage. New York City's system was put in service in the early spring of 1928 and has emphatically proved its value as a means of communication between General Headquarters and the widely scattered borough headquarters and precincts. Messages are sent from General Headquarters direct to the precincts in the Borough of Manhattan and through the borough headquarters in the remaining four boroughs. Seven machines at General Headquarters form a center of more than a hundred machines in the entire system. A switchboard similar to that described in connection with the Pennsylvania system enables General Headquarters to transmit to any borough separately, or to all five simultaneously. The system was developed as a result of joint studies made by the New York Telephone Company, which made the installation and supplies the circuits.

Other large cities which have Bell System telephone typewriter services include Boston, with apparatus at headquarters and in twenty-one division stations; Buffalo and Pittsburgh, each with twenty machines; St. Louis, with nineteen; Kansas City with nine, and Worcester with five. In commenting on the success of the service in their respective cities, police officials have frequently expressed the hope that similar systems might be installed in nearby cities and suburban districts, in order that there might be closer co-operation in police activities between the latter and the larger cities around which they center. A step in this direction has already been made in the Boston area, as telephone typewriter circuits now connect the municipal police system with headquarters in Quincy, Brookline, Cambridge, Arlington, Chelsea, Everit, Malden, Medford, Melrose and Somerville.

A somewhat more extensive suburban system is being installed in Westchester County, New York, an urban, suburban and rural section lying immediately north of the

New York metropolitan area. Twenty-nine of the thirty-three city, village and town police departments of the county have arranged for intercommunication by means of a telephone typewriter circuit. The officers of the sheriff of the county and of the police department of the County Parkway Commission are also connected with this system. Consideration is being given to the idea of connecting this system with those of Connecticut and the New York City Police Department.

Other state and municipal police departments have the installation of telephone typewriter systems under consideration or are now in the process of planning the details of putting such networks into service.

Science has given the fugitive from justice the advantage of the high-speed automobile and even of the airplane; has armed the murderer with the machine gun; has made the cracksman doubly efficient by providing him with nitroglycerine. But science has also placed in the hands of society modern means of communication with which to combat these tools of crime. To the telegraph and the telephone, the telephone typewriter has been added as an instrumentality of law and order. Month by month and year by year, these mechanical servants of the police are speeding their staccato warnings, calls for help and pledges of co-operation. Day by day these almost magical machines, guided by unseen fingers that may be hundreds of miles away, are tapping out messages of vital importance, not alone to the police, but to the public as a whole. The very existence of the far-flung networks which connect these clocking machines is a restraining force that brings the hope that America may become a safer place for everybody - except criminals.

D-1182

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Crime & Special Branches ~~Station~~
Headquarters

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. & D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D.1182.
Date 7-5-30

REPORT

Date May 7, 1930.

Subject (in full) T. Saiki, Japanese, deported from Calcutta.

Made by C.D.I. Nakagawa. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

Acting under your instructions I accompanied by C.D.S. 119 proceeded to the S.S. Tilawa as soon as she arrived and berthed at S & H Pootung Wharf at 5.40 p.m. May 5, 1930 and inquired from the Purser into the case referred to above. He states that he was asked by the Calcutta authorities to hand over to the Kobe Police authorities T. Saiki who was deported from Calcutta. Accordingly Saiki was not permitted to land at ports of call on the way.

T. Saiki was interrogated and made the following statement:- "I am Tatsugoro Saiki, 45, single seaman (oiler). When I arrived at Calcutta in January 1927 aboard the S.S. Hakuho Maru, I deserted from the ship and worked as an assistant in a motor cycle repairing shop at No. 25 Kitapor, Calcutta, owned by one of my friends named S. Machida. In March 1929 the Calcutta authorities discovered that I was a deserter and that I was not in possession of a passport and as a result I was charged and found guilty and fined $700. As I could not pay the fine, I was sent to prison for one year and on the expiry of the term of the sentence ordered to be deported to Japan."

8/5

S. Nakagawa
C.D.I.

D.C.P.
Crime & Special Branches.

大東電報公司

(661)

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated in England

Telegraphic Address:
"EASTERN"

SHANGHAI STATION.
4, Avenue Edward VII
Telephone Number
899.

大東電報公司

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D.1182.
Date 17.-4.-30.

The following Telegram Received via **EASTERN** at UING RJ 51/11 11 23PM 11 4 3 6493

CALCUTTA 15/14 11 5.45PM BETAT

POLICE SHANGHAI

1580DD TATSUGORO SAIKI JAPENESE DEPORTEE S S TILAWA ELEVENTH APRIL JAPAN

SANCTUM

P.A. (C.I.D.)
Nakagawa to
notify Japanese C.G.
& report on him.
Reply after [illegible]

NO ENQUIRY RESPECTING THIS TELEGRAM CAN BE ATTENDED TO WITHOUT THE PRODUCTION OF THIS FORM.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. Headquarters ~~Station,~~

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. D.1182
Date 17-4-30

REPORT

Date April 17, 1930.

Subject (in full) T. Saiki, Japanese, deported from Calcutta.

Made by J.C.D.I. Nakagawa. Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the attached, I beg to report that Mr. Hanasato, Chief of Police, and Mr. Akagi, Chief of the Intelligence Office of the Japanese Consulate-General, were informed. Mr. Akagi states that should he receive information regarding Saiki it would be furnished to us immediately.

The S.S. Tilawa is expected to arrive here on May 5, 1930 and dock at the P. & O. Pootung Wharf.

S. Nakagawa
J.C.D.I.

Forwarded for information
Givens
17/4/30.

Deputy Commissioner,
Crime & Special Branches

C.D.I. Nakagawa –
R.A.P. arrival
17/4

F. 201
T/H. 1000-3-30.

Confidential Drawer

C. I. D. REGISTRY

FILE No. D. 1181.

SUBJECT:

C. B. Oak proposes to exchange information with Police re Communists.

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
	17-4-30.

D-1184

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY 4575
D 1184
2/10/32

GPU

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1932

RETURN OF CARPETS ORDERED

District Court Decision In Case Brought By Persian

A sequel to a case recently heard before the U. S. Court for China here has come before the First Special District Court which has just delivered judgment for Mr. D. Joukel, of the East West Export and Import Company, against Mr. J. Ogly, for the return of ~~a quantity of~~ Persian carpets. Mr. Joukel was represented by Dr. F. Wilhelm, of Messrs. Musso, Fischer and Wilhelm.

Mr. Joukel recently figured as plaintiff in an action in the U. S. Court for China against the Thriftcor Bank for the return of the carpets or their value. alleging that the carpets had been unlawfully mortgaged to the bank by a third party.

Plaintiff's Case

Dr. Wilhelm told the court that the East West Export and Import Company represented by plaintiff originally was established at Meshad, Persia. Owing to the extension of the company's business, counsel said, Mr. Rosenblum was sent to China to sell its merchandise. Plaintiff subsequently was appointed as representative of the company here. Before his arrival it was stated, the company had already shipped a number of carpets to China for delivery to Mr. Rosenblum. The carpets arrived in Harbin by train and were delivered to the Asiatic Transportaion Company.

The greater part of the goods, it was stated, was sold by Messrs. Choorin and Company and the remainder was shipped to Shanghai via Dairen.

Defendant, it was stated, rented certain premises at 4, Ezra Road, for storage of carpets. When the lease on the premises terminated, it was stated, plaintiff agreed to allow defendant to look after the storage of a number of carpets. Out of 23 carpets it was alleged, only seven were subsequently returned to plaintiff.

Under the heading of statements by plaintiff and his counsel, the judgment of the court states: "In May, 1930, two months after plaintiff's arrival, two lots of carpets sent by the East West Export and Import Company of Persia amounting to 27 bales and another lot amounting to three bales had already arrived here from Meshad via Bombay and plaintiff had received the bills of lading from Meshad and had consulted with Mr. Rosenblum. That both of them thought the carpets could be sold in Dairen more easily than in Shanghai.

Bills Of Lading

Defendant not only knew English, but also was the salesman of the East West Export and Import Company and consequently the bills of lading, covering the 27 bales and three bales of carpets were delivered to him by plaintiff with instructions to ship the goods to Dairen to have them stored in the name of the East West Export and Import Company. That the bills of lading were endorsed by defendant proving that that he had received the goods.

Several days later defendant returned the bills of lading which plaintiff filed away, but could not find when plaintiff finally decided to ship the goods to London."

The judgment then referred to a separate criminal action taken by plaintiff against defendant during the trial of which it was stated, the defence was that Mr. Rosenblum owed defendant some money and that the latter had retained the goods as security for the loan.

Continuing the judgment stated: "It was alleged by plaintiff that counsel for defendant claimed that the 23 carpets were acquired through special circumstances, but could not prove them. That the bills of lading covering the 30 bales and various documents all bore the name of the East West Export and Import Company and therefore, that there was not the slightest doubt that the carpets were the property of plaintiff. That plaintiff had lost the bills of lading and the same were in the hands of defendant."

Shipment Of Goods

"That since defendant had pledged the bill of lading covering 27 bales of the goods to the Thriftcor Bank there was danger that the bill of lading covering the other three bales and another 16 bales would be disposed of by him and also that long storage might cause deterioration of the goods."

Reverting to the defence the judgment stated: "In connection with the 23 carpets, it was claimed that they were sent to Harbin by Rosenblum and delivered to defendant. That the remainder of the goods were shipped to Shanghai from Harbin."

"That regarding the application for provisional execution by plaintiff, the first point is that similar goods have been shipped to China for years without being damaged and that the godowns would be responsible for any deterioration or damage and the second point is that the carpets in dispute have already been attached by the court."

Judgment for Mr. Joukel was entered.

S2,
Please pass W. Reg.
White
1 Reid DBR
8:10:32

Tch
✓

4632

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1932

GODOWN WARRANT IN DISPUTE

Illegal Hypothecation Is Alleged By A Persian

Illegal hypothecation of a godown warrant was alleged against Mr. M. J. Ogly by Mr. D. Joukel, a partner of the East West Export and Import Company, when bringing an action before Judge Milton D. Purdy, in the U. S. Court for China yesterday, against the Thriftcor Bank for the return of the warrant or for its equivalent: Kran 113,933.65 Persian money. The case was adjourned.

The godown warrant was for 27 bales of Persian carpets. In his complaint Mr. Joukel stated that the East West Export and Import Company was a co-partnership with head office in Meshed, Persia. In May, 1930, the complaint stated, plaintiff arrived here and became acquainted with Mr. Ogly through a business associate. Not long after, he said, his firm shipped to him the 27 bales of carpets and Mr. Ogly volunteered to assist him in landing the goods and obtained the documents from him. Instead of executing the godown warrant in favour of the East West Import and Export Company, the complaint continued, Mr. Ogly had it made out in his own name and on March 24, "surreptitiously" secured the godown warrant having access to his office, and subsequently pledged the warrant as security to the Thiftcor Bank against a personal overdraft of Mr. Ogly. In due course, it was stated, Mr. Ogly withdrew various sums from the bank amounting to $266.39 and Tls. 2,215.88.

Mr. Joukel said he later asked the bank for the return of the warrant, offering to pay any sums owing to the bank by Mr. Ogly, but without avail.

File under Ogly

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
SEP 29 1932
(CRIME BRANCH)

D.C. (Crime)
Information.
J.P. Givens
O. i/c Sp. Br.
SEP 28 1932

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1931

ANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
& S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 1184
ate 27. 11. 31.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that in the case of D. J. Joukel vs. M. G. Ogly where the complainant charges the defendant criminally misappropriating his property, judgment was given on November 18, 1931, by the First Special District Court of Shanghai to the effect that the defendant, M. G. Ogly was not guilty and the charge was thereby dismissed.

WEI & SU,
Attorneys for M. G. Ogly.
10549

O/c. S.B.
Information.
J.B.R.
27/11

File

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1184
Date 19 : 11 : 31

File No.

S.1 Station,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date Nov 19 1931

Subject (in full) Documents of a suspicious nature found in the possession of M.G.Ogly

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang Forwarded by Henry Robertson, C.P.I.

Mr. Wong Oo Ching Nanking political agent, has promised to arrange through Nanking for an order to be issued to the Shanghai Special District Court to bring cases of this nature to the notice of the Special Branch.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c S.B.

File
19 : 11 : 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 1184
Date 17.11.31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Section 2. ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date November 17, 1931.

Subject (in full) M.G. Ogly.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* ....

With reference to the extract from the French Daily Intelligence Report of November 7,1931 on the subject of the above, inquiries show that this individual appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court on November 4, on a charge of misappropriating a quantiy of carpets to the value of approximately Tls. 30,000, the property of one Davoud Joukel, Persian, **residing at** No.12 Chusan Road. The case was remanded for one week, Ogly being ordered to be released on security failing which he would be detained in custody. On November 10, the necessary security was furnished by one George Hoper of American Mineral Sanitarium, No.1205 Bubbling Well Road. At the hearing on November 11, the case was remanded until November 18. The history and record of M.G. Ogly as known to the Municipal Police are as follows.

M.G. Ogly, Persian, was formerly an important member of the G.P.U. (State Political Police) in Vladivostok. In 1926 he was attached to the Soviet Consulate in Harbin and was employed as a secret courier operating between Harbin, Chita and Habarovsk.

During January 1930, in company with one Z.Rosemblum, a suspected agent of the G.P.U., he arrived in Shanghai. Shortly afterwards they established at No.269 East Broadway, a trading company under the name of "East West Export and Import Company". At this address they carried on business as importers of valuable Persian carpets and dried fruits until May 1931 when they removed to No.4 Edward Ezra Road. Here they remained until September 1931, when the office was removed to No.85, Baikal Road, the residence of Ogly.

The carpets,it is said, were supplied through the Gostorg (Soviet Trade Mission) and had been confiscated by the

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

(2)

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

G.P.U. in Russia.

On October 15, Ogly was arrested at his home by the Shanghai Judicial Police on the authority of a despatch issued by the Harbin Court, on a charge of having failed to pay the sum of Yen 1,000, adjudged to one Professor Engelfeld, resident of Harbin, as the outcome of same civil dispute. Ogly appeared before the **Execution** Court on the same date and tendered $206 in cash together with a cheque on a certain local bank for the balance, to Mr. M.E. Gilcher, Russian lawyer, the legal representative of Professor Engelfeld. It is reported that when the cheque was presented it was returned owing to insufficiency of funds.

A cursory examination of the documents found in the possession Ogly, made by the Judicial Police disclosed that he had certain business connections with Soviet officials and concerns and that when he communicated with addresses in Harbin, he sent his messages in code. It was also ascertained that he had made several trips to South China.

Attached herewith is a copy of the original complaint lodged on October 10,1931, by D. Joukel against Ogly at Wayside Station who referred him to the Shanghai Special District Court for civil action, together with a cutting from the North China Daily News of November 5, concerning this case.

Further information regarding the activities of Ogly is contained in the file No.D.1184. ※

※ No trace, see attached slip. 28/11.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Brnach.

Supt. Jan,
Please arrange through Chinese authorities whereby cases of this nature brought to the notice of the Special Branch.
18.11.31.

COPY

The Shanghai Municipal Police.

Petitioner: Persian Subject Davoud Joukel

residing 12 Chusan Road Room 2, Shanghai.

My brother, with another Persian subject and myself formed a partnership named The East Export & Import Co. in Meshed, Persia.

It was intented that Messers Rosenblum, Sherel and a Persian by the name Ogly, all resident in China should be the other partners in the Co. They were to contribute a certain proportion of the capital.

But no one of them paid any money.

In May the Head Office in Persia Forwarded to Shanghai 30 packages of Persian carpets of the value of Taels 30000, total 107 carpets, and these were addressed in my name.

The carpets arrivedin Shanghai in July 1930. As our firm had a Branch in Shanghai and Ogly was working in this Branch I endorsed the Bills of Lading and asked Ogly to receive the carpets and to ship them to Dairen, where I intended to sell them. This transaction was made through the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Ogly stored the carpets in Dairen with the Chinese Eastern Rwy Agency but stored them not in the name of our Company but in his own name.

I ask Ogly many times to deliver the carpets to the Co, of which I am the sole representative in China acting under a power of attorney issued in Meshed. I intented to ship the carpets to London. But Ogly Refused to return the carpets to the Co.

In the meantime I received information that Ogly had mortgaged to the Thrifcor Bank Shanghai 8-8-a Kiukiang Road, the documents of the carpets stored in Dairen.

In addition to refusing to deliver the above mentioned carpets Ogly misappropriated 23 Persian carpets belonging to the same Co. and which had remained unsold in Shanghai. He reported that they were at Mr. Ezra's on approval but the latter denied it and said that they had been taken back by Mr. Ogly. I have reason to suppose that some of the carpets are stored at 85 Baikal Road, in the residence of Mr. Ogly.

Mr. Ogly also was unable to account for saffron and ginsen belonging to the Co.

Mr. Ogly seized all bills and documents belonging to the Co. and refused to restore them.

I am asking the Shanghai Municipal Police to make an urgent investigation of the matter and have the evidence of Mr. Salmon Rosenblum, whose residence is 12 Chusan Road Room 1.

I am also asking for the arrest of Mr. Ogly, who is in hiding, for the seizure of the goods and documents belonging to the Co.

I ask further that Mr. Ogly be brought before the Criminal Court for misappropriation and theft of documents.

(Signed) D. Joukel.
(Dated) October 10, 1931
Shanghai.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1931

PERSIAN SUBJECT IN COURT

Alleged Misappropriation of Carpets

Charged with misappropriating goods valued at approximately Tls. 40,000 belonging to Mr. D. J. Joukel, of the East-West Import & Export Co., M. J. Ogly, a Persian, was arraigned before Judge Shen in the Special District Court yesterday. The case was remanded for a week, accused being ordered to be held by Police unless he was able to put up a guarantee for his presence in Court whenever required.

Complainant, represented by Dr. F. Wilhelm, of Messrs. Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm, told the Court that he represented the East-West Import & Export Co. and arrived in Shanghai in May, 1930. Two months after his arrival here, he received from Persia documents (bills of lading, invoices, etc.) covering a shipment of 30 bales of carpets for the China market. Being for the first time in China and unfamiliar with conditions here, he was advised by accused not to import carpets to Shanghai on the ground that heavy customs duty would be payable, but to forward the whole shipment to Dairen where the goods could be stored in godowns.

He took accused's advice and handed over the shipping documents to accused who then shipped the goods to Dairen, but, instead of depositing the goods in the name of the complainant, or the East-West Import & Export Co., as he had been instructed to do so, he deposited the goods in his own name, a fact which became known to complainant when he intended to ship the goods to London. He further discovered that accused not only had stored the goods in his own name, but had pledged the godown warrant covering 27 of the 30 bales of carpets with an American bank in Shanghai for the sum of $2,000, and when he was requested to return the godown warrant, etc., to the complainant, he refused to do so.

Accused, the complainant told the Court, also kept in his possession 23 carpets, which were also complainant's goods, and he had disposed of part of the goods and kept the proceeds of sale. As accused had taken unlawful possession of documents and papers not belonging to him and refused to return the same to their owner, the Court was requested to deal with accused according to law and to refuse bail for him because it was feared that he would abscond from Shanghai in the event of his being bailed out, stated complainant.

Questioned by the Court, accused denied the charge and stated that the 30 bales of carpets in question had been pledged with him by a foreigner who owed him a considerable sum of money.

Translation of extracts from French Police Daily Intelligence Report dated November 7, 1931

Para.5. M. OGLY ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

We are informed that M. Ogly, an auxiliary agent of the G.P.U., and "proprietor" of the "China Persia Co." (No.4 Ezra Road) dealing in carpets exported from the USSR, was arrested for fraud on November 3rd and is at present detained at the Central Police Station of the International Settlement.

F. 201
T.H. 1000-1-30.

X

C. I. D.

FILE No. D 1184

SUBJECT:

Offices of East, West Import & Export Co. 269 East Broadway.

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
S. (2) (D)	26-9-30.

Not attached to file
Central Station file
C 1273/30. on Broadway

No trace.

Efforts to obtain copies of report made by S2 on this subject have been unsuccessful. Mr Clarke D.C.I. ordered in 1930, that no copies of reports were to be kept by detectives attached to sections of Special Branch

A.C.

D-1086
(MISFILED)

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 7-3-30

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1086.
Date 18-3-30.

Sir,

Owing to the fact of D.C. Ovsiannikoff proceeding on long leave on March 8th, I have to recommend that Det. Sergt. A.C. Alexzin attached to Hongkew Station be transferred to fill the vacancy.

W L Duncan
D. S. I.

A/D. C. I.

A/D.C.I.

I wish to endorse the above recommendation.

7:3:30.

A.C. (Pol)

Sorry he cannot be spared he is the only Russian Det: in Hongkew. Can you recommend a uniform man for transfer.

7/3/30

A/D.C.I.

Reg.

Please file

15:3:30

See S.B. D. 1416/1

F. 201
P.H. 1000-1-30.

C. I. D.

FILE No. D.1085

SUBJECT:

Chinese Police passing through Settlement. 11.3.30.

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
	15-7-30.

D-1185

Special Branch
(Foreign Section)

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. D. 1185
Date 23 - 4 - 30.

April 22, 1930.

Sir,

Reference the attached concerning a British stowaway returned to Shanghai from Kobe on the President Cleveland 18-4-30.

The man concerned, Frank E. Collins, is 18 years of age, and a native of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, in which town he has relatives. Previous to January 1930 he was employed by the International Nickel Company, with a factory in his home town, as a labourer.

On January 11, 1930, he boarded the "Empress of Asia" at Vancouver as a stowaway and reached Honolulu where he lived for about three weeks. His quest for work being unsuccessful he boarded the freight ship "Stanley Dollar" as a stowaway, under the impression that the ship was sailing direct to San Francisco. During this trip, his presence on board was discovered and he was handed over to the Immigration Authorities at Manila, who shipped him to Hongkong where the competant Shipping Authorities investigated his case and forthwith returned him to Manila on the "President Jefferson." Permission for him to land in that port was refused therefore he was compelled to work his passage to Shanghai on the same boat. Arriving in this city, Collins was allowed to land but a few hours before the "President Jefferson" sailed, he again stowed away. During the journey from Shanghai to Kobe his presence on board was discovered and he was handed over to the authorities at the latter port. They in turn sent him back to Shanghai on the "President Cleveland."

Collins is at the present time being cared for at the Salvation Army Hostel, 12 Tsongchow Road until arrangements can be made for his employment locally or until he can

Special Branch
(Foreign Section)

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes (2)

be returned to his native town.

YB

W. Moore.
D. P. S.

27-4-30.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

D.C.
(C. & S. Branches),
Information.

Copy of this report to Con General for information

B/fit Sent 23.4.30 BA

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION

Telephone - - C. 743.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.
S. M. P.

16 iv 1930

AC (S.B.)

Mr Gibson hears that an Englishman stowaway is being sent back from Kobe on the "P. Cleveland".

Someone might see him when the boat comes in & ascertain who he is. Mr G. does not know name.

F.N. Sec

For attention please 16/4/30

D-1187

I.O. D. 118

List of Names

✓ ✓ Christo Carifalis
✓ ✓ ✓ Theodore Carifalis
✓ ✓ ✓ Cola de Santi
✓ ✓ Cola Enrici
✓ ✓ ✓ L. C. Baird
✓ ✓ ✓ J. A. Crester
✓ ✓ ✓ Sir John Herr
✓ ✓ ✓ John J. Dennis
✓ ✓ ✓ Frank R. Hiller
✓ ✓ Xenophon Tellis
✓ ✓ Walther H. Knogen
✓ ✓ Collins
✓ ✓ ✓ Knox or Charles Hunter Knock
✓ ✓ ✓ John Stewart Todd
✓ ✓ ✓ Charles Ballot
✓ ✓ Hudson
✓ ✓ ✓ Black or Henri Black
✓ ✓ ✓ Derlymple
✓ ✓ ✓ H. Dale-Dawson
✓ ✓ ✓ A. C. Leake-Dawson

File on H. J. Black
attached. None on others.
E.I.O. Reg.
1/8

No file in Army Registry.
A.O.D. 1/8/

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Shanghai, April 25 1930

To D.I. Hunter

Attached retd. to you please. We cannot trace any of these names in Central Registry.

G. Mitchell C/I

List of Names

✓ Christo Carifalis

✓ Theodore Carifalis

✓ Cela de Santi

✓ Cela Enrici

✓ L. O. Baird

✓ J. A. Craster

✓ Sir John Kerr

✓ John J. Dennis

✓ Frank R. Hiller

✓ Xenophon Kallis

✓ Walther H. Knogen

✓ Collins

✓ Knox or Charles Hunter Knock

✓ John Stewart Todd

✓ Charles Ballot

✓ Hudson

✓ Black or Henri Black

✓ Darlymple

✓ H. Dale-Dawson

✓ A. C. Leake-Dawson

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1187
Date 9-5-30

May 9, 30.

Confidential.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 17, 1930, concerning the activities of John Kerr alias L. O. Baird alias Craster etc., etc. in connection with issue of false bills of lading, and beg to forward herewith for your information a summary of the results obtained in investigations made by the Police in Shanghai.

No action, however, is expected to be taken by the firms locally, who are involved in these frauds.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches).

Mr. Jaquillard,
Chief of Police,
i/c Criminal Investigation Department.
Canton of Vaud,
Switzerland.

S U M M A R Y.

Early in 1928 the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, No. 9 Ningpo Road, had correspondence with their agents, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 32 Lombard Street, London, advising them that money had been drawn by "C. J. Kerr of Luxembourg" against forged Bills of Lading under their authority to purchase. The Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank received a letter from their London agents, dated March 7th 1930, informing them that they had handed over to the London Police all necessart papers and documents verifying amount lost by them in anticipation of Kerr's trial in Switzerland. The actual amount fraudulently obtained by Kerr from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank cannot be given by their authorities here as all official papers were with their London agents.

On February I4th 1928 a Bank Draft for £500 on behalf of the Yue Tah Company, General Paper Merchants, P.D. 2768A, Haining Road, was passed through thr Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. I2 The Bund, Shanghai, to the latter's agents in London for "C.J. Kerr, Luxembourg". Luckily Yue Tah Company on March IIth 1928 discovered Kerr's Bills of Lading were forgeries, and, therefore asked the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai to cable their agents in London to cancel the £500 Bank Draft, which was done. The only loss suffered by the Yue Tah Company was the cabling expenses.

On January 4th 1928 the Wah Chang Trading Corporation Nos. 8/9 Ningpo Road, against a contract for paper from "C.J. Kerr Luxembourg", valued at £709-I5-I0, forwarded a draft for £709-I5- through the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, No. 9 Ningpo Road, which the latter Bank transferred to their agents, The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 32 Lombard Street, London, to be drawn by "C.J. Kerr". "Kerr" collected this amount on January 28th I928 from the Guaranty

Trust Company of New York, and it was shortly after this that the Wah Chang Trading Company realised that the Bills of Lading for the cargo from "C.J. Kerr Luxembourg" were forgeries.

"C.J. Kerr Luxembourg" forwarded in July 1927 to the Tah Tai Shing Company, Nos. 2656/7 East Seward Road, a circular with enticing prices for paper. This company did not deal in this particular article, therefore forwarded the circular to the Wha Chang Shun Company, No. 6 The Bund, which concern, encouraged by the prices, contracted two orders with Kerr, between 1927 and 1928 to the value of £1769-19-2. Two Bank Drafts were forwarded by the latter company to cover the amount through the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Shanghai, and the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, Shanghai, respectively. Both banks forwarded the drafts to their respective agents, the National Provincial Bank London and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York London. "C.J. Kerr" drew the drafts from London before the Wha Chang Shun Company realised that the Bills of Lading in connection with orders were forgeries.

No action is required to be taken in Shanghai in connection with aforementioned cases, because the firms who have suffered losses realise that they will not recover the money lost, and are content with the action which is being taken against the culprit in Switzerland.

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 9th., 1930.

Sir,

Herewith is the summary as requested in attached chit from Supt. Gilbert:

Early in 1928 the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, No. 9 Ningpo Road, had correspondence with their agents, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 32 Lombard Street, London, advising them that money had been drawn by "C. J. Kerr of Luxembourg" against forged Bills of Lading under their authority to purchase. The Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank received a letter from their London agents, dated March 7th 1930, informing them that they had handed over to the London Police all necessary papers and documents verifying amount lost by them in anticipation of Kerr's trial in Switzerland. The actual amount fraudulently obtained by Kerr from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank cannot be given by their authorities here as all official papers were with their London agents.

On February 14th 1928 a Bank Draft for £500 on behalf of the Yue Tah Company, General Paper Merchants, P.D. 2768A, Haining Road, was passed through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, Shanghai, to the latter's agents in London for "C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg". Luckily Yue Tah Company on March 11th 1928 discovered Kerr's Bills of Lading were forgeries, and , therefore asked the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai to cable their agents in London to cancel the £500 Bank Draft, which was done. The only loss suffered by the Yue Tah Company was the cabling expenses.

On January 4th 1928 the Wah Chang Trading Corporation, Nos. 8/9 Ningpo Road, against a contract for paper from "C. J. Kerr Luxembourg"valued at £709-15-10, forwarded a draft for £709-15 through the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, No. 9 Ningpo Road, which the latter Bank transferred to their agents, The Guaranty Trust Compny of New York, 32 Lombard Street, London, to be drawn by "C. J. Kerr". "Kerr" collected this amount on January 25th 1928 from the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and it was shortly after this that the Wah Chang Trading Company realised that the Bills of Lading for the cargo from "C. J. Kerr Luxembourg" were forgeries.

"C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg" forwarded in July 1927 to the Tah Tai Shing Company, Nos. 2656/7 East Seward Road, a circular with enticing prices for paper. This company did not deal in this particular article, therefore forwarded the circular to the Wha Chang Shun Company, No. 6 The Bund, which concern, encouraged by the prices, contracted two orders with Kerr, between 1927 and 1928 to the value of £1769-19-2. Two Bank Drafts were forwarded by the latter company to cover the amount through the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Shanghai, and the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, Shanghai, respectively. Both banks forwarded the drafts to their respective agents, the National Provincial Bank London and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York London. "C. J. Kerr" drew the drafts from London before the Wha Chang Shun Company realised that the Bills of Lading in connection with orders were forgeries.

No action is required to be taken in Shanghai in connection with aforementioned cases, because the firms who have suffered losses realise that they will not recover the money lost, and are content with the action which is being taken against the culprit in Switzerland.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

Alexander

D.S.I.

4 5/30.

D.I. Hunter,

Please have summary forwarded, connecting the various reports attached & stating that no action is required to be taken in S'hai, for information of C.I.D. Vaud, Switzerland.

1/5/30.

H.Q. C.B. **File No.**
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

With reference to the attached file I. C.D.II87.

Sir,

I Mr T. C. Tsiang, assistant manager of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, No 9 Ningpo Road, was interviewed by the undersigned at about IIa.m on April 25th 1930. He stated that the bank had lost money on forged bills of lading in connection with Mr C. J. Kerr of Luxemberg but could not say how much as all the documents and papers have been forwarded to the "Guranty Trust Co" No 32 Lombard Street. London. Mr Tsiang then produced copies of 2 letters which he had received, one was from the "Guranty Trust Co" and the other from a friend of his in Hamburg. (Herewith attached) Mr Tsiang also stated that he had heard that the Chekiang Industrial Bank. No I3 Hankow Road and the Hongkong Shanghai Bank. No I2 Bund had also lost money on forged bills of lading.

2 Mr Z. H. Kung assistant manager of the Foreign Section of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, No I3 Hankow Road, was interviewed at the bank by the undersigned at about 2-30 p.m. on April 25th, 1930, where he produced a credit note for £7I2-I0-0 for account of the "Wha Chang Shun Co" No 6 Bund in favor of Mr C. J. Kerr of Luxemberg on October I3th 1927. (Copy of credit note herewith attached) The Chekiang Industrial Bank did not suffer any loss.

3 Acting on Mr T.C.Tsiang's information, Mr Beatty, accountant at the Hongkong Shanghai Bank No I2 Bund was interviewed at about 3-I5 p.m. on April 25th 1930, where he produced a bank draft for £ 500-0-0 for the"Yue Tah Co" No P.D. 2768a Haining Road in favor of Mr C. J. Kerr of Luxemberg on February I4th 1928. (Copy of draft order herewith attached)

4 At about 8-45a.m. on April 26th I930, enquiries were made at the "Yue Tah Co" at No P.D. 2768a Haining Road, where information was received, that the manager a Mr Wong could only be interviewed at the "Cosmos Paper Co" at No 33 Kiangse Road as he is the compradore there. Mr Wong was later interviewed at about IIa.m on April 26th I930, at the "Cosmos Paper Co", where he stated that he had only suffered a loss of the small cable fees, as their orders in connection with the "Yue Tah Co" and Mr C.J. Kerr were cancelled in time to prevent any loss, and that the bank draft for £500-0-0 that they had cabled to Mr C.J.Kerr, had been cancelled.
A letter from the "Yue Tah Co" is herewith attached which gives account of their business transactions with Mr Kerr.

5 At about I0-20a.m on April 26th I930, Mr Chau Jen Zar manager of the "Wha Chang Shun Co" No 6 Bund, was interviewed where he stated that his losses in connection with Mr C.J.Kerr were about £I770-0-0, in 1927 & I928. Mr Chau then produced orders and correspondence in connection with business with Mr Kerr,which began through a circular letter which was sent to"Tah Tai Shing" No 2656/7 East Seward Road in I927, by Mr C.J.Kerr and handed to Mr Chau Jen Zar,as " Tah Tai Shing" did not deal in paper.(Attached is copies of orders and correspondence between the "Wha Chang Shun Co" and Mr Kerr.

6 Acting on Mr Chau Jen Zar's information, Mr K.Y.Liu, assistant manager of the "Wah Chang Trading Corporation, No 9 Ningpo Road was interviewed at about I0- 45a.m on April 26th I930, where he stated that the company's losses in connection with business with Mr C.J.Kerr in I927 & I928 was about £709-I5-0. Copies of some of the orders and correspondence are herewith attached.

These cases were not reported to the police.

A list of Mr C. J. Kerr's aliases,were sent to the Central Registry, C.I.D. Crime Registry, the Foreign Branch Registry and the French Concession Police, but but no trace of these names could be found.

30/4/30.

Cb Barton.
D. S.

I.O.D. 1187.

Copy of a letter sent to the Shanghai Commercial Bank from the Gurarnty Trust Co. 32 Lombard Street, London.

London 7th March, 1930.

We refer to previous correspondence exchanged early in 1928 regarding the money drawn by C. J. Kerr of Luxemburg against forged Bills of Lading tendered under your authorities to purchase, and have to advise that we now learn from the police authorities here that Kerr has been arrested in Belgium upon the application of the Swiss Police.

In anticipation of his trial in Switzerland we have made a full statement to the police and handed to them all the necessary papers and documents to support our statement.

We understand that another London Bank has suffered losses amounting to more than £6,000.-

The authorities are hopeful that when the trial is concluded Kerr will receive a sentence of approximately 10 years' imprisonment, which should dispose of any possibility of his ever again becoming a menace to trade. We are afraid this is the only consolation we can expect as any recovery of the money is now out of the question.

Copy of a letter sent to Mr. T. C. Tsiang of the Shanghai Commercial Bank Ltd. Ningpo Road by a friend of his in Germany.

Hamburg April 3rd, 1930.

Notice in newspaper in Hamburg on April 3rd 1930 in regard to Kerr case

" Since three years the police of several countries have been hunting after a big-scale swindler who is reported to have victimzed many firms in Switzerland, Belgium and in Hamburg. The hunt became rather difficult on account of the culprit changing his name so often. But now he is put under arrest in Tournai in Belgium. He has confessed a part of his swindles. His name is Christo Caryfalis a Greek subject. In Hamburg he perpetrated his manoeuvres under the name of Sir John Kerr posing as representative of large British Paper Factories for which he booked orders. Sometime after having done so he presented bills of lading insurance policies etc. against which he collected the amount of the invoices and when the buyers presented the papers for delivery they found that all was forged. It is reported that Sir John was successful in Hamburg alone in 127 cases yielding £50.000.-"

1.0.D. 1185

Copy of A/P Register of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Shanghai.

Credit No. C.11 Revocable and With Recourse
Opened by mail on October 13, 1927
Expired on February 10, 1928
Amount of Credit £712.10/-
For account of Wha Chang Shun Co., Shanghai.
In favor of C. J. Kerr, 60 Bd de la Petrusse, Luxemburg
Correspondent: The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.,London
Shipment of 50 tons (2240 lbs) White Newsprint Paper in bales

Draft negotiated:

Our No.14265 for £709.13.4 dated January 25
Accepted on February 29 to mature on May 29
Paid on 31st May 1928.

For information only

For THE CHEKIANG INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
Sub-Manager Foreign Dep't.

1.0.D.1187.

ORIGINAL

D/C No.

Shanghai, 14th February 1928.

The Manager,

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Shanghai.
(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong) The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.

Dear Sir,

Please instruct your London Branch by wire/~~letter~~ to negotiate the Drafts of (address in full) C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg on ~~me~~/us to the extent of £500.- (amount in words) Pounds Five Hundred Only Sterling for Full ~~or~~ amount % of invoice cost of (specific quantity of goods must not be entered) Paper shipped to this port

Drafts to be drawn at Four (4) ~~days~~/months sight and accompanied by full shipping documents.

Marine Insurance to be effected in }
War risk insurance to be effected in } by shipper

I/We hereby guarantee to accept all Drafts drawn under the above credit on presentation and pay same at or before maturity provided such Draft or Drafts be so negotiated on or before 15th March 19[illegible]. All relative exchange is to be settled through you.

It is further agreed that the negotiation of the draft or drafts above referred to shall be optional on the part of your Bank.

Yours faithfully,
YUE TAH COMPANY
P.D. 2768 Haining Road

海甯路巡捕房東首永樂里
第五家電話四二八九八號

CABLE-ADDRESS
"YUTACOY"
SHANGHAI.
ALL CODES USED

YUE TAH COMPANY

GENERAL PAPER MERCHANTS
PAPER-BOX AND CORRUGATED-PAPER MAKERS
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.
2768A HAINING ROAD
OPPOSITE POLICE STATION

TELEPHONE
NO. 42898

餘泰紙行

Shanghai, 28th April 1930.

Messrs. S. M. C. Police Station
Investigating Division
Foochow Road
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs, Re. C. J. Kerr of Luxemburg.

We are sorry to say that we cannot find the copies of orders and correspondences between us and C. J.Kerr as this matter we have considered nil and void because we have only lost some small expenses in cable fee.

For your information we beg to say that we have received a letter during the month of September 1927 from C. J. Kerr at Luxemburg offering us a few kinds of papers such as Newspaper and Kraft Papers etc., etc., in which he said that he has been acted as representative of 2 newly established paper mills therefore he could give us a very reasonable price for the samples enclosed.

In reply to his letter we have sent him 2 pro-forma orders for 25 tons Newspaper and 15 tons Kraft Paper both has been accepted by him by cable upon receipt of our letter for the shipments January and February 1928 and we have also placed an order for 20 tons Glassine Paper for February 1928 shipments altogerther about £ 1300/0/0 for 3 orders which he asked us to open Confirmed Bankers Letter of Credit by wire for him to draw at 90 days sight draft at London.

海寧路巡捕房東首永樂里
第五家電話四二八九八號

CABLE-ADDRESS
"YUTACOY"
SHANGHAI.
ALL CODES USED

YUE TAH COMPANY
GENERAL PAPER MERCHANTS
PAPER-BOX AND CORRUGATED-PAPER MAKERS
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.
2768A HAINING ROAD
OPPOSITE POLICE STATION

TELEPHONE
NO. 42898

餘泰紙行

Shanghai, 28th April 1928.

2nd page

e are suspiciously in his reply which he has not given us their Bankers reference for our information then we wrote to all the local foreign banks such as Sino-Belgian International Banking Corp., and Bongkong & Shanghai Bank we got reply from the said banks that they are unknown this man and will investigate for us and will write to their London office and will let us know in due course.

But the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank told to my friend that they has opened letter of credit for their local Chinese Importers already for a few thousand £ but also has been investigated through their London agency that C. J. Kerr is a proper business man but is not so rich and he is always travelling for outport for business and a small office has been rented.

We dare to open a small amount of credit in favour of C. J. Kerr because that the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank has already been opened the credit for other Chinese Importers therefore we asked the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank to cable on the 27th February 1928 a "Letter of Guarantee" in favour of C. J. Kerr for £ 500/0/0 which only covering 1/3 of our orders and we have cabled C. J. Keer that the bank cannot open more than £500/0/0 at present and the balance will be followed when the 1st shipment is arrived. On the 11th of March 1928 we have received a news from Shanghai & Commercial Bank through our friend that they has received the Bill of Lading but no aargo in the stipulated steamer therefore they cabled to their London agency with reply : K

CABLE-ADDRESS
"YUTACOY"
SHANGHAI.
ALL CODES USED

海甯路巡捕房東首永樂里第五家電話四二八九八號

YUE TAH COMPANY

GENERAL PAPER MERCHANTS
PAPER-BOX AND CORRUGATED-PAPER MAKERS
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.
2768A HAINING ROAD
OPPOSITE POLICE STATION

TELEPHONE
NO. 42898

餘泰紙行

Shanghai, 28th April 1930.

3rd page

Kerr has already escaped and the Bill of Lading is forged by him.

When we heard such news we at once asked the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank to cable their London Office and try to withdraw the credit in question.

Fortunately that this credit has not yet drew and same has been cancelled.

Cable to London Hongkong & Shanghai Bank as follows:

> "Kerr Luxembourg drew £ ? about £6000/0/0
> on the 25th January 1928 and Bill of Lading
> forged".

Trusting that you will see that we have not been cheated by Kerr but we have only suferred some small expenses of cable fee.

If we have not so carefully watch him then we also have to loss some money on this transaction.

Thanking you for your kind call,

Yours faithfully,
YUE TAH COMPANY

P. S. As we cannot find the letters and order sheets and also samples which we think that this might have been destroyed because this matter has been so longer already.

[illegible]

ADR. TÉLEGR "KERNA"

C. J. KERR
60. B° DE LA PETRUSSE

TÉLEPHONE 42-98

CODES A B C 6TH. BENTLEY'S. PAPER. AND PRIVATE

PLEASE ADDRESS.
POSTE GARE CASE 51

Luxembourg 30th July 1927

TAH TAI SHING
2656/7 East Seward Road
SHANGHAI

Dear Sirs,

I beg to submit to your consideration the following:
I am well placed with two Paper Mills outside Unions or Conventions and am in a position to supply you with :

Pure Kraft Paper and Newsprinting

at a very reasonable price, provided you can place substantial Orders and arrange payment against shipping documents by confirmed credit with any Bank of London, Brussels or Paris, always subject to your approval of the out-turn sheets.

I enclose booklet samples with price-list and am at your disposal for any information you may desire and full size sheet-samples.

You will notice that my prices are very low beyond competetion, but such prices can only be maintained if each shipment consists of no less than 50/60 Tons of Newsprinting and 25/30 Tons of Kraft.

I hope that you will give my offer your best attention and waiting your news, I remain,

Yours obediently.

ADR. TELEGR "KERNA"
C. J. KERR
60, B° DE LA PETRUSSE
TÉLÉPHONE 42-98

CODES A.B.C. 6TH. BENTLEY'S. PAPER. AND PRIVATE
PLEASE ADDRESS
POSTE GARE CASE 51

Luxembourg 192

PRICE - LIST

NEWSPRINTING

			SHEETS	REELS
N° 122	Glazed Newsprinting	54 gr. & up	£ 13. 8. 4.	£ 12.16. 8.
N° 123	Unglazed "	50 gr. & up	£ 12.16. 8.	£ 12. 5. 0.
	ditto thin	30/34 gr.	£ 15. 3. 4.	£ 14.11.8.
		35/39 gr.	£ 14.11. 8.	£ 14. 0. 0.
		40/44 gr.	£ 14. 0. 0.	£ 13. 8. 4.

PURE KRAFT PAPER

231 M.G. Ribbed	30/34 gr.	Sheets	£ 24.10. 0.
ditto	35/39 gr.	"	£ 21. 0. 0.
ditto	40 gr.& up	"	£ 20. 8. 4.
232 M.G. plain	30/34 gr.	"	£ 24.10. 0.
ditto	35/39 gr.	"	£ 21. 0. 0.
ditto	40 gr.& up	"	£ 20. 8. 4.
233 Unglazed	30/34 gr.	"	£ 23.18. 4.
ditto	35/39 gr.	"	£ 20. 8. 4.
ditto	40 gr. & up	"	£ 19.16. 8.

Price in English Sterling Pounds per English Ton C.I.F. your Port, less 2 % discount. Shipment within 3/4 months after receipt of order. Packing included.

ADR. TELEGR "KERNA"
CODES A B C 6th. BENTLEY'S. PAPER. AND PRIVATE

C.J.KERR
60. B° DE LA PETRUSSE
TELEPHONE 42-98

PLEASE ADDRESS
POSTE GARE CASE 51

Luxembourg 14th September 1927

Messrs. Wha Chang Shun Glass & Hardware Sundries Co.,
No. 238/239 Boulevard des 2 Republiques,
SHANGHAI,
China.

Dear Sirs,

I am obliged for your letter of the 23rd ultimo and will be very happy to open business with your goodselves. Herewith I give you the price as per your specification.

UNGLAZED NEWSPRINT 31 x 43", 37 lbs. 500 s. (39 gr.) £ 14.11.8.p.ton

I enclose sample of order just made for an exporter to your Country. By separate cover you will receive samples in different substances.

UNGLAZED KRAFT	36 x 48",	48 lbs.	500 s.=	39/40 gr.	£ 20. 8.4.
	"	57 "	"	= 43/44 gr)	£ 19.16.8.
	"	65 "	"	= 50/51 gr)	
	"	72 "	"	= 55/56 gr)	
	"	82 "	"	= 68/69 gr)	
	"	92 "	"	= 75/76 gr)	

All per ton C.I.F. SHANGHAI, less 2% , shipment JANUARY 1928.

TERMS of PAYMENT : By letter of Credit at sight, or 90 days as you suggest with an increase of 5% on the invoice. The Bank will charge me for these six months interest minimum. I hope that you are in a position to appreciate my quotation.

I can keep exactly the time of shipment, if favoured with your orders, and the goods will be strictly like the samples, you may be certain. The two Mills I represent are controled by Messrs. P. Lonis & Cie., 11 Avenue Victor Hugo, Toul, France, and you can have references from them regarding my stability.

ADR. TELEGR "KERNA"
CODES A B C 6TH. BENTLEY S. PAPER. AND PRIVATE

C. J. KERR
60. Bᴰ DE LA PETRUSSE
TELEPHONE 42-98

PLEASE ADDRESS:
POSTE GARE CASE 51

Luxembourg 14/9 1927

OC 14 - 1927
RECEIVED ON

II.

Messrs. Wha Chang Shun. SHANGHAI.

PRIVATE CODE: I will post you a copy end of December, as I am printing a new edition. Meanwhile, please, use the A.B.C. 6th edition, or Bentleys or the Paper Code, if in your possession.

SHIPMENT: I much regret that I cannot deliver earlier. The best I can do is January. From that period I can accept monthly shipments to suit your requirements.

Hoping to be favoured with your news, which will have my best attention, I remain,

Yours obediently,
p. p. C. J. KERR

Enclosure.
Samples.

0 0 1 2

20th February, 28.

C. J. Kerr, Esq.,
Poste Gare Case51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sir,

We are sending you herewith our order form No. 0060 for 50 tons Newsprint Paper, April shipment and also copies of telegramspassed between ourselves for this lot of business. We hope that the same will be found in order and shipment be effected in due time.

Letter of credit for our order No. 56. We are having some trouble in openning the credit to you. The reason being that we transact most of our business through the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, here and their London agents are The Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The said banks do not uderstand you very well as you have not give us your banker for reference. Their report is that you are not always at Luxembourg and only keep an office there. Thus The Shanghai Bank refused to open credit in your favourand we have to change our bank in order to fulfill our promise and as the shipmet for the Kraft Paper is to be March we openned the credit by cable. To our idea as you are agent for the mills, there is no reason why you should keep an ernormous office and the bank must have misunderstood you. But for the convenience of us, we shall be glad if you will kindly give us your banker as reference either at Luxembourg or one of bank at Metz so as to enable us to satisfy our banks and results to much facility for the future business.

Shipping Documents. We beg to ask you to give us one of your Sales Note for each lot of business confirmed so as to fill our file. On the invoice and bill of landing please put always clearly the mark and numer of packages so as to save trouble of examing the cargo by the customs here. After shipping please send us one non-negociable copy of shipping documents and also ten to twenty sheets of the paper shipped as shipping sample directly to our address so as to enable us much easier in taking delivery of the cargo.

Trusting this will meet your usual prompt attention and favour us with your early reply to the same.

Yours Faithfully,

"ADR TELEGR "KERNA"

C. J. KERR
60, B° DE LA PETRUSSE
TELEPHONE 42-98

CODES A B C 6TH, BENTLEY'S, PAPER, AND PRIVATE

PLEASE ADDRESS
POSTE GARE CASE 51

Luxembourg 21st. January, 19 8.

The Shanghai
Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.
Acceptance No. 28285

Messrs. Wha Chang Shun
Glass & Hardware Sundries Co.,
238/239, Bd. des Deux Républiques,
Shanghai.
C H I N A.

Dr

0/0047 21.11.27	Per s/s "CARL LEGIEN."			
W C 0047 C S Shanghai No. 1/303	WHITE NEWSPRINTING PAPER NO. 123 Size 31 X 43" Substance 37 lbs per 500 sheets in reams of 500 sheets flat wrapped 303 bales of 15 reams 4545 reams 168,165 lbs net at £14.2.6 per Ton (2,240 lbs)			
	Net.......£	1060	5	10
	C. I. F. SHANGHAI.	E.	& O.	E.
	Insurance for £1,250.			
	Specification attached.			
	Payment 90 days, through the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, LONDON.			

P. P. C. J. Kerr
R Kerr

No 4568/0047

The Shanghai
Commercial & Savings Bank Ltd.
Acceptance No. [illegible]

Specification s/s "CARL LEGIEN."

Marks & Nos.		Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
W L	1	15	31 x 43"	44 x 31 x 20"	598	42	556
0047	2	15	37 lbs.		597	41	556
C. S.	3		500 s.		597	42	555
	4				596	40	556
Shanghai	5				598	41	557
	6				597	41	556
N° 1/303	7				596	41	555
	8				598	42	556
	9				598	42	556
	10				596	40	556
	11				598	42	556
	12				597	41	556
	13				597	42	555
	14				596	40	556
	15				598	41	557
	16				597	41	556
	17				596	41	555
	18				598	42	556
	19				598	42	556
	20				596	40	556
	21				598	42	556
	22				597	41	556
	23				597	42	555
	24				596	40	556
	25				598	41	557
	26				597	41	556
	27				596	41	555
	28				598	42	556
	29				598	42	556
	30				596	40	556
	31				598	42	556
	32				597	41	556
	33				597	42	556
	34				596	40	556
	35				598	41	557
	36				597	41	556
	37				496	41	555
	38				598	42	556
	39				598	42	556
	40				596	40	556
	41				598	42	556
	42				597	41	556
	43				597	42	555
	44				596	40	556
	45				598	41	557
	46				597	41	556
	47				596	41	555
	48				598	42	556
	49				598	42	556
	50				596	40	556

No 4368/0047

Shanghai
2
Commercial & Savings [illegible]
Acceptance No. [illegible]

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
51	15			598	42	556
52	15			597	41	556
53	15			597	42	555
54	15			596	40	556
55	15			598	41	557
56	15			597	41	556
57	15			596	41	555
58	15			598	42	556
59	15			598	42	556
60	15			596	40	556
61	15			598	42	556
62	15			597	41	556
63	15			597	42	555
64	15			596	40	556
65	15			598	41	557
66	15			597	41	556
67	15			596	41	555
68	15			598	42	556
69	15			598	42	556
70	15			596	40	556
71	15			598	42	556
72	15			597	41	556
73	15			597	42	555
74	15			596	40	556
75	15			598	41	557
76	15			597	41	556
77	15			596	41	555
78	15			598	42	556
79	15			598	42	556
80	15			596	40	556
81	15			598	42	556
82	15			597	41	556
83	15			597	42	555
84	15			596	40	556
85	15			598	41	557
86	15			597	41	556
87	15			596	41	555
88	15			598	42	556
89	15			598	42	556
90	15			596	40	556
91	15			598	42	556
92	15			597	41	556
93	15			597	42	555
94	15			596	40	556
95	15			598	41	557
96	15			597	41	556
97	15			596	41	555
98	15			598	42	556
99	15			598	42	556
100	15			596	40	556

No 4568/0047

3.

The Shanghai
Commercial & Savings [illegible]
Acceptance N. 28285

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
101	15			598	42	556
102	15			597	41	556
103	15			597	42	555
104	15			596	40	556
105	15			598	41	557
106	15			597	41	556
107	15			596	41	555
108	15			598	42	556
109	15			598	42	556
110	15			596	40	556
111	15			598	42	556
112	15			597	41	556
113	15			597	42	555
114	15			596	40	556
115	15			598	41	557
116	15			597	41	556
117	15			596	41	555
118	15			598	42	556
119	15			598	42	556
120	15			596	40	556
121	15			598	42	556
122	15			597	41	556
123	15			597	42	555
124	15			596	40	556
125	15			598	41	557
126	15			597	41	556
127	15			596	41	555
128	15			598	42	556
129	15			598	42	556
130	15			596	40	556
131	15			598	42	556
132	15			597	41	556
133	15			597	42	555
134	15			596	40	556
135	15			598	41	557
136	15			597	41	556
137	15			596	41	555
138	15			598	42	556
139	15			598	42	556
140	15			596	40	556
141	15			598	42	556
142	15			597	41	556
143	15			597	42	555
144	15			596	40	556
145	15			598	41	557
146	15			597	41	556
147	15			596	41	555
148	15			598	42	556
149	15			598	42	556
150	15			596	40	556

No 4568/0047

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
151	15			598	42	556
152	15			597	41	556
153	15			597	42	555
154	15			596	40	556
155	15			598	41	557
156	15			597	41	556
157	15			596	41	555
158	15			598	42	556
159	15			598	42	556
160	15			596	40	556
161	15			598	42	556
162	15			597	41	556
163	15			597	42	555
164	15			596	40	556
165	15			598	41	557
166	15			597	41	556
167	15			596	41	555
168	15			598	42	556
169	15			598	42	556
170	15			596	40	556
171	15			598	42	556
172	15			597	41	556
173	15			597	42	555
174	15			596	40	556
175	15			598	41	557
176	15			597	41	556
177	15			596	41	555
178	15			598	42	556
179	15			598	42	556
180	15			596	40	556
181	15			598	42	556
182	15			597	41	556
183	15			597	42	555
184	15			596	40	556
185	15			598	41	557
186	15			597	41	556
187	15			596	41	555
188	15			598	42	556
189	15			598	42	556
190	15			596	40	556
191	15			598	42	556
192	15			597	41	556
193	15			597	42	555
194	15			596	40	556
195	15			598	41	557
196	15			597	41	556
197	15			596	41	555
198	15			598	42	556
199	15			598	42	556
200	15			596	40	556

No 4568/0047

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.
Acceptance No. 28281

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
201	15			598	42	556
202	15			597	41	556
203	15			597	42	555
204	15			596	40	556
205	15			598	41	557
206	15			597	41	556
207	15			596	41	555
208	15			598	42	556
209	15			598	42	556
210	15			596	40	556
211	15			598	42	556
212	15			597	41	556
213	15			597	42	555
214	15			596	40	556
215	15			598	41	557
216	15			597	41	556
217	15			596	41	555
218	15			598	42	556
219	15			598	42	556
220	15			596	40	556
221	15			598	42	556
222	15			597	41	556
223	15			597	42	555
224	15			596	40	556
225	15			598	41	557
226	15			597	41	556
227	15			596	41	555
228	15			598	42	556
229	15			598	42	556
230	15			596	40	556
231	15			598	42	556
232	15			597	41	556
233	15			597	42	555
234	15			596	40	556
235	15			598	41	557
236	15			597	41	556
237	15			596	41	555
238	15			598	42	556
239	15			598	42	556
240	15			596	40	556
241	15			598	42	556
242	15			597	41	556
243	15			597	42	555
244	15			596	40	556
245	15			598	41	557
246	15			597	41	556
247	15			596	41	555
248	15			598	42	556
249	15			598	42	556
250	15			596	40	556

No 4568/0047

6. The [illegible]
Commercial & [illegible]
Acceptance No. 2828

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
251	15			598	42	556
252	15			597	41	556
253	15			597	42	555
254	15			596	40	556
255	15			598	41	557
256	15			597	41	556
257	15			596	41	555
258	15			598	42	556
259	15			598	42	556
260	15			596	40	556
261	15			598	42	556
262	15			597	41	556
263	15			597	42	555
264	15			596	40	556
265	15			598	41	557
266	15			597	41	556
267	15			596	41	555
268	15			598	42	556
269	15			598	42	556
270	15			596	40	556
271	15			598	42	556
272	15			597	41	556
273	15			597	42	555
274	15			596	40	556
275	15			598	41	557
276	15			597	41	556
277	15			596	41	555
278	15			598	42	556
279	15			598	42	556
280	15			596	40	556
281	15			598	42	556
282	15			597	41	556
283	15			597	42	555
284	15			596	40	556
285	15			598	41	557
286	15			597	41	556
287	15			596	41	555
288	15			598	42	556
289	15			598	42	556
290	15			596	40	556
291	15			598	42	556
292	15			597	41	556
293	15			597	42	555
294	15			596	40	556
295	15			598	41	557
296	15			597	41	556
297	15			596	41	555
298	15			598	42	556
299	15			598	42	556
300	15			596	40	556

No 4568 /0047

7.

[illegible] 2825

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
301	15			598	42	556
302	15			597	41	556
303	15			597	42	555

ADR TELEGR "KERNA"

C.J.KERR
60 B° DE LA PETRUSSE
TELEPHONE 42-98

CODES A B C 6TH. BENTLEY'S, PAPER, AND PRIVATE

PLEASE ADDRESS
POSTE GARE CASE 51

Luxembourg 21st. January, 1928.

Messrs. Wha Chang Shun
Glass & Hardware Sundries Co.,
238/239, Bd. des Deux Républiques,
SHANGHAI.
C H I N A.

DT

0/0037 3 .10.27	Per s/s "CARL LEGIEN."			
W C 0037 C S	WHITE NEWSPRINTING PAPER NO. 123			
Shanghai.	Size 31 X 43"			
No. 1/201	Substance 37 lbs per 500 sheets			
	in reams of 500 sheets flat wrapped			
	201 bales of 15 reams			
	3,015 reams 111,555 lbs net			
	at £14.5.0 per Ton (2?240 lbs) Net........£	709	13	4
		E.	& O.	E.
	C. I. F. SHANGHAI.			
	Insurance for £800.			
	Specification attached.			
	Payment 90 days, through the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., LONDON.			

p.p. C. J. KERR
RKerr

No 4563/0037

Specification s/s "CARL LEGIEN."

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
W C I	15	31 x 43"	44" x 31" x 20"	597 lbs	41 lbs	556
0037 2	15	37 lbs		596 "	41 "	555
C S 3	15	500 s		596 "	41 "	555
4	15			598 "	42 "	556
5	15			599 "	40 "	555
6	15			597 "	41 "	556
7	15			596 "	40 "	555
8	15			597 "	41 "	556
9	15			598 "	41 "	556
10	15			597 "	42 "	555
11	15			597 "	41 "	556
12	15			596 "	41 "	555
13	15			596 "	41 "	555
14	15			598 "	42 "	556
15	15			599 "	40 "	555
16	15			597 "	41 "	556
17	15			596 "	40 "	555
18	15			597 "	41 "	556
19	15			598 "	41 "	556
20	15			597 "	42 "	555
21	15			597 "	41 "	556
22	15			596 "	41 "	555
23	15			596 "	41 "	555
24	15			598 "	42 "	556
25	15			599 "	40 "	555
26	15			597 "	41 "	556
27	15			596 "	40 "	555
28	15			597 "	41 "	556
29	15			598 "	41 "	556
30	15			597 "	42 "	555
31	15			597 "	41 "	556
32	15			596 "	41 "	555
33	15			596 "	41 "	555
34	15			598 "	42 "	556
35	15			599 "	40 "	555
36	15			597 "	41 "	556
37	15			596 "	40 "	555
38	15			597 "	41 "	556
39	15			598 "	42 "	556
40	15			597 "	42 "	555
41	15			597 "	41 "	556
42	15			596 "	41 "	555
43	15			596 "	41 "	555
44	15			598 "	42 "	556
45	15			599 "	40 "	555
46	15			597 "	41 "	556
47	15			596 "	40 "	555
48	15			597 "	41 "	556
49	15			598 "	42 "	556
50	15			597 "	42 "	555

No 4563/0037

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
51	15			597 lbs	41	556
52	15			596 "	41	555
53	15			596 "	41	555
54	15			598 "	42	556
55	15			599 "	40	555
56	15			597 "	41	556
57	15			596 "	40	555
58	15			597 "	41	556
59	15			598 "	42	556
60	15			597 "	42	555
61	15			597 "	41	556
62	15			596 "	41	555
63	15			596 "	41	555
64	15			598 "	42	556
65	15			599 "	40	555
66	15			597 "	41	556
67	15			596 "	40	555
68	15			597 "	41	556
69	15			598 "	42	556
70	15			597 "	42	555
71	15			597 "	41	556
72	15			596 "	41	555
73	15			596 "	41	555
74	15			598 "	42	556
75	15			599 "	40	555
76	15			597 "	41	556
77	15			596 "	40	555
78	15			597 "	41	556
79	15			598 "	42	556
80	15			597 "	42	555
81	15			597 "	41	556
82	15			596 "	41	555
83	15			596 "	41	555
84	15			598 "	42	556
85	15			599 "	40	555
86	15			597 "	41	556
87	15			596 "	40	555
88	15			597 "	41	556
89	15			598 "	42	556
90	15			597 "	42	555
91	15			597 "	41	556
92	15			596 "	41	556
93	15			596 "	41	555
94	15			598 "	42	556
95	15			599 "	40	555
96	15			597 "	41	556
97	15			596 "	40	555
98	15			597 "	41	556
99	15			598 "	42	556
100	15			597 "	42	555

No 4563/0037

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
101	15			597 lb.	41	556
102	15			596 "	41	555
103	15			596 "	41	555
104	15			598 "	42	556
105	15			599 "	40	555
106	15			597 "	41	556
107	15			596 "	40	555
108	15			597 "	41	556
109	15			598 "	42	556
110	15			597 "	42	555
111	15			597 "	41	556
112	15			596 "	41	555
113	15			596 "	41	555
114	15			598 "	42	556
115	15			599 "	40	555
116	15			597 "	41	556
117	15			596 "	40	555
118	15			597 "	41	556
119	15			598 "	42	556
120	15			597 "	42	555
121	15			597 "	41	556
122	15			596 "	41	555
123	15			596 "	41	555
124	15			598 "	42	556
125	15			599 "	40	555
126	15			597 "	41	556
127	15			596 "	40	555
128	15			597 "	41	556
129	15			598 "	42	556
130	15			597 "	42	555
131	15			597 "	41	556
132	15			596 "	41	555
133	15			596 "	41	555
134	15			598 "	42	556
135	15			599 "	40	555
136	15			597 "	41	556
137	15			596 "	40	555
138	15			597 "	41	556
139	15			598 "	42	556
140	15			597 "	42	555
141	15			597 "	41	556
142	15			596 "	41	555
143	15			596 "	41	555
144	15			598 "	42	556
145	15			599 "	40	555
146	15			597 "	41	556
147	15			596 "	40	555
148	15			597 "	41	556
149	15			598 "	42	556
150	15			597 "	42	555

No 4563/0037

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
151	15			597 lbs.	41	556
152	15			596 "	41	555
153	15			596 "	41	555
154	15			598 "	42	556
155	15			599 "	40	555
156	15			597 "	41	556
157	15			596 "	40	555
158	15			597 "	41	556
159	15			598 "	42	556
160	15			597 "	42	555
161	15			597 "	41	556
162	15			596 "	41	555
163	15			596 "	41	555
164	15			598 "	42	556
165	15			599 "	40	555
166	15			597 "	41	556
167	15			596 "	40	555
168	15			597 "	41	556
169	15			598 "	42	556
170	15			597 "	42	555
171	15			597 "	41	556
172	15			596 "	41	555
173	15			596 "	41	555
174	15			598 "	42	556
175	15			599 "	40	555
176	15			597 "	41	556
177	15			596 "	40	555
178	15			597 "	41	556
179	15			598 "	42	556
180	15			597 "	42	555
81	15			597 "	41	556
182	15			596 "	41	555
183	15			596 "	41	555
184	15			598 "	42	556
185	15			599 "	40	555
186	15			597 "	41	556
187	15			596 "	40	555
188	15			597 "	41	556
189	15			598 "	42	556
190	15			597 "	42	555
191	15			597 "	41	556
192	15			596 "	41	555
193	15			596 "	41	555
194	15			598 "	42	556
195	15			599 "	40	555
196	15			597 "	41	556
197	15			596 "	40	555
198	15			597 "	41	556
199	15			598 "	42	556
200	15			597 "	42	555
201	15			597 "	41	556

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

FILE

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 17th November, *19*27.

*TO M.*r. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE **Bentley**

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED
	KERNA LUXEMBOURG
NAHYS	Telegraph firm offer Cif.
KUMOF	Newspaper
UPMAH	75 tons
RIYAD	Shipment per steamer during January
	SECNAILER

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

FILE

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 21ST November, *19*27.

TO M. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE Bentley

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED
	KERNA LUXEMBOURG
UGTIZ	Refering to your teleg 19th
ABVRE	We accept
KLUJF	Must be
ONOVT	Good quality
	SECNAILER

0004

2nd November, 27.

C. J. Kerr Esq.,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your favour of the 11th ult. and the contents of which has been all carefully noted.

Unglzed Newsprint, 50 tons. We appreciate that the price quoted by you and that of £14-5-0 to which our first lot of business was closed. is in line with our market and a little bit cheaper than what others have quoted. We have at present business on hand for the same kind of paper, but on account of we have not had the pleasure of receiving actual shipment before, we are compelled to wait until the first lot arrived here. We can only be conservative as we have had troubles before in the weight per ream and quality.

Unglazed Kraft. We have also business on hand for this kind of paper, but on reviewing your sample we found that that of 39gr. is seemingly thicker than that of 44 gr. Thus we afraid there might be a mistake. Therefore we suggest that after this letter reached you, to ship us one or two bales each of

Unglazed Kraft, 36 x 48,47 lbs. 500 sheets 12 reams per bale
Do do 56 lbs. do 9 do

to us as sample and draw on us at sight for the cost. After the receiving of these sample bales, we can know exactly your way of packing and quality and without doubt we will be in the position to offer you much business. Should this be two small for making a sample shipment please cable us the amount you will ship.

Trusting this will meet your valuable attention and favour us your reply in due cource.

Yours Faithfully,

14th October, 27.

C. J. Kerr Esq.,
Post Office Box No. 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sir,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 11th inst., as per translation enclosed, accepting our offer of 50 tons Newsprint Paper, for which we are sending you herewith our indent.

We regret that we have expressed ourselves a little too forcibly in our letter of the 11th, as we were not feeling satisfied at receiving no reply to our cable offer for the first lot of business.

This 50 tons we ordered is only a trial order, if the same proves satisfactory, we are sure that much business will be effected in the future. We beg to point one thing which is of the most importance to the newsprint paper, that is the weight per ream must be 37 lbs. or over and not under. As we have already got trouble before on this point, we hope that this will be to your valuable attention.

We propose thattif possible we wish to have a trade mark be put on the cover of every ream of paper exclusively for our orders only. We are sending you by next mail a copy of the design of trade mark we wish to have and hope it will be in time for the first lot yet.

Trusting we will hear from you in due cource,

Yours Faithfully,

P. S. We have established a credit in your favour for the above order at the National Provincial Bank, London. The usance is 90 day D/P with interest of 7% on the darft.

11th October, 27.

C. J. Kerr Esq.,
Post Box No. 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sir,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 14th ult. and thank you for the quotations given to us..Your samples of paper were also duly received.

We are surprised that we did not received any reply to our cable offer to you for buying 50 tons Newsprint. In this cable we mentioned your letter of the 14th ult. and also inorder to be simple we give you the nett price instead of that with discount. Also we mentioned in our cable the question about the period of draft which is to mean that you can draw on us upon our credit with interest for our account on the draft. This was expressed in our cable as we learned from your letter that your bank will charge you interest for drafts other than sight draft. In our arrangement you can get cash at your side and leave the interest be paid by us.

As we did not receive your cable reply to our 5th cable we again sent you a cable on the 8th and signed our cable for fearing that you might in trouble of knowing from whom the cable of 5th was sent. But up to present we still have not heared anything from you we beg to take the liberty of asking you whether you have received our cable or not.

Enclosed please find the copies of telegrams we sent. As we are quite willing to do businesss with your goodself, as soon as we received your letter, we made you a trial offer, but we are surely not so satisfied at receiving no reply. Hopping our further inquiries may be more successful than the present one.

Yours very truly,

23rd August, 27.

C. J. Kerr Esq.,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 30th July was handed to us by Messrs. Tah Tai Shing of this town as they do not import paper directly. Carefully noting the contents of your letter and the samples, we are quite willing to enter into business with yourgoodself, this leads us to take the liberty of writing you.

We, with our connections in Nothern and Central China have regular demands for every kinds of paper and can consume a considerable amount yearly.

From your sample, we are interested in Unglazed Newsprint in sheets and unglazed Kraft Paper. As we are not aquainted in your weight of grams, we beg to mention here what we are interested:

Unglazed Newsprint, 31 x 43", 37 lbs per ream of 500 sheets.
Packed 15 reams in a bale, reams separated with paper band.
Unglazed Kraft Paper, 36 x 48" weight per ream of 480 sheets.
Weight:- 48, 57, 65, 72, 82, 92, lbs per ream.
Packed about 500 lbs per bale.

Besides the above mentioned we are also interestd in M.G. Cap Paper, white and colored, Book Paper, Wood free Printing Paper, Flint Paper, Glassine Paper, wall Paper and Blotting Paper etc. Should your factory be also good for these paper, please send us samples for the same.

Term. We agree with your term of price per ton of 2240 lbs. with 2% discount and still more with your limit of the least amount to be ordered at one time. But regarding to the credit, our business with all of our European Correspondents in Glass, Hardware, Paper and sundries are on the basis of Revocable Credit with recource, and openned by mail if for shipment of some months ahead and by cable if for immediate shipment. The usance is either 90 days or 120 days D/P. Trusting you will no trouble in accepting our term as it is the usual form of credit now employed in the paper business.

Shipment. The shipping time must be contracted for a certain month and it must be strictly adhered to. In a case a delay is unavoiable, it must be notified to us by cable.

C. J. Kerr Esq.,

Luxembourg. Reference No. 0001

Reference. Our bankers are Banque Belge pour l'Etranger and the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank (National Provincial Bank, LOndon, their agents) of Shanghai. And you can get our reference as to the responsibility and ability from them or the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger in Brussels. In return we beg to ask your reference.

Code Used. We use Acme Code and Bently's Code. But as most of our business will be done by telegrams, and no code will be economical enough to the paper business except private one, we shall be glad if you can send us your private code if you had that prepared. We have both to sign the cable untill we have started our business and a special Cable Adress be registered for our exclusive use.

Hopping the above will be to your valuable consideration and favour us with your reply at an early date.

Yours very truly,

21st November, 27.

C. J. Kerr Esq.,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sir,

We beg to comfirm the telegrams passed between ourselves as per copies enclosed, which results that we have bought from you 75 tons White Newsprint paper. For which we are sending you our order form.

Our dealer wish to have have this 75 tons be shipped in two lots, therefore we shall be glad if you can do so should it cost you no expence extra. We are making the credit to be in force a little longer so as to enable you to have enough time.

In comparison of your sample with those of others, yours is little bit thinner and darker in colour. As some of this kind of paper is used here for wrapping, so thicker the better. If you can improve your quality or may be your actual shipment is better than the sample we are sure they will be more popular here and results to more business in future.

Trusting to hear from you in due cource, we remain,

Yours Faithfully,

Che

FILE

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 11th January, *19*28.

*TO M*r. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	KERNA LUXEMBOURG	
NAPOY	We offer firm Cif.	
KRAFT	Unglazed Kraft Paper (as per sample)	
UPANJ	5 tons	
LEVPA	47 lbs (per ream)	
UPANJ	5 tons	
LEYIT	56	
OGKMA	pounds	
LULUZ	500	
RIHMA	Sheets	
RIYFE	Shipment per steamer during February	
TEHAS	£19-15-0	
ATOLV	Average	
KUHOZ	This is nett	
UTKOP	For trial	
	SECNAILER	

23rd December, 27.

C. J. Kerr Esq.,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sirs,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult. and the contents been to our carefully attention.

We are now sending you enclosed a sample of Gray Wrapping Paper which we have constant demand. As you will see from our sample that this paper is only of low grade material and one side uglazed. The paper is to be " 24 x 36"-- 32 lbs. per ream of 500 sheets and packed in bales of 20 reams each. Trusting you can approach the millfor the same and send us your quotation and counter sample for this paper. It is to be said that for this kind of paper the color is very important. If the first lot is supplied with one certain degree of color the next lots must be of the same kind. We have big and regular demands for this paper. The paper is used here for wrapping cotton yarn, therefore the demand is large but the spinning mills usually do not like to change the color of their wrapping paper.

Kraft Paper. We duly received your new sample and found the same being all right. As now is the time of Christmas and holidays we trust that we will be able to give you a trial order of 10/20 tons right after the New Year.

With nothing further for this mail, we remain,

Yours Faithfully,

0007

2nd December, 27.

C. J. Kerr, Esq.,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your favour of the 4th ult. and all the contents been carefully noted.

It is much to our pleasure that you are willing to print a special label for us and be pasted on every ream of paper. Herewith we beg to send you our rough design of the label we intend to have and hopping the same will still in time for the first trial shipment yet.

The label we send you is what we called in Chinese " Precious Ingots". As we have not colored the design, we hope that you do the best to give it some simple colors, only the three bigger ingots and the small one in the child's hand must be colored either gold, yellow or yellowish brown as they represent gold ingots. The apron of the child must be colored red. As to the characters and flag etc. we have no choice of anykind, you can colored them with any color, simpler the better, as to facilitate time and expence.

Trusting this will meet your valuable attention, With nothing further for this mail, we beg to wish you a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Yours Faithfully,

0006

26th November, 27.

C. J. Kerr, Esq.
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sirs

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 25th inst. confirming the 75 tons White Newsprint Paper sold by you. We beg to advise you that all is in order and we have forwarded the bank credit for your favour already.

Unglazed Kraft Paper. We are quite willing to begin busines with your goodself on this line, but as mentioned in our letter No. 4 we dare not to do anything on account of there might a mistake within the samples you sent us. We are now sending you enclosed our sample for Kraft Paper, one of 46 lbs. per ream and the other of 65 lbs. Hopping you will look them over and see if your paper can match these samples. We are also eager to have your sample shipment of 2 bales each as mentioned in our previous letter.

We are also enclosing you our duplicate copy of indent form and also second mail of our former letters, we remain,

Yours Faithfully,

P. S. we found that we have made a mistake. Kraft Paper is 480 sheets per ream instead of 500 sheets.

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

FILE

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 30th January, *19*28.

TO M. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	KERNA LUXEMBOURG	
KUMOF	Newspaper(Newsprint)	
SEENK	What steamer	
	SECNAILER	

0009

14th January, 28.

C. J. Kerr, Esq.,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sir,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 14th and 19th Dec. 1927, and the contents have been carefully noted.

As per copy of telegrams and order form enclosed which confirmed that we have ordered from you 10 tons Kraft Paper as a trial order. If your paper can be of a little brighter in shade it will be more popular in this market. As we notice in your letter of the 19th Dec. that your are shippng us two tons as sample. Although we have ordered this 10 tons, but if you have already ordered the two tons to be made up, we will be gladto receive them also as they will be shipped in January. The sheets per ream to be 500 sheets and not as we stated before.

In our letter No. 0008 we sent you a sample of Wrapping paper which we have big and regular demand. As the paper is lower in quality we trust that you will be able to get a counter sample from the mill and also a quotation for the same.

At the mean time as the Chinese New Year (old calendar) is very near, we think that we will only be able to give you more orders after that period of holidays.

Yours Faithfully,

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

FILE

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED LST February, *19*28.

TO Mr. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE Bentley

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED
	Kerna, Luxembourg/
Napoy ✓	We offer firm Cif.
Kraft ✓	Kraft Paper
Levpa ✓	47
OGKMA ✓	Pounds
UPDOB ✓	15 tons.
TBHIV ✓	£20-0-0/
NUDAD ✓	Over
UKKIB ✓	That
UPDOC ✓	20 tons/
EGSE ✓	£19-7-6/
SAFOY ✓	Specification
JULLY ✓	By mail /
RIYMZ ✓	MAR/April/
EPBUL ✓	Devided equally /

0010

1st February, 28.

C. J. Kerr, Esq.,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sir,

We beg to own receipt of your favour of the 31st Dec. and are very much thankfull about your printing the label we suggested. We quite understand that the multiple colored printing caused more expence but we are only hopping that we can do more business with goodself in order to reprocicate your kindness.

As per copies of telegrams enclosed we are glad to learn that our orders for Newsprint paper for January shipment have been shipped in due time by s/s " Carl Legien."

Telgraphic Adress. Anticipating the increase of business between ourselves we have registered the word " ZARZARCO " at the cable offices here as our cable address exclusively to be used by you. Thus it will save you the trouble and expence of signing your cable. We hope that you will also kindly do the same at your side so as to be more convenient when transmitting cable messages.

Yours Faithfully,

0011

6th February, 28.

C. J. Kerr Esq.,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sir,

We beg to confirm our cables exchanged as per copies enclosed which result that we have ordered from you 15 tons Kraft Paper and 20 tons Kraft of 47 lbs. and over 50 lbs. respectively.

After the sending of the cable we found that our demand is a little bit bigger than what we have cabled by five tons. As we feel that you will have no trouble in increasing the amount, we ~~vent~~ venture to send you our order for 40 tons. Hopping the same will be in order and we are awaiting your confirmation.

As you will see from the order that it is for differnt weight of paper and therfore we shall be pleased if you can at the time of shipping to make the mark as distinct as possible so as facilitate delivery of the paper here. We have established the credit for 40 tons as usual but if in case you like to fill the bale we will honor your sight draft on us for the excess amount.

Yours Faithfully,

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

FILE

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 9th February, *19*28.

*TO M.*r. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	KERNA LUXEMBOURG	
NAHYS	Telgrph firm offer CIF	
KUMOF	Newspaper(Newsprint Paper)	
UPHVA	50 tons	
RIYNZ	Shipment per steamer during Mar/April	
	SECNAILER	

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

FILE

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 14th February, *19*28.

TO M. r. C. J . Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	KERNA LUXEMBOURG	
UGKAM	Refering to our telegrm 9th	
PASWO	Anxiously await reply	
	SECNAILER	

FILE

WHA CHANG SHUN

GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 16th February, *19* 28.

TO Mr. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	KERNA LUXEMBOURG	
UGSIX	Refering to your telegram 14th	
ABVRE	We accept	
	SECNAILER	

WHA CHANG SHUN

GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

FILE

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 10th March, *19* 25.

*TO M.*r. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE Bentley.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED
UGPAR	Refering to your telegram of 7th
[illegible]BVRE	We accept
RIYUJ	Shipment per steamer during April
DAYBZ	Telgrah your confirmation.
JIFT	~~xkx~~ Letter of credit
UHVUZ	Telegraphic
SECNAILER	Our signature (Sent) KERNA LUXEMBOURG

FILE

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 5th March, *19*28.

TO Messrs. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg,(60 Rue de la Petrusse)

CODE Bentley.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED
	KERNA LUXEMBOURG
NAHYS	Telegraph firm offer cif.
KUMOF	Newspaper
UPHVA	50 tons
RIYNZ	Shipment per steamer during March/April
	SECNAILER

FILE

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 15th March, *19* 8.

*TO M*r. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	KERNA LUXEMBOURG	
UGKEN	Refering to our telegram of 10th	
PASWO	Anxiously await reply	
	SECNAILER	

WHA CHANG SHUN

GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

FILE

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 18th March, *19*28.

TO M. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	KERNA LUXEMBOURG	
UGSPE	Refering to your telegram 17th	
WAGGO	What could you do	
APZEB	As to	
RIUJS	Last shipment	
ALAZN	And also	
VIRYK	Various	
NODCO	Orders	
PASWO	Anxiously await reply	
	SECNAILER	

7th. May 28.

C. J. Kerr, Esq.,
60, Bd. de la Petrusse,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sir,

With reference to our various letters in connection with the shipments of paper as per our various contracts, we regret that we have not heard from you and that we have not received any explanation of your very unsatisfactory conduct and fulfilment of your contracts with us.

We have so far behaved towards yourself in a most gentlemen and business way and we are consequently very astonished as to your conduct towards discharging your liabilities insofar as your contracts are concerned.

The loss we have suffered is considerable, what with meeting your drafts, out-of-pocket expenses, indemnities to the dealers, etc., and we must look to you for the re-imbursement thereof.

And we are giving you notice that should you not reply to our letters and to the various demands raised therein, we will be compelled to request your authorities to protect our interests. We do so regretfully but you must realize that you are dealing with gentlemen and that as such, you will always be treated like one. But should you not consider yourself as one, we will take measures to protect ourselves and other credulous merchants and place you where crooks and swindlers should be.

Yours faithfully,

11th April, 28.

C. J. Kerr, Esq.,
Poste Gare Cawe 51,
Luxembourg.

Sir,

We beg to send you the copies of telegrams passed between ourselves. We are very much surprised of learning that the B/L for the shipments on Carl Legien were all forged. We cable you on the 18th & 28th March regarding this matter and asked you of what could you do. To this we have not as yet favoured with any reply.

We are extremely distressed of this matter being and need not to say we will hold you responsible for all the loss thus caused. Anyhow we are eager to know what is the real thing happed at your side and from whom was this forgery done, and also what is your present way to settle the matter.

Trusting we will be favoured with your early reply to a definite way of settling the matter.

Yours Truly,

0 0 1 3

11th April, 28.

C. J. Kerr, Esq.,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Sir,

We beg to send you the copies of telegrams passed between ourselves. We are very much surprised of learning that the B/L for the shipments on Carl Legien were all forged. We cable you on the 18th & 28th March regarding this matter and asked you of what could you do. To this we have not as yet favoured with any reply.

We are extremely distressed of this matter being and need not to say we will hold you responsible for all the loss thus caused. Anyhow we are eager to know what is the real thing happed at your side and from whom was this forgery done, and also what is your present way to settle the matter.

Trusting we will be favoured with your early reply to a definite way of settling the matter.

Yours Truly,

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

FILE

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM DESPATCHED 28th March, *19*28.

*TO M*r. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	KERNA LUXEMBOURG	
UGLHE	Refering to our telegram 18th	
PAUSY	Why do you not reply	
	SECNAILER	

FILE

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED 25th November, *19*27.

*FROM M*r C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	SECNAIER	SHANGHAI
Ugtpo	Refer to your teleg 21st	
Nirje	Order	
Bagil	Booked	
	KERNA	

FILE

WHA CHANG SHUN

GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED 20th November, 1927.

FROM Mr. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	SECHAILER	SHANGHAI
Ugspe	Refer to your teleg 17th	
Teard	£14-2-6	
Kuhav	Nett	
	KERNA	

FILE

WHA CHANG SHUN

GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED 14th January, *19*28.

FROM M. R. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	SECNAILER SHANGHAI	
UGPOV	Refering to your teleg. 11th	
ABVRE	We accept	
NIRJE	Order	
	KERNA	

FILE

WHA CHANG SHUN

GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED 31st January, *19*28.

*FROM M*R. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg,

CODE Bentley

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED
	SECNAILER SHANGHAI
RODEP	Shipped by
Carllegien	(steamer name)
	Kerna

WHA CHANG SHUN

GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

FILE

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED 4th February, *19* 28.

*FROM M.*r. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	SECNAILER SHANGHAI	
UGOJP	Refering to your teleg. 2nd	
ABVRE	We accept	
	KERNA	

FILE

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED 15th February, *19*28.

*FROM M*r. C. J. Kerr, Luxembourg.

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	SECNAILER SHANGHAI	
UGPIT	Refering to your telegram 9th	
TEANZ	£14-0-0	
BIYUJ	Shipment per steamer during April.	
KERNA	Your Signature	

FILE

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED 18th March, *19* 28.

FROM M. C. J. Kerr, Telegram dated Hamburg 5 17 1/35 PM

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED	CODE Bentley
	SECNAILER SHANGHAI	
UKFUX	Terribly	
ENVYM	Distressed	
AZKOZ	Bill of Landing	
GINMY	Forged	
	KERNA	

FILE

WHA CHANG SHUN
GLASS & HARDWARE SUNDRIES Co.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED 8th March, *19*28.

*FROM M.*r. C. J. Kerr, Telegram dated Paris30 4 7 4/50 PM
Received at "EASTERN" office here 1/50 A.M. 8/3/28

CODE Bentley

CODE WORD	TRANSLATED
	SECNAILER SHANGHAI
U G O S Z	Refering to your telegram 5th
P U K E C	Same as last
R I Z A B	Shipment per steamer during April/May
K E R N A	Their signature

C. J. KERR
LUXEMBOURG

Drawn under [illegible]

The [illegible]
[illegible] Commercial [illegible]
Acceptance No...............

No 2439 Exchange for £ 709.15/-. Luxembourg . , 192 .

At after Pay this second of Exchange

(1st being unpaid) to Order of

the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINE POUNDS STERLING, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.

payable at the rate of drawing rate for demand Drafts on

interest added at the rate of % per annum from date hereof to

approximate date of receipt of remittance in

value per s/s which place to Account.

To [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

p.p. C. J. KERR
R. Kerr

ADR. TELEGR. "KERNA"

C.J. KERR
60.B° DE LA PETRUSSE

TELEPHONE 42-98

CODES A B C 6TH. BENTLEY'S. PAPER. AND PRIVATE

PLEASE ADDRESS
POSTE GARE CASE 51

Luxembourg 21rst January 1928

The Shanghai
Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.
Acceptance No. 2144

Messrs Wah Chang Trading Corporation
8/9 Ningpo Rd
SHANGHAI, China

Dr

		£	s	d
o/212 1/11/27	per s/s Carl Legien			
	UNGLAZED NEWSPRINTING PAPER No 123			
W.C.T.C. 212 No 1/216	Size 31 X 43 "			
	Weight 37 lbs per ream 500 sheets flat 216 Bales X 14 reams 3,024 reams 11,888 lbs net £ 14.10.0. per ton(2,240 lbs)	£ 724	5	6
	less 2%	14	9	8
	net	£ 709	15	10
	C.I.F. SHANGHAI			
		E.&.O.E.		

Insurance £ 800-

Specification attached

Payment 120 D/D -through

Guaranty Trust Cny of New York

LONDON

p.p. R.Kerr

No 4832/212

[illegible]
[illegible]

Specification s/s "CARL LEGIEN." tance No. [illegible]49

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
W.C.T.C. 1 212	14	31 X 43"	44 X 31½"	561	41	520
Shanghai 2		37 lbs	X 19"	560	41	519
1/216 3				562	42	520
4		500s		560	41	519
5				561	42	519
6				561	41	520
7				560	41	519
8				562	42	520
9				560	41	519
10				561	42	519
11				561	41	520
12				560	41	519
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44				560	41	519
45				561	42	519
46				561	41	520
47				560	41	519
48				562	42	520
49				560	41	519
50				561	42	519

No..................................

The S[illegible]
Commercial & Savings Bank, [illegible]
Acceptance No. [illegible]

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
51				561	41	520
52				560	41	519
53				562	42	520
54				560	41	519
55				561	42	519
56				561	41	520
57				560	41	519
58				562	42	520
59				560	41	519
60				561	42	519
61				561	41	520
62				560	41	519
63				562	42	520
64				560	41	519
65				561	42	519
66				561	41	520
67				560	41	519
68				562	42	520
69				560	41	519
70				561	42	519
71				561	41	520
72				560	41	519
73				562	42	520
74				560	41	519
75				561	42	519
76				561	41	520
77				560	41	519
78				562	42	520
79				560	41	519
80				561	42	519
81				561	41	520
82				560	41	519
83				562	42	520
84				560	41	519
85				561	42	519
86				561	41	520
87				560	41	519
88				562	42	520
89				560	41	519
90				561	42	519
91				561	41	520
92				560	41	519
93				562	42	520
94				560	41	519
95				561	42	519
96				561	41	520
97				560	41	519
98				562	42	520
99				560	41	519
100				561	42	519
101				561	41	520
102				560	41	519

No..............................

Commercial [illegible] Ld.
Acceptance No. 9724

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
103				562	42	520
104				560	41	519
105				561	42	519
106				561	41	520
107				560	41	519
108				562	42	520
109				560	41	519
110				561	42	519
111				561	41	520
112				560	41	519
113				562	42	520
114				560	41	519
115				561	42	519
116				561	41	520
117				560	41	519
118				562	42	520
119				560	41	519
120				561	42	519
121				561	41	520
122				560	41	519
123				562	42	520
124				560	41	519
125				561	42	519
126				561	41	520
127				560	41	519
128				562	42	520
129				560	41	519
130				561	42	519
131				561	41	520
132				560	41	519
133				562	42	520
134				560	41	519
135				561	42	519
136				561	41	520
137				560	41	519
138				562	42	520
139				560	41	519
140				561	42	519
141				561	41	520
142				560	41	519
143				562	42	520
144				560	41	519
145.				561	42	519
146				561	41	520
147				560	41	519
148				562	42	520
149				560	41	519
150				561	42	519
151				561	41	520
152				560	41	519
153				562	42	520
154				560	41	519

No.

Commercial [illegible]
Acceptance No. [illegible]

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
155				561	42	519
156				561	41	520
157				560	41	519
158				562	42	520
159				560	41	519
160				561	42	519
161				561	41	520
162				560	41	519
163				562	42	520
164				560	41	519
165				561	42	519
166				561	41	520
167				560	41	519
168				562	42	520
169				560	41	519
170				561	42	519
171				561	41	520
172				560	41	519
173				562	42	520
174				560	41	519
175				561	42	519
176				561	41	520
177				560	41	519
178				562	42	520
179				560	41	519
180				561	42	519
181				561	41	520
182				560	41	519
183				562	42	520
184				560	41	519
185				561	42	519
186				561	41	520
187				560	41	519
188				562	42	520
189				560	41	519
190				561	42	519
191				561	41	520
192				560	41	519
193				562	42	520
194				560	41	519
195				561	42	519
196				561	41	520
197				560	41	519
198				562	42	520
199				560	41	519
200				561	42	519
201				561	41	520
202				560	41	519
203				562	42	520
204				560	41	519
205				561	42	519

No.................................

[illegible]
Commercial [illegible]
Acceptance No. 17749

Specification s/s

Marks & Nos.	Reams	Size & Weight	Measurements	Gross Weight	Tare	Net Weight
206				561	41	520
207				560	41	519
208				562	42	520
209				560	41	519
210				561	42	519
211				561	41	520
212				560	41	519
213				562	42	520
214				560	41	519
215				561	42	519
216				561	41	520

AVENANT

à la police d'assurance maritime N° 45407 souscrite en date du 2Irst. January 1928.
et en faveur de M C.J. KERR Esq. , Luxemburg
sur 2I6 Bales Unglazed Newsprinting paper d'une valeur de ~~fr~~ £.800
par le navire Carl Legien S. Capitaine
pour le voyage de Hamburg to Shanghai warehouse.

[illegible]ercial & [illegible], Ld.
Acceptance No. 12949

Il ~~est déclaré, que~~.

It is declared and agreed that the " risks of water damage" are covered by the above mentioned policy at an additional rate of two shillings per cent.-

Antwerp , 4th. February I928.-

£.800 [illegible]
ad m 45407

p.p. C. J. KERR
R Kerr

£.800 à 2/-	:	£.0.I6.0
Duties........	:	" 0. 0.2
		£.0.I6.2

This policy **ALSO** *to cover WAR RISKS — to cover such risks as are excluded by the following Institute F. C. & S. and R. & C. C. clauses: —*

„ Warranted free of capture, seizure, arrest, restraint, or detainment, and the consequences thereof or of any attempt thereat (piracy excepted), and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war."

" Warranted free of loss or damage caused by strikers, locked out workmen or persons taking part in labour disturbances or riots or civil commotions,"

but excluding all claims for deterioration, General Average, loss of market, or other loss caused by delay, owing to War, Hostilities, etc.

Including mines, torpedoes, bombs, etc.

Leave to deviate.

No return for short Interest or for cancelment.

Warranted free of any claim based upon loss of, or frustration of, the insured voyage, or adventure, caused by arrests, restraints or detainments of Kings, Princes, or Peoples.

1/1/27

INSTITUTE CARGO CLAUSES (W.A.)

1. **Warranted free** of capture, seizure, arrest, restraint or detainment, and the consequences thereof or of any attempt thereat (piracy excepted), and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war.

F.C. & S. clause.

2. **Warranted free** of loss or damage caused by strikers, locked-out workmen, or persons taking part in labour disturbances, or riots or civil commotions.

Should Clause No. 1 be deleted, Clause No. 3 is to operate as part of this Policy.

Strikes, riots and civil commotions clause.

3. **Warranted free** of any claim based upon loss of, or frustration of, the insured voyage, or adventure, caused by arrests, restraints or detainments of kings, princes or peoples.

4. **General Average** and **Salvage Charges** payable according to Foreign Statement or per York-Antwerp Rules if in accordance with the contract of affreightment.

G/A clause.

5. **Held covered** at a premium to be arranged in case of deviation or change of voyage or other variation of the risk by reason of the exercise of any liberty granted to the shipowner or charterer under the contract of affreightment, or of any omission or error in the description of the interest vessel or voyage.

Deviation clause.

6. The risks covered by this Policy attach from the time the goods leave the shipper's or manufacturer's warehouse at the port of shipment, unless otherwise stated, and continue during the ordinary course of transit, including customary transhipment if any, until the goods are safely deposited in the consignee's or other warehouse at the destination named in the Policy or until the expiry of fifteen days from midnight of the day on which the discharge of the goods hereby insured from the overseas vessel is completed whichever may first occur. When the destination to which the goods are insured is without the limits of the port of discharge of the overseas vessel the risks covered by this Policy continue until the goods are safely deposited in the consignee's or other warehouse at the destination named in the Policy or until the expiry of 30 days from midnight of the day on which the discharge of the goods hereby insured from the overseas vessel is completed, whichever may first occur. Transhipment if any, otherwise than as above, and/or delay arising from circumstances beyond the control of the assured, held covered at a premium to be arranged.

Warehouse to warehouse clause.

7. Including transit by craft, raft and/or lighter to and from the vessel. Each craft, raft, and/or lighter to be deemed a separate insurance. The assured are not to be prejudiced by any agreement exempting lightermen from liability.

Craft, &c., clause.

8. The Assured are not to be prejudiced by the presence of the negligence clause and/or latent defect clause in the Bills of Lading and/or Charter Party. The seaworthiness of the vessel as between the Assured and the Assurers is hereby admitted and the wrongful act or misconduct of the shipowner or his servants causing a loss is not to defeat the recovery by an innocent Assured if the loss in the absence of such wrongful act or misconduct would have been a loss recoverable on the Policy. With leave to sail with or without pilots, and to tow and assist vessels or craft in all situations, and to be towed.

Bill of Lading, &c., clause.

9. **Warranted free** from average under the percentage specified in the Policy, unless general, or the vessel or craft be stranded, sunk or burnt, but notwithstanding this warranty the Assurers are to pay the insured value of any package which may be totally lost in loading, transhipment or discharge, also for any loss of or damage to the interest insured which may reasonably be attributed to fire, collision, or contact of the vessel and/or craft and/or conveyance with any external substance (ice included) other than water, or to discharge of cargo at port of distress. This warranty shall operate during the whole period covered by the Policy.

Average clause.

Sold by Witherby & Co., Insurance Printers and Publishers, 15, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.4

OL. 30

£ 800

Be it known that **C.J. KERR Esq. at Luxemburg.** as well in **his** own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person or Persons to whom the same doth, may, or shall appertain, in Part or in All, doth make Assurance, and cause **himself** and them, and every of them, to be Insured, lost or not lost, at and from

Hamburg to Shanghai (China) warehouse to warehouse.

D [illegible] Acceptance No [illegible]

Upon any kind of Goods and Merchandizes, and also upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, Boat and other Furniture, of and in the good Ship or Vessel, called the **CARL LEGIEN S.**

whereof is Master, under God, for this present Voyage, or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said Ship, or by whatsoever other Name or Names the same Ship, or the Master thereof, is or shall be named or called; beginning the Adventure upon the said Goods and Merchandizes from the loading thereof aboard the said Ship

as above

upon the said Ship, &c.,

and shall so continue and endure, during her abode there, upon the said Ship, &c. And further, until the said Ship, with all her Ordnance, Tackle, Apparel, &c., and Goods and Merchandizes whatsoever, shall be arrived at

as above

Upon the said Ship, &c., until she hath moored at Anchor Twenty-four Hours in good safety; and upon the Goods and Merchandizes, until the same be there discharged and safely landed And it shall be lawful for the said Ship, &c., in this Voyage, to proceed and sail to, and touch and stay at, any Ports or Places whatsoever

without prejudice to this Insurance. The said Ship, &c., Goods and Merchandizes, &c., for so much as concerns the Assured, by Agreement between the Assured and the Assurers in this Policy, are and shall be valued at **£.800**

W.C.T.C.
2I2 : 2I6 bales Unglazed Wensprinting paper-value £.800
Shanghai
I/2I6

Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers are contended to bear and do take upon us in this Voyage, they are of the Seas, Men-of-War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart and Countermart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes and People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and of all other Perils, Losses, and Misfortunes that have or shall come to the Hurt, Detriment, or Damage of the said Goods and Merchandizes and Ship, &c., or any Part thereof; and in case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants, and Assigns, to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery of the said Goods and Merchandizes, and Ship, &c., or any Part thereof, without prejudice to this Insurance; to the Charges whereof we, the Assurers, will contribute, each one according to the Rate and Quantity of his Sum herein Assured. And it is especially declared and agreed that no Acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed by us, the Insurers, that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London. And so we the Assurers are contended, and do hereby promise and bind ourselves, each one for his own Part, our Heirs, Executors, and Goods, to the Assured, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises, confessing ourselves paid the Consideration due unto us for this Assurance by the Assured at and after the rate of **as agreed.**

In Witness whereof we the Assurers have subscribed our Names and Sums Asssured in **Antwerp, the twenty-first January 1928**

N. B — Corn, Fish, Salt, Fruit, Flour, and Seed are warranted free from Average, unless General or the Ship be stranded — Sugar, Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, Hides, and Skins are warranted free from Average, under Five Pounds per Cent. — and all other Goods, also the Ship and Freight, are warranted free from Average, under Three Pounds per Cent. unless General or the Ship be stranded.

Subject to Institute W.A. Clauses as attached, as far as tehy apply, average payable in full if 3% is reached, each bale one series. Being also against war risks as per slip attached.-

£.800 Eagle, Star & BRITISH DOMINIONS Insurance Co., Ltd Eight hundred Pounds Sterling
in 45407

LE DIRECTEUR POUR LA BELGIQUE
PAR PROCURATION

In case of claim immediate advice must be given
to Messrs . BLOM & VAN DER AA.
3,Ezra Road.
SHANGHAI

p.p. O. J. KERR
RKerr

£.800 at I5/- % :	£.6.0.0
War .....1/3.. :	" 0.I0.0
Duties ....:	" I.4.0
Policy ....:	" 0.0.3
	" 6.II.7

C. J. Kerr Letter to Wah Chang

Luxembourg, December 21, 1927.

Messrs. Wah Chang Trading Corporation,
9, Ningpo Road,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sirs,

Since my letter of the 19th. your cable arrived reading "will telegraph about end of December" referring to your Order No.212 for Newsprint. I do not know what your news will be, but in case you have changed your mind, do me the favour and take the labels off my hands. I can post them to you or send to your shippers. The cost is £ 3.8.0. for 10,000 labels & £ 2.5.0. for the block (cliché)

Always at your service,

Yours faithfully,

p.p. C.J. KERR
Signed Rheu

C.J. KERR LETTER TO WAH CHANG

Luxembourg 19th. December 1927.

Messrs. Wah Chang Trading Corporation,
8/9 Ningpo Rd.
SHANGHAI, China.

Dear Sirs,

Re-Your Order No. 212 1/11/27

I confirm my letter of the 25th Nov. and have nothing to acknowledge from your part.

Letter of Credit. I received not yet advise and as the order should by put on the machine next Monday, I have cabled you as per copy herewith and hope to hear from you in a day or two.

Labels. are already printed, herewith specimen.

Yours faithfully,
p.p. C.J. KERR
Signed Rheu

C.J. KERR LETTER TO WAH CHANG

Luxembourg, Nov. 25th. 1927.

Messrs. Wah Chang Trading Corporation,
8-9 Ningpo Road,
SHANGHAI, China.

Dear Sirs,

I confirm my letter of 4th Nov. and acknowledge receipt of yours dated 1rst id.

Your Import order No. 212.

I am thankfull for this and it is having my best attention.All your instructions are carefully noted and due consideration paid.

Labels. I will have these printed and stuck on each ream. If my interpretation is wrong please cable your instructions.

Bales. will be marked as per your wishes "Made in Luxembourg" with your Order No. 212 e.t.c.

Stock. I regret that I have none. to suit your market and it is very rare that I have any stock at all.

Letter of Credit. Not yet advised but no doubt it will come in due course.

With compliments,

Yours faithfully,

p.p. C.J. KERR

Signed Rheu

C.J. KERR LETTER TO WAH CHANG

Luxembourg, November 4, 1927.

Messrs. Wah Chang Trading Corporation,
9, Ningpo Road,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sirs:

Since my telegram and letter of the 31st. ultimo, your cable dated 31st. arrived, reading "Referring our telegram 28th. anxiously waiting reply".

Kindly note that I have to submit all orders to the Mill before giving my acceptance and it is therefore impossible to answer you the same day. You may be sure that I do the best I can to serve your interests.

It will be easier for me if you will please put your name in your cables in order to avoid any further accident.

Waiting your further news, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

p.p. C.J. KERR
Signed Rheu

C.J. Kerr letter to Wah Chang

Luxembourg, Oct. 31, 1927.

Messrs. Wah Chang Trading Corp.
9, Ningpo Road,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sirs:

I am in receipt of your telegram dated 28th. reading:

UGUMT	Referring your telegram 27th.
ABVRE	We accept
TEBAM	£ 14. 10. 0.
UNTJE	Per ton of 20 cwt.
RIYDA	Shipment January/February
EPBUL	Equally divided

I have cabled you to-day:

UGURZ	Referring your telegram 28th.
BAHUP	I have booked
NIUZT	Your order
KERNA	C.J. Kerr

I am waiting your official order with details, meanwhile I have booked 100 tons Unglazed Newsprint No.123 at £ 14.10.0. per ton c.i.f. Shanghai payment 90 days letter of credit less 2%, shipment in two lots January/February. Bank interest payable by you.

I am pleased to see this first order from you and hope it will be the beginning of a good opening for mutual benefit.

Assuring you of my best services, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
p.p. C.J. KERR
(Signed) Rheu

C.J. KERR LETTER TO WAH CHANG

Luxembourg, October 27, 1927.

Messrs. Wah Chang Trading Corp.
9, Ningpo Road,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sirs,

I confirm my letter of the 19th. and am in receipt of your letter 4th. October.

Unglazed Newsprint No.123 The conditions set forth in your letter are agreeable to me and have therefore cabled you to-day.

JEWOF	referring your letter 4th. inst.
ABVRE	I accept
DAOBZ	conditions
KERNA	c.J. Kerr

Price @ £14.11.8. less 2% or £ 14.5.0. net per 1000 kos c.i.f. Shanghai. Quality guaranteed exactly as the samples submitted.

Letter of Credit revocable 90 days draft, interest to your account. Letter of Credit valid until 31st. January 1928.

Kraft wrapping Has this line any sale in your market?

Trusting to hear from you, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

p.p. C.J. Kerr

(Signed) Rheu

C.J. KERR LETTER TO WAH CHANG

Luxembourg, October 19, 1927.

Messrs. Wah Chang Trading Corp.
9, Ningpo Road,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sirs,

I confirm my letter of the 14th. ultimo. I much regret that on the 7th. October, I have cabled you by mistake, owing to a telegram received from your town without name. I had then no other correspondent at your place and I thought naturally that the cable came from you. I apologize for the confusion you may have had.

I am waiting you news with interest and remain,

Yours faithfully,
p.p. C. J. KERR
(Signed) Rheu

WAH CHANG LETTER TO C.J. KERR

Letter No.2320 Shanghai, November 1, 1927.

Messrs. C.J. Kerr,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sirs,

Re: Our Import Order No.212 - 100 tons
Unglazed Newsprint No. 123

After several exchanges of cables between us, we are happy to be able to book this initial order of 100 tons Unglazed Newsprint from you, and herewith are sending you our formal order sheet No.212 covering the purchase at £ 14.10.0. per ton of 2240 lbs. c.i.f. Shanghai less 2% as our commission.

We attach herewith our own ream labels which we would like you to include in the bales of paper to us. This is also to apply future shipments.

In fulfilling this order and all our future purchases, you will please instruct your Traffic Department to have all the bales of paper for us properly marked as follows:-

Order No. 212

Bale No. 1/up
Made in Luxembourg.

"Made in Luxembourg" is necessary and should appear on the bales, because of severe boycott movement against British and Japanese goods in Shanghai at present. This will easily distinguish as to the origin of merchandise shipped, as often times goods from America, Sweden, Luxemboug and other countries are mistaken for British and Japanese goods, with the result that same are detained, causing troubles in the deliveries.

Your particular attention is drawn to the quality of paper to be supplied. It should not have any dirty spotty appearance as your sample, as this is most objectionable to the trade here, and cause rejection of deliveries by the buyers. Please therefore give specific instructions to the factory before manufacture, so that there will be no complaint or rejection from the buyers.

- over -

Messrs. C.J. Kerr,
Luxembourg.

We trust our initial order will receive your very best attention, and all our requests as regards marking, quality of paper to be supplied, etc. are carried out.

Yours very truly,

Wah Chang Trading Corp.

Signed

KYL L
Enc: As stated.

P.S. Upon receipt of this letter if you have any available stock of Newsprint for forward shipment, will you kindly cable us your lowest possible prices on the basis of per ton of 2240 lbs. c.i.f. Shanghai.

WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION
IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
ENGINEERS

TELEPHONE {5387 5388} CENTRAL
華昌貿易公司
上海甯波路九號

HEAD OFFICE
233 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
CHANGSHA HANKOW TIENTSIN TSINGTAO
8-9 NINGPO ROAD
SHANGHAI.

CABLE ADDRESS
"WAHCHANG" SHANGHAI
ACME CODE
ALL STANDARD CODES
中文電報掛號
七○○六

November 1st. 1927.

Our Import Order No. 212.

BUYERS:	Wah Chang Trading Corporation, Shanghai, China.
SELLERS:	Messrs. C.J. Kerr, Poste Gare Case 51, Luxembourg.
COMMODITY:	Unglazed Newsprint No.123, 31" x 43" - 37 lbs. per ream of 500 sheets. Packed in bales of 15 reams each.
QUANTITY:	100 (One Hundred) tons of 2240 lbs.
PRICE:	£ 14. 10. 0. (Pounds Sterling Fourteen & Shillings Ten only) per ton of 2240 lbs. c.i.f. Shanghai, less 2% as our commission.
SHIPMENT:	In 2 equal lots during Jan/Feb. 1928.
TERMS:	Revocable Letter of Credit against drafts to be drawn at 120 days.
REMARKS:	Declare name of steamer by cable. Quality must be equal to sample submitted, if not better, and weight up to standard. Avoid dirty spotty appearance which is most objectionable to the trade here.

Cables

Your telegram of Oct. 27th. - Offer
Our telegram of Oct. 28th. - Counter
Our telegram of Oct. 31st. - Await reply
Your telegram of Oct. 31st. - Confirmation.

WAH CHANG TRADING CORP.

(Signed) K.Y. Liu

WAH CHANG LETTER TO C.J. KERR

Letter No.2315 Shanghai, October 26, 1927.

Messrs. C.J. Kerr,
Poste GareCase 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sirs,

To-day, we are in receipt of a copy of cable confirmation from you pertaining to 50 tons Newspaper which, as already stated to you per our letter No.2298 of October 12th. presumably is a mistake.

While your price of £14. 5. 0. per ton of 2240 lbs. c.i.f. Shanghai is workable, we nevertheless do not wish to involve us in a transaction about which we knew nothing before, and which you cannot confirm in case of our acceptance. However, we shall be pleased to help you to sell this 50 tons Newspaper at £ 14. 5. 0. if the paper is still available and can be shipped immediately.

In the event that you can accept, and shipment is made, we will open a revocable letter of credit in your favor for drafts to be drawn at 120 d/s.

Will you kindly cable us upon receipt of this letter, stating if you can make or have made shipment of the paper mentioned, so that we can make sales accordingly.

Yours very truly,

Wah-Chang Trading Corp.
Signed

Our Letter to C.J. Kerr

Letter No.2298

Shanghai, October 12, 1927.

Messrs. C.J. Kerr,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sirs,

We beg to confirm receipt of your telegram of October 7th. decoded as follows:-

"Refg. to your telegram of 5th.
"Accepting"

This refers to a telegram of 5th. you received which we are positively sure is a mistake, as we have not sent you any cable nor letter on the 5th. inst. or last month. In fact we do not know what your cable meant, and therefore draw the conclusion that it was intended for some one in Shanghai and sent to us by mistake.

Yours very truly,

Wah-Chang Trading Corp.

Signed

Our Letter to C.J. Kerr

Letter No.2288 Shanghai, October 4, 1927.

Messrs. C.J. Kerr,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sirs,

Re: Unglazed Newsprint No.123

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Sept. 14th. enclosing a sample of Unglazed Newsprint No.123, and to thank you particularly for your offer therein of 100 tons at the price of £14.11.8. per 1,000 kilos c.i.f. Shanghai, less 2%, for payment cash against documents, net, covered by letter of credit.

In reply, we beg to advise that we can probably do business of 100 tons Unglazed Newsprint No.123, January shipment, @ £14.11.8. per 1,000 kilos c.i.f. Shanghai, less 2%, provided that you can guarantee the quality to equal to the type sample you submitted, and that our term of payment is Revocable Letter of Credit to be opened in your favor, negotiable with the bank against 90 days draft on us, interest our account.

If you can accept the responsibility of the guaranteed quality per sample submitted by you, and the terms stated above, please renew your offer to us by telegraph.

Hoping to hear from you in due course of time,

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours truly,

Wah-Chang Trading Corp.,

Signed

KYL L.

P.LONIS & CIE LETTER TO WAH CHANG

Toul,le 25th Oct. 1927.
France

Messieurs Wah Chang Trading Corporation
No. 9 Ningpo Road,
Shanghai.

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTAIAL

Dear Sirs,

In reply to your letter 4th Oct.

We know the Firm mentioned in your letter for 15 years and since 6 years we do considerable transactions together. We found Mr Kebr always ponctual & exacting to his engagements. We consider him trustworth and capable to carry out his engagements.

Yours faithfully,
P.LONIS & CIE

WAH CHANG LETTER TO P.LOUIS & CIE.,

Octover 4th. 1927.

Dear Sirs,

As we are contemplating of doing business with Messrs. C.J. Keer, Poste Gare Case 51, Luxembourg, who has referred us to you for reference about their standing, we shall be much obliged if you will be so kind as to furnish us a complete report respecting this firm.

Any information that you are in a position to give us concerning the business intergrity and moral responsibility of the firm in question, will be treated as strictly confidential.

Thanking you in advance for the trouble given,

We are, dear Sirs,

Faithfully yours,

WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION

Sgd. K.Y. LIU

Letter from C.J. Kerr

Luxembourg, September 14, 1927.

Messrs. Wah Chang Trading Corporation,
8/9, Ningpo Road,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sirs:

I am obliged for your letter of the 22nd. ultimo. UNGLAZED NEWSPRINT No. 123: 31 x 43", 37 lbs. I much regret being unable to deliver until January. I offer you, therefore, for January shipment, 100 tons at the price of £ 14.11.8. per 1000 kos. c.i.f. Shanghai, less 2%, for payment cash against documents, net, covered by letter of credit.

As to the payment, I accept your offer, i.e. 90% against confirmed credit but at sight, not 90 days; the balance 10%, 30 days sight after the arrival of the steamer at your port. Again I can allow you 90 days draft against confirmed letter of Credit, but then the interest will be added on the invoice, viz. 5% increase on the amount of the invoice. The Bank will charge at least six months interest.

I enclose sample just made for an exporter to your Country, and by separate cover you will receive full size sheets in different substances. You may be sure that your orders, if you favour me, will be punctually executed and exact quality as per samples.

The two Mills, I represent, are controled by the Financiers Messrs. P. Lonis & Cie., 11, Avenue Victor Hugo, Toul,

- over -

Messrs. Wah Chang Trading Corp.
Shanghai, China.

France, and you can have references from this Concern regarding my stability.

I will post you my private Code end of December, as I am printing a more complete one.

Waiting the favour of your further news and always at your services, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

p.p. C.J. KERR

(Signed) Rkeu

Enclosure.
Samples.

OUR LETTER TO C.J.KERR

Letter No.2227 Shanghai, August 22nd. 1927.

Messrs. C.J. Kerr,
Poste Gare Case 51,
Luxembourg.

Dear Sirs:

We are in receipt of your circular letter of July 30th, informing us that you are closely connected with two Paper Mills, thusing placing your firm in a good position to quote competitive prices at all times.

Just at the present moment, we are particularly interested in Newsprinting, your Quality No.123, 31" x 43" 37 lbs. per ream of 500 sheets, packed in bales of 15 reams each. Will you please, on receipt of this letter, quote us, by cable, your lowest possible price c.i.f. Shanghai, say for a quantity of 100 tons for shipment in 2 equal lots during September/October, 1927.

As we have not done business with you before, we would like you to cable us your bankers to whom we may apply for information concerning the credit standing and business integrity of your goodselves. Herewith, we wish to mention our bankers, Messrs. Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd. The National City Bank of New York, Shanghai and New York and The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, New York City. from whom you may apply for a similar purpose as to the standing of our firm.

As to terms, we will do business with you on the basis of 90% invoice to be drawn per 90 days draft against confirmed letter of credit opened in your favor, and balance 10% to be reimbursed to you per 30 days' sight draft to be drawn after arrival of shipment. Kindly let us know if this term is agreeable to you.

Your attention is specially called to the fact that paper business in China is done on quality basis, not to say that the prices must be competitive. Therefore, you must see to it that all paper shipments from you are according to samples submitted, failing which no business will be considered by the buyers.

- over -

Messrs. C.J. Kerr,
Luxembourg.

To facilitate cabling and to economize cable expenses, we hope you will send us a copy of your private code on paper so that after same is to hand, we can interest our buyers with your papers, and to cable you for offers.

Hoping to hear from you,

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours truly,

Wah Chang Trading Corp.

Signed

KYL L.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM C.J.KERR

Luxembourg, July 30th. 1927.

Messrs. Wah Chang Trading Corp.,
9, Ningpo Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs:

I beg to submit to your consideration the following: I am well placed with two Paper Mills outside Unions or Conventions and am in a position to supply you with:

Pure Kraft Pap r and Newsprinting

at a very reasonable price, provided you can place substantial Orders and arrange payment against shipping documents by confirmed credit with any Bank of London, Brussels or Paris, always subject to your approval of the out-turn sheets.

I enclose booklet samples with price-list and am at your disposal for any information you may desire and full size sheet-samples.

You will notice that my prices are very low beyond competetion, but such prices can only be maintained if each shipment consists of no less than 50/60 Tons of Newsprinting and 25/30 Tons of Kraft.

I hope that you will give my offer your best attention and waiting your news, I remain,

Yours obediently,

C. J. Kerr

FM. 52

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 26: 3: 1920

To D.C. (Cr and Sp. Branches)

Translation herewith.

Inspr Hunter
Enquiries at Bank mentioned.
also ask C.S.B & C/R Registries & For: Sec:
if names & aliases are known

26/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 1187
Date 24 - 4 - 30.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT
CANTON OF VAUD
LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.

Lausanne, March 17, 1930.

To the Chief of Police,

Shanghai, China.

Sir,

We have the honour to send you copy of a circular relating to serious cases of fraud perpetrated during the past few years by means of false bills of lading the author of which, in consequence of complaints made at Lausanne, Switzerland, has been arrested at Tournai, Belgium.

Since then our investigations have led to the discovery of numerous other cases of fraud . We have received information from the London Police that the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank of Shanghai has been victimized through documentary credits whihh it had opened with the London Branch of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in favour of Sir John Kerr, 60 Boulevard de la Petrusse, Luxemburg. This individual is none other than Christo Carifalis, the author of numerous cases of fraud perpetrated under different names and who has succeeded in securing money by means of false bills of lading and false insurance policies. Similar frauds have been perpetrated on the Industrial and Commercial Bank of Hongkong.

We request you kindly to inform us whether Carifalis under the name of John Kerr or L. O. Baird or Craster or John J. Dennis or under any of the other aliases given in our circular has been sought for in your country.

Thanking you in advance for information,

(signed) Jaquillard,

Chief of Police,
i/c Criminal Investigation Dept.
Canton of Vaud,
Switzerland.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CANTON OF VAUD, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.

Telegraphic Address: SURETE, LAUSANNE.

Lausanne, January 9, I930.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Fraud involving I,000,000 French francs
by means of false bills of lading.-------

Messrs. S. E. Kwok and Co., a Chinese firm established at HHongkong, having accepted offers of paper pulp from L. O. Baird, a fictitious mill proprietor of Czecho-Slovakia, giving his address as Lausanne-Ouchy, opened documentary credits at the Banque Franco-Chinoise for the Industrial and Commercial Agency of Hongkong for a total of £7988 in favour of L. O. Baird. Upon L. O. Baird producing to the Paris Branch of the Banque Franco-Chinoise the bills of lading to show that the goods ordered by Kwok and Co. had been dispatched by the Ostasiatiske Co. of Oslo the Bank paid out by cheques a total of £7988 on the security of the surrender of these documents. The cheques were cahsed at the Union of Swiss Banks at Lausanne by Baird through the medium of one Cela de Santi, daughter of Achille and Isabelle nee Pokorni, born on May 8, 1882 at Venice, native of France, unmarried.

Subsequently it was ascertained that the bills of lading were false and that the goods had never been dispatched. It was a case of a new and very clever method of fraud. A complaint was lodged by the Banque Franco-Chinoise and the Magistrate of Lausanne commenced a criminal investigation and issued warrants against:

I) the so-called L. O. Baird and
2) his accomplice Cela de Santi.

The investigations led to the arrest of Cela de Santi, formerly known under the name of Enrici, at Tournai, Belgium, on December I4, 1929, and of the so-called L. O. Baird at Tournai on December I9, 1929.

Baird was identified as Christo Carifalis son of Jean and Kotore, born on October 22, I876 or I877 at Ikaria, Greece, domiciled at Ikaria, a native of Greece.

When interrogated in prison, Carifalis confessed to having perpetrated a fraud on the Banque Franco-Chinoise and acknowledge having cashed a sum of 200,000 Swiss francs through the woman de Santi, according to the statement of account of the Union of Swiss Banks.

Carifalis appears to be the same person who, under the name of Sir John Kerr alias John J. Dennis alias Xenophon Kallis, resided at Geneva and Lausanne in I926 and he very probably was the author of a fraud perpetrated on the Societe Marseillaise de Credit at Lausanne. On June 26, I926 he cashed a forged cheque for 2220.40 R.M. (?reichmarks) to the order of Frank R. Hiller drawn by the Amsterdamsche Bank at Rotterdam on the Darmstadter Bank at Frankfort. The affair at the time was the subject of criminal investigation at Lausanne and later in Holland but the offender was never discovered.

Frank R. Hiller lived at No. II Clarendon Road, London. During a stay at Vevey in I926 Kerr gave his address as Lechorm Road, Harlesdem, N.W. IO.

Carifalis, who used the name of Sir John Kerr to cash the cheque, cashed another cheque at Geneva in March I927 to the order of John J. Dennis endorsed in blank by the latter. The relation between Kerr and Dennis is thus established. On the other hand, Dennis, who is the holder of post office box No. 357 at the Rive Post Office, Geneva, caused his mail to be forwarded to the address of Kallis (Post Office Box Jordils, Lausanne, No. I76I3). The wife of de Santi acknowledged that Baird and Kallis----and consequently Kerr and Dennis----were one and the same person and this our investigations have confirmed.

Carifalis appears to be also the same person as Walther H. Knopper, notified in the Swiss Police Gazette Article No. 8834 in I925 by the Police Department of Bale for a serious case of swindling perpetrated on Messrs. J. Menasce Fils. of Cairo and on the Banque d'Industrie at Athens.

At the time of arrest Carifalis was in possession of the following articles:-

I) A British passport in the name of Charles Hunter Knox, British, born on July IO, I877.

2) A British passport in the name of John Craster, British, born on March I2, I877.

The following articles were found in a luggage depot at the Hotel Terminus, Paris:-

3) A British passport in the name of John Stewart Todd, born on May I9, I879.

4) A passport, which appears to be genuine, in the name of Christo Carifalis, Greek.

Carifalis also made use of the following name: Charles Bellot, No. I9 Aldine Street. He had amongst his papers a letter-head bearing this name and on which his profession is given as Solicitor.

Investigations conducted by the London Police revealed that a boarding house is being maintained at this address and according to what could be verified Cela de Santi is known there. She had commissioned the proprietress of the boarding house to receive all mails addressed to Bellot and to forward them to the address of J. A. Craster at Lausanne, Box St. Francis in envelopes prepared for this purpose.

Later Mrs. Butler whom the London Police describe as an honest woman but a little simple was informed that letters addressed to L. O. Baird would reach her and that she was to hand them to a Mr. Hudson who would call for them and who in fact did call for them.

Christo Carifalis alias Craster etc. claims to have an accomplice named Black or Blak residing at this boarding house who had furnished the false bills of lading and the false papers of identification. His statements on this point are rather evasive. Investigations are proceeding to ascertain whether such a person really exists or whether he is Carifalis himself. In the note-book of addresses belonging to Carifalis occurs the following entry: W. H. Blake, No. 2 Catherine Street, Dundee, Scotland. This man may have been the accomplice.

The false documents in the affair of the Banque Franco-Chinoise were sent by Black to Evian, Postal Box D. At the time when he cashed the cheques between March, 1929 and November, 1929 Carifalis was living at the Villa Les Genets, Avenue de la Grande Rive at Evian.

We also noted the names of Knogen and Collins employed by Carifalis or one of his accomplices when he perpetrated a swindle under the name of Knopper on Messrs. J. Menasce of Cairo and on the Banque d'Industrie of Athens. The following also appeared in his notes: C. Enrici; C. de Santi, No. 58a Sinclair Road, W. 14. This address was still that of A. C. Leake-Dawson according to the note-book of Carifalis and later that of H. Dale-Dawson according to the printed letter paper and envelopes found at the home of Carifalis and inscribed as follows:-

H. Dale Dawson,
Exporter.

86a Sinclair Road,
London, W. 14.

Carifalis is, without doubt, the author of other cases of fraud. The investigations have revealed so far that he has been in correspondence recently with especially Japan and the following addresses of firms to which he has made offers of paper etc. have been found:-

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., Osaka, Japan.
Sugiyama Co., Ltd. Kiomachibori 2, Osaka.
Jinfound Trading Co.
Hattory Trading Co., Ltd., Ginza Nichome, Tokyo.

One of his principal methods consists of having a temporary lodging place in various cities throughout Europe. In this manner, he had false luggage and false passports to Lille, France, to Metz, Alsace, to Paris etc. as well as letter ~~heads~~ boxes at numerous addresses whence his letters are re-forwarded to his various assumed names. At the address of Charles Bellot who lives at the Butler boarding house, 19 Aldine Street, London, we found:

One post box in the name of Craster, St. Francis Post Office, Lausanne.
One post box No. 17350 in the name of Baird, Jordils Post Office, Lausanne.
One post box No. 631 in the name of Craster at Brussels, Belgium.
One address in the name of de Santi, Hotel de Paris, Tournai.
One box at Paris, Bureau Poste No. 31.
One address R. C., Poste Restante, Prague.
One post box in the name of Baird at Evian.

Besides these there are the old boxes of 1926-1927 in the name of Dennis, Box No. 357 Rive Post Office, Geneva, and in the name of Kallis, Box No. 17613 Jordils Post Office at Lausanne. It is probable there are others and investigations will be made with the object of determining their existence.

The role played by the woman de Santi appeared to have been as follows:- At times she is employed by Baird to secure letters arriving at certain post boxes, and at other times she is detailed to withdraw the greater part of funds from the Union of Swiss Banks at Lausanne.

Notifications relating to Carifalis have been issued as follows:-

On July 11, 1925 in article No. 8834 of the Swiss Police Gazette on Christo Carifalis and Walther H.

Knopper bythe Police Department of Bale. The article states that Carifalis is under a warrant of arrest of the "Landgerickt" of Hamburg. According to information received from the French Criminal Investigation Department the affair related to a case of fraud involving 800,000 marks.

2) On November 6, 1925 in article No. 11093 of notifications from Belgium, Christo Carifalis is mentioned as having been sentenced to seven months imprisonment plus one month for fraud and for using a false name.

3) On January 31, 1926 according to notifications from Germany, Carifalis was wanted on a warrant issued by Magistrate 7 of Hamburg.

According to information furnished by the French Criminal Investigation Department when Carifalis committed a fraud on a firm in Hamburg he was accompanied by Darlymple, his secretary. At the time of his arrest at Tournai, Carifalis was in possession of a receipt issued by the Midland Bank, Ltd., No. 60 Gracechurch Street, London, also in the name of Darlymple. An investigation was actively commenced to identify the individual in order to ascertain his connection with Carifalis.

With the probable object of concealing his funds, Carifalis had cash deposits in numerous banks amongst which were the following:-

At the Swiss Bank Corporation, London, No. 99 Greshan Street, about £4600. This money has been transferred on an order issued by Carifalis from his prison at Tournai to Messrs. Leader, Plunkett and Leader, solicitors, No. 49 Newgate Street, London.

At the Banque d'Alsace and de Lorraine, a sum of 235,000 French francs. This money has been sequestrated.

At the Lloyd's National and Provincial Bank, No. 43 Boulevard des Capucines at Paris where a sum of francs 2320 is on deposit in the name of Mrs. Carifalis.

At the London Branch of the Lloyd's National and Provincial Bank, Lombard Street, where there is a deposit also in the name of Mrs. Carifalis.

At the Credit Commercial de France, 103 Avenue des Champs Elysees, a deposit of francs 18,000 in the name of C. Carifalis.

At the Societe Francais, Brussels, an account in the name of Craster.

At the Midland Bank, Ltd., Gracechurch Street, a deposit in the name of Darlymple, 52 Jeffreys Road.

At the Societe de Banque Suisse at Lausanne, a deposit of 20,000 Swiss francs in the name of Mrs. Carifalis and another of 1500 Swiss francs in the name of C. Carifalis were sequestrated.

Carifalis had dealings with other banks, especially the Banque d'Outremer, Brussels, the Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger, No. 4 Bishops-gate, E.C. 2, the Banque Federal at Lausanne and investigations are being made to ascertain whether there are deposits in any of these banks. An investigation is also being made to ascertain whether the fraud committed under the various aliases had resulted in any transactions with other banks and whether there are deposits of funds or securities. Such funds and securities will also be sequestrated.

Little is known of the former life history of Carifalis. He declares that he was formerly a paper merchant with offices at No. 3 Tudor Street, London. Information may be sought at this address which he has given as well as from the firm of Whitall in Smyrna where he has also resided. He states that he has four sons: Leonidas who is in London (School~~s~~ of Economics), Platon who is on holiday in Paris, Jean and Theodore who are at present in Greece with the mother. According to the Belgian notification of 1926, article 11094 we learn that Theodore Carifalis was born on October 28, 1904 at Alexandria. On one occasion he was sentenced with his father to seven months imprisonment for fraud and false passports. Any information regarding these people and especially in regard to the places where Theodore Carifalis has been staying will prove useful because it is possible his complicity in the present case may be subsequently established.

The Chiefs of Police in Switzerland and foreign countries to whom the present circular is being sent are kindly requested to institute an active investigation with the object of ascertaining who Carifalis is, who are his accomplices and the persons with whom he has had relations, whether he has committed any other offences, whether he has any letter boxes besides those already referred to above.

Banks to which this circular has been sent are also requested to make an investigation with the object of ascertaining whether Carifalis has any deposits, accounts or safety deposits in any of the names of which a list is appended or in the names of members of his family.

(signed) Jaquillard,
Chief of Police,
i/c Criminal Investigation Dept.

List of Names.

Christo Carifalis
Theodore Carifalis
Cela de Santi
Cela Enrici
L. O. Baird
J. A. Craster
Sir Hohn Kerr
John J. Dennis
Frank R. Hiller
Xenophon Kallis
Walther H. Knogen
Collins
Knox or Charles Hunter Knock
John Stewart Todd
Charles Bellot
Hudson
Black or Henri Blak
Darlymple
H. Dale-Dawson
A. C. Leake-Dawson

POLICE DE SURETÉ
DU
CANTON DE VAUD
LAUSANNE
(SUISSE)

N°

Lausanne, le 27 Mars 1930.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1187
Date 24-4-30.

Monsieur le Chef de la Police,
Shanghaï.

Monsieur le Chef,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous remettre avec la présente un exemplaire d'une circulaire relative à d'importantes escroqueries commises depuis plusieurs années à l'aide de faux connaissements, et dont l'auteur, ensuite d'une plainte déposée à Lausanne (Suisse) a pu être arrêté à Tournai (Belgique.)

Nos recherches, dès lors, ont amené la découverte de nombreux cas d'escroqueries antérieurs à celui qui nous intéressait, et nous avons notamment reçu avis de la police de Londres que la " Shanghaï Commercial & Saving Bank" à Shanghaï avait subi un important préjudice, ensuite de crédits documentaires qu'elle a ouverts auprès de la "Guaranty Trust Company of New York" Office de Londres, en faveur de Sir C-John Kerr, 60 Boulevard de la Pétrusse, Luxembourg; cet individu est identique à CARIFALIS Christo, auteur de nombreuses escroqueries semblables, sous différents noms, et qui a pu obtenir les fonds grâce à de faux connaissements et de fausses polices d'assurance.

Des escroqueries du même genre ont été commises au préjudice de la " Industrial & Commercial Bank" à Hongkong.

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir nous dire si Carifalis, sous le nom de John KERR, L.O. BAIRD, **CRASTER**, John J. **DENNIS**, ou autres mentionnés dans notre circulaire, a fait l'objet de poursuites dans votre pays.

Nous vous remercions à l'avance pour tous renseignements que vous voudrez bien nous communiquer, et nous vous présentons, Monsieur le Chef, l'assurance de notre considération très distinguée.

LE CHEF DU **SERVICE DE POLICE**
du Canton de Vaud
Chargé de la Direction de la Sûreté:

JAQUILLARD.

Police de Sûreté du Canton de Vaud
LAUSANNE (Suisse) — Téléphone 26.125
Adresse télégraphique : SURETÉ LAUSANNE

Lausanne, le 9 Janvier 1930

Avis très important.

Escroquerie d'un million de francs français à l'aide de faux connaissements.

La maison S.E. KWOK & Cie, firme chinoise établie à Hongkong, ayant accepté les offres de pâte de papier qui lui avaient été faites par un soi-disant L.C. BAIRD, prétendûment propriétaire de fabriques en Tschéco-Slovaquie, et donnant comme adresse Case Lausanne-Ouchy, a ouvert au dit Baird des crédits documentaires pour un total de Lst.7.988.- à la Banque Franco-Chinoise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie agence de Hongkong. Le s/d. L.C. Baird ayant produit à la Banque Franco-Chinoise, siège de Paris, des connaissements établissant que la marchandise commandée par la maison KWOK avait été expédiée, par l'intermédiaire de l'Ostasiatiske Cy à Oslo, la dite banque a payé en couverture de ces remises documentaires le montant total de 7.988 Livres sterling, par des chèques successifs encaissés à Lausanne, à l'Union de Banques Suisses, par Baird, par l'intermédiaire d'une nommée DE SANTI Cela, fille d'Achille et d'Isabelle née Pokorni, née le 8 Mai 1882 à Venise, d'origine française, célibataire.

Dès lors, il a été établi que les actes de connaissement constituaient des faux et que la marchandise n'avait jamais été expédiée à son destinataire. Il s'agit dans le cas particulier d'un procédé nouveau et fort habile d'escroquerie.

Plainte a été déposée par la Banque Franco-Chinoise et le Juge Informateur de Lausanne a ouvert une instruction pénale et décerné des mandats d'arrêt contre :

1/ le soi-disant L.C. BAIRD,
2/ sa complice De SANTI Cela .

Les investigations ultérieures ont amené à Tournai (Belgique) en date du 14 Décembre 1929, l'arrestation de Cela DE SANTI connue précédemment sous le nom d'ENRICI, et, en date du 19 Décembre, à Tournai également, celle du soi-disant L.O. BAIRD, qui paraît avoir été identifie comme étant : CARIFALIS Christo, fils de Jean et de Io Katoré, né le 22 Octobre 1876 ou 1877 à Ikaria (Grece) Grec, domicilie habituellement à Ikaria.

Interrogé dans les prisons de Tournai, Carifalis a avoué avoir commis l'escroquerie au préjudice de la Banque Franco-Chinoise; il a reconnu avoir encaissé par l'entremise de la femme de Santi la somme totale de 200.000 francs suisses, suivant inscriptions figurant au relevé du compte de l'Union de Banques Suisses.

Carifalis paraît être le même individu qui, sous le nom de Sir John KERR, alias DENNIS John J. alias KALLIS Xénophon, a habité à Genève et à Lausanne en 1926, et il est fort probablement l'auteur d'une escroquerie commise au préjudice de la Société Marseillaise de Crédit à Lausanne; il avait encaissé , le 26 Juin 1926, un faux chèque de 2220,40 R.M. à l'ordre de Frank R. HILLER, tiré par l'Amsterdamsche Bank à Rotterdam sur la Darmstädter Bank à Franfort. L'affaire, à l'époque, a fait l'objet de poursuites pénales à Lausanne, puis en Hollande, mais l'auteur n'avait pas été découvert.

Frank R.HILLER aurait été domicilié à 11 Clarendon Road, à Londres ; KERR a donné, à l'occasion d'un séjour qu'il a fait à Vevey en 1926, l'adresse de Lechormroad, Harlesdem, N.W.10.

Carifalis, qui aurait utilisé le nom de sir John Kerr pour encaisser le dit chèque, aurait encaissé un autre chèque, à Genève, en Mars 1927, à l'ordre de John J.DENNIS endossé en blanc par ce dernier. La relation entre Kerr et Dennis est ainsi établie; d'autre part, Dennis qui était titulaire d'une case postale No 357 à la Poste de Rive à Genève, a fait suivre son courrier à l'adresse de KALLIS, Case Jordils (Lausanne) No 17615; la femme de SANTI a reconnu que Baird et Kallis -- et par conséquent Kerr-Dennis, -- étaient le seul et même personnage, ce que nos investigations ont d'ailleurs confirmé.

CARIFALIS paraît être également identique avec Walther H. KNOPPER signalé au Moniteur Suisse de Police, article 8834 de 1925 par le Département de Police de Bâle, pour une escroquerie importante commise au préjudice de la maison J. Menasce Fils au Caire et de la Banque d'Industrie à Athènes.

Outre cela, Carifalis était porteur au moment de son arrestation :

1/ d'un passeport anglais au nom de Charles Hunter KNOX Anglais, né le 10 Juillet 1877,

2/ d'un passeport anglais au nom de John CRASTER , né le 12 Mars 1877, Anglais.

Dans un dépôt de bagages, à l'Hôtel Terminus, à Paris, il a été retrouvé en outre :

3/ un passeport anglais au nom de John Stewart TODD né le 19 Mai 1879, et

4/ un passeport, qui paraît authentique, au nom de Christo CARIFALIS, Grec.

L'escroc doit avoir utilisé encore les noms de Charles BELLOT, 19 Aldine Street; il avait dans ses papiers une en-tête de lettre à ce nom, mentionnant comme profession " Solicitor". (Avocat) Or, des investigations faites par la Police de Londres, il résulte qu'à cette adresse existe une pension de famille où seule, -- d'après ce qui a pu être vérifié, -- Cela de Santi est connue. Elle avait donné mission à la maîtresse de pension de recevoir le courrier adressé à Bellot, courrier qui devait être réexpédié à l'adresse de J. A. CRASTER à Lausanne, Case St. François, dans des enveloppes toutes préparées, remises à cet effet.

Plus tard, Madame Butler, maîtresse de cette pension, dont la police de Londres dit qu'elle est honorable, mais un peu simple, fut avisée que des lettres arriveraient à l'adresse de L.O. Baird et qu'elle devait les remettre à un monsieur HUDSON qui viendrait les chercher ,- et qui est effectivement venu.

Carifalis Christo, alias Craster, etc. prétend avoir un complice qui serait un nommé BLACK ou BLAK, domicilié dans cette même pension Butler dont il a été question, lequel lui aurait procuré les faux connaissements et les faux papiers de légitimation. Ses déclarations sur ce point sont plutôt évasives; les recherches sont en cours pour déterminer si ce personnage existe véritablement ou si de fait ce ne serait pas Carifalis lui-même.

On note dans le carnet d'adresses de Carifalis l'inscription suivante : W. H. BLAKE, 2 Catherine Street, Dundee (Ecosse) et il pourrait s'agir du dit complice.

Les faux documents concernant l'affaire de la Banque Franco-Chinoise auraient été expédiés par BLACK à Evian, Boîte Postale D. Carifalis logeait à l'époque où il a fait les encaissements, soit entre Mars 1929 et Novembre 1929, à la Villa Les Genêts, Avenue de la Grande Rive à Evian.

On note encore les noms de KNOHEN, celui de COLLINS employé par l'escroc Carifalis ou l'un de ses complices lors de l'escroquerie commise sous le nom de KNOPFER au préjudice de la Maison J. Menasce au Caire et de la Banque d'Industrie à Athènes.

Nous avons constaté aussi que Carifalis indique dans ses notes : C.ENRICI - C.de SANTI, 58^{a} Sinclair Road, W.14. Cette adresse serait encore celle de A.C. LEAKE-DAWSON suivant note du carnet de Carifalis, puis celle de H.DALE-DAWSON suivant papiers à lettres et enveloppes imprimés, retrouvés chez Carifalis et libellés comme suit :

H. DALE DAWSON, 86 a Sinclair Road
EXPORTER. London W.14.

Carifalis est sans doute l'auteur d'autres escroqueries; l'enquête a jusqu'ici révélé qu'il était en correspondance, ces derniers temps, plus spécialement avec le Japon et l'on a retrouvé notamment les adresses des établissements suivants auxquels il a fait des offres de papiers, etc :

The SUMITOMO Bank Limited, Osaka (Japon)
Messrs. SUGYIAMA & Co, Limited, Kiomachibori 2, Osaka.
JINFOUNG Trading Company
HATTORY Trading Company Ltd. Ginza Nichome, Tokyo.

L'un de ses procédés consiste notamment à avoir des pied à terre un peu partout en Europe; c'est ainsi qu'il avait des bagages et des passeports faux à Lille (France) à Metz (Alsace) à Paris, etc., ainsi que des boîtes aux lettres à de nombreuses adresses, d'où on lui réexpédiait la correspondance adressée à ses divers faux noms. On a retrouvé jusqu'ici celle à l'adresse de Monsieur Charles Ballot, habitant la petite pension Butler, 19 Aldine St. à Londres,

1 case postale sous CRASTER, Poste St. François à Lausanne.
1 case postale No 17350, sous Baird, Poste des Jordils Lausanne
1 boîte postale sous Craster, No 631, à Bruxelles.
1 adresse sous de Santi, Hôtel de Paris, Tournai.
1 case à Paris, Bureau Poste No 31,
1 adresse R.C. Poste Restante, Prague,
1 boîte postale sous Baird, à Evian, sans omettre les anciennes de 1926-1927 sous DENNIS, case 357 Poste de Rive à Genève, et sous KALLIS, Case No 17613, Poste des Jordils à Lausanne.

Il est probable qu'il en est d'autres et des investigations devraient être faites dans le but d'en déterminer l'existence .

Le rôle de la femme De Santi paraît avoir été le suivant : d'une part, Baird s'en servait pour retirer la correspondance arrivant à certaines boîtes postales et d'autre part c'est par elle qu'il a fait retirer la plus grande partie des fonds à l'Union de Banques Suisses à Lausanne.

Carifalis est signalé comme suit :

1/ en date du 11 Juillet 1925, à l'article 8334 du Moniteur Suisse de Police, sous CARIFALIS Christo et Walther H. KNOPPER, par le Département de Police de Bâle . Cet article mentionne que Carifalis est sous mandat d'arrêt du "Landgericht" à Hambourg. D'après renseignements reçus de la Sûreté Générale Française, il s'agirait d'une escroquerie de 800.000 Marks.

2/ en date du 6 Novembre 1925 à l'article 11093 des Signalements Belges, sous CARIFALLI Christo, condamné à 7 mois d'emprisonnement plus un mois pour escroquerie et port de faux nom.

3/ en date du 31 Janvier 1926, sous CARIFALIS, aux signalements allemands, sous mandat d'arrêt du Juge d'Instruction 7 de Hambourg.

D'après renseignements fournis par la Sûreté Générale Française, lors de l'escroquerie commise au préjudice d'une maison de Hambourg par Carifalis, il était accompagné de son secrétaire nommé DARLYMPLE. Lors de son arrestation à Tournai Carifalis était porteur d'un reçu de la Midland Bank Limited, 60 Gracechurch Street, à Londres, au nom de Darlymple également et il y aurait lieu de rechercher activement et d'identifier cet individu, ainsi que de préciser la nature de ses rapports avec Carifalis.

Dans le but probablement de dissimuler ses fonds, Carifalis a des dépôts en numéraire dans plusieurs banques, soit notamment :

à la Swiss Bank Corporation, à Londres, 99 Gresham St. environ 4600 Lstg. qui ont été virées sur ordre donné de la prison de Tournai par Carifalis à Mssrs. Lender-Plunkett, Lender, avocats, 49 Newgate St. à Londres.

à la Banque d'Alsace et de Lorraine, ou se trouvent 235.000 francs français qui ont été séquestrés,

à la LLoyds National et Provincial Bank, 43 Boulevard des Capucines à Paris, où se trouvent 2320 francs au nom de Madame Carifalis.

à la même banque, succursale de Londres, Lombard Street, où doit se trouver un dépôt au nom de Madame Carifalis.

au Crédit Commercial de France, 103 Av. des Champs Elysées où se trouvent 18.000 francs français au nom de C.Carifalis,

à la Société Française de dépôt à Bruxelles où pourrait se trouver un compte au nom de Craster,

à la Midland Bank Limited, 60 Gracechurch Street, où pourrait se trouver un dépôt au nom de Dalrymple, 52 Jeffreys Road,

à la Société de Banque Suisse à Lausanne où 20.000 francs suisses au nom de Madame Carifalis et 1500 francs suisses au nom de C.Carifalis ont été séquestrés.

Carifalis a été en relations avec d'autres banques, notamment avec la Banque d'Outremer à Bruxelles, avec la Banque Belge pour l'étranger, 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, avec la Banque Fédérale à Lausanne et il y aurait lieu de vérifier s'il y a des dépôts dans ces établissements.

Il y aurait lieu de rechercher également si l'escroc sous l'un des noms connus, a traité avec d'autres banques et s'il a des dépôts de fonds ou valeurs dans d'autres établissements.

Ces valeurs feront l'objet de séquestres de la part du Juge Informateur .

L'existence antérieure de Carifalis nous est peu connue; il déclare qu'il aurait été établi auparavant comme marchand de papier à 3 Tudorstreet à Londres. Des informations peuvent être prises à cette adresse à ce qu'il prétend ainsi qu'à Smyrne, maison Whittall où il aurait également habité.

Il dit avoir quatre fils: Léonidas qui serait à Londres (School Economics) Platon qui serait en vacances à Paris, puis Jean et Théodore qui se trouveraient actuellement en Grèce avec la mère. Aux signalements belges de 1926, article 11094 on constate que CARIFALLI Théodore, né le 28 Octobre 1904 à Alexandrie a été condamné en même temps que son père à 7 mois de prison pour escroqueries et faux passeports; tous renseignements au sujet de ces personnages et notamment le lieu de séjour de Théodore Carifalis seraient utiles, car il est possible que sa culpabilité soit établie ultérieurement dans la présente affaire.

Les chefs de police de Suisse et de l'étranger auxquels la présente est adressée sont instamment priés d'ordonner d'actives recherches dans le but de déterminer qui est **Carifalis**, alias Baird, etc., quels sont ses complices et les personnes avec lesquelles il est en relations, s'il a commis d'autres délits et lesquels, s'il a, ailleurs que dans les lieux indiqués ci-dessus des boîtes aux lettres, et à l'effet de fournir tous autres renseignements utiles à l'enquête qui s'instruit .

Les établissements de banque qui recevront communication du présent document sont également priés de faire toutes recherches dans le but de déterminer si Carifalis -- sous ce nom-là ou sous les différents noms d'emprunt dont il a usé jusqu'ici, et qu'on trouvera répétés au bas de la présente, ou sous le nom de membres de sa famille, des dépôts, des comptes ou des safes en location, etc.

Tous renseignements sont à adresser au soussigné.

LE CHEF DU SERVICE DE POLICE
Chargé de la Direction de la Sûreté :

Jaquillard

JAQUILLARD.

CARIFALIS Christo,
CARIFALIS Théodore,
de SANTI Carl,
ENRICI Carl,
BAIRD L.C.
CHASTER J.A.
KERR, sir JOhn
DENNIS John J.
HILLER Frank R.
MALLIS Xénophon.
KNOPPER Walther H.
KNOGEN,
COLLINS,
KNOX ou KNOCK Charles Hunter
TODD John Stewart
Charles BELLOT
HUDSON
BLACK ou BLAK Henri.
DARLYMPLE
DALE-DAWSON H.
LEAKE DAWSON A.C..

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT
CANTON OF VAUD
LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.

Lausanne, March I7, 1930.

To the Chief of Police,

Shanghai, China.

Sir,

We have the honour to send you copy of a circular relating to serious cases of fraud perpetrated during the past few years by means of false bills of lading the author of which, in consequence of complaints made at Lausanne, Switzerland, has been arrested at Tournai, Belgium.

Since then our investigations have led to the discovery of numerous other cases of fraud . We have received information from the London Police that the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank of Shanghai has been victimized through documentary credits whihh it had opened with the London Branch of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in favour of Sir John Kerr, 60 Boulevard de la Petrusse, Luxemburg. This individual is none other than Christo Carifalis, the author of numerous cases of fraud perpetrated under different names and who has succeeded in securing money by means of false bills of lading and false insurance policies. Similar frauds have been perpetrated on the Industrial and Commercial Bank of Hongkong.

We request you kindly to inform us whether Carifalis under the name of John Kerr or L. O. Baird or Craster or John J. Dennis or under any of the other aliases given in our circular has been sought for in your country.

Thanking you in advance for information,

(signed) Jaquillard,

Chief of Police,
i/c Criminal Investigation Dept.
Canton of Vaud,
Switzerland.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CANTON
OF VAUD, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.

Telegraphic Address: SURETE, LAUSANNE.

Lausanne, January 9, 1930.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Fraud involving 1,000,000 French francs
by means of false bills of lading.-------

Messrs. S. E. Kwok and Co., a Chinese firm established at HHongkong, having accepted offers of paper pulp from L. O. Baird, a fictitious mill proprietor of Czecho-Slovakia, giving his address as Lausanne-Ouchy, opened documentary credits at the Banque Franco-Chinoise for the Industrial and Commercial Agency of Hongkong for a total of £7988 in favour of L. O. Baird. Upon L. O. Baird producing to the Paris Branch of the Banque Franco-Chinoise the bills of lading to show that the goods ordered by Kwok and Co. had been dispatched by the Ostasiatiske Co. of Oslo the Bank paid out by cheques a total of £7988 on the security of the surrender of these documents. The cheques were cashed at the Union of Swiss Banks at Lausanne by Baird through the medium of one Cela de Santi, daughter of Achille and Isabelle nee Pokorni, born on May 8, 1882 at Venice, native of France, unmarried.

Subsequently it was ascertained that the bills of lading were false and that the goods had never been dispatched. It was a case of a new and very clever method of fraud. A complaint was lodged by the Banque Franco-Chinoise and the Magistrate of Lausanne commenced a criminal investigation and issued warrants against:

1) the so-called L. O. Baird and
2) his accomplice Cela de Santi.

The investigations led to the arrest of Cela de Santi, formerly known under the name of Enrici, at Tournai, Belgium, on December 14, 1929, and of the so-called L. O. Baird at Tournai on December 19, 1929.

Baird was identified as Christo Carifalis son of Jean and Kotore, born on October 22, 1876 or 1877 at Ikaria, Greece, domiciled at Ikaria, a native of Greece.

When interrogated in prison, Carifalis confessed to having perpetrated a fraud on the Banque Franco-Chinoise and acknowledge having cashed a sum of 200,000 Swiss francs through the woman de Santi, according to the statement of account of the Union of Swiss Banks.

Carifalis appears to be the same person who, under the name of Sir John Kerr alias John J. Dennis alias Xenophon Kallis, resided at Geneva and Lausanne in 1926 and he very probably was the author of a fraud perpetrated on the Societe Marseillaise de Credit at Lausanne. On June 26, 1926 he cashed a forged cheque for 2220.40 R.M. (?reichmarks) to the order of Frank R. Hiller drawn by the Amsterdamsche Bank at Rotterdam on the Darmstadter Bank at Frankfort. The affair at the time was the subject of criminal investigation at Lausanne and later in Holland but the offender was never discovered.

Frank R. Hiller lived at No. II Clarendon Road, London. During a stay at Vevey in 1926 Kerr gave his address as Lechorm Road, Harlesdem, N.W. IO.

Carifalis, who used the name of Sir John Kerr to cash the cheque, cashed another cheque at Geneva in March 1927 to the order of John J. Dennis endorsed in blank by the latter. The relation between Kerr and Dennis is thus established. On the other hand, Dennis, who is the holder of post office box No. 357 at the Rive Post Office, Geneva, caused his mail to be forwarded to the address of Kallis (Post Office Box Jordils, Lausanne, No. 17613). The wife of de Santi acknowledged that Baird and Kallis----and consequently Kerr and Dennis----were one and the same person and this our investigations have confirmed.

Carifalis appears to be also the same person as Walther H. Knopper, notefied in the Swiss Police Gazette Article No. 8834 in 1925 by the Police Department of Bale for a serious case of swindling perpetrated on Messrs. J. Menasce Fils. of Cairo and on the Banque d'Industrie at Athens.

At the time of arrest Carifalis was in possession of the following articles:-

I) A British passport in the name of Charles Hunter Knox, British, born on July IO, 1877.

2) A British passport in the name of John Craster, British, born on March 12, 1877.

The following articles were found in a luggage depot at the Hotel Terminus, Paris:-

3) A British passport in the name of John Stewart Todd, born on May 19, 1879.

4) A passport, which appears to be genuine, in the name of Christo Carifalis, Greek.

Carifalis also made use of the following name: Charles Bellot, No. 19 Aldine Street. He had amongst his papers a letter-head bearing this name and on which his profession is given as Solicitor.

Investigations conducted by the London Police revealed that a boarding house is being maintained at this address and according to what could be verified Cela de Santi is known there. She had commissioned the proprietress of the boarding house to receive all mails addressed to Bellot and to forward them to the address of J. A. Craster at Lausanne, Box St. Francis in envelopes prepared for this purpose.

Later Mrs. Butler whom the London Police describe as an honest woman but a little simple was informed that letters addressed to L. O. Baird would reach her and that she was to hand them to a Mr. Hudson who would call for them and who in fact did call for them.

Christo Carifalis alias Craster etc. claims to have an accomplice named Black or Blak residing at this boarding house who had furnished the false bills of lading and the false papers of identification. His statements on this point are rather evasive. Investigations are preceeding to ascertain whether such a person really exists or whether he is Carifalis himself. In the note-book of addresses belonging to Carifalis occurs the following entry: W. H. Blake, No. 2 Catherine Street, Dundee, Scotland. This man may have been the accomplice.

The false documents in the affair of the Banque Franco-Chinoise were sent by Black to Evian, Postal Box D. At the time when he cashed the cheques between March, 1929 and November, 1929 Carifalis was living at the Villa Les Genets, Avenue de la Grande Rive at Evian.

We also noted the names of Knogen and Collins employed by Carifalis or one of his accomplices when he perpetrated a swindle under the name of Knopper on Messrs. J. Menasce of Cairo and on the Banque d'Industrie of Athens. The following also appeared in his notes: C. Enrici; C. de Santi, No. 58a Sinclair Road, W. 14. This address was still that of A. C. Leake-Dawson according to the note-book of Carifalis and later that of H. Dale-Dawson according to the printed letter paper and envelope found at the home of Carifalis and inscribed as follows:-

H. Dale Dawson, 86a Sinclair Road,
Exporter. London, W. 14.

Carifalis is, without doubt, the author of other cases of fraud. The investigations have revealed so far that he has been in correspondence recently with especially Japan and the following addresses of firms to which he has made offers of paper etc. have been found:-

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., Osaka, Japan.
Sugiyama Co., Ltd. Kiomachibori 2, Osaka.
Jinfound Trading Co.
Hattory Trading Co., Ltd., Ginza Nichome, Tokyo.

One of his principal methods consists of having a temporary lodging place in various cities throughout Europe. In this manner, he had false luggage and false passports to Lille, France, to Metz, Alsace, to Paris etc. as well as letter ~~hands~~ boxes at numerous addresses whence his letters are re-forwarded to his various assumed names. At the address of Charles Bellot who lives at the Butler boarding house, 19 Aldine Street, London, we found:

One post box in the name of Craster, St. Francois Post Office, Lausanne.
One post box No. 17350 in the name of Baird, Jordils Post Office, Lausanne.
One post box No. 631 in the name of Craster at Brussels, Belgium.
One address in the name of de Santi, Hotel de Paris, Tournai.
One box at Paris, Bureau Poste No. 31.
One address R. C., Poste Restante, Prague.
One post box in the name of Baird at Evian.

Besides these there are the old boxes of 1926-1927 in the name of Dennis, Box No. 357 Rive Post Office, Geneva, and in the name of Kallis, Box No. 17613 Jordils Post Office at Lausanne. It is probable there are others and investigations will be made with the object of determining their existence.

The role played by the woman de Santi appeared to have been as follows:- At times she is employed by Baird to secure letters arriving at certain post boxes, and at other times she is detailed to withdraw the greater part of funds from the Union of Swiss Banks at Lausanne.

Notifications relating to Carifalis have been issued as follows:-

On July 11, 1925 in article No. 8834 of the Swiss Police Gazette on Christo Carifalis and Walther H.

Knopper by the Police Department of Bale. The article states that Carifalis is under a warrant of arrest of the "Landgerickt" of Hamburg. According to information received from the French Criminal Investigation Department the affair related to a case of fraud involving 800,000 marks.

2) On November 6, 1925 in article No. 11093 of notifications from Belgium, Christo Carifalis is mentioned as having been sentenced to seven months imprisonment plus one month for fraud and for using a false name.

3) On January 31, 1926 according to notifications from Germany, Carifalis was wanted on a warrant issued by Magistrate 7 of Hamburg.

According to information furnished by the French Criminal Investigation Department when Carifalis committed a fraud on a firm in Hamburg he was accompanied by Darlymple, his secretary. At the time of his arrest at Tournai, Carifalis was in possession of a receipt issued by the Midland Bank, Ltd., No. 60 Gracechurch Street, London, also in the name of Darlymple. An investigation was actively commenced to identify the individual in order to ascertain his connection with Carifalis.

With the probable object of concealing his funds, Carifalis had cash deposits in numerous banks amongst which were the following:-

At the Swiss Bank Corporation, London, No. 99 Greshan Street, about £4600. This money has been transferred on an order issued by Carifalis from his prison at Tournai to Messrs. Leader, Plunkett and Leader, solicitors, No. 49 Newgate Street, London.

At the Banque d'Alsace and de Lorraine, a sum of 235,000 French francs. This money has been sequestrated.

At the Lloyd's National and Provincial Bank, No. 43 Boulevard des Capucines at Paris where a sum of francs 2320 is on deposit in the name of Mrs. Carifalis.

At the London Branch of the Lloyd's National and Provincial Bank, Lombard Street, where there is a deposit also in the name of Mrs. Carifalis.

At the Credit Commercial de France, 103 Avenue des Champs Elysees, a deposit of francs 18,000 in the name of C. Carifalis.

At the Societe Francais, Brussels, an account in the name of Craster.

At the Midland Bank, Ltd., Gracechurch Street, a deposit in the name of Darlymple, 52 Jeffreys Road.

At the Societe de Banque Suisse at Lausanne, a deposit of 20,000 Swiss francs in the name of Mrs. Carifalis and another of 1500 Swiss francs in the name of C. Carifalis were sequestrated.

Carifalis had dealings with other banks, especially the Banque d'Outremer, Brussels, the Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger, No. 4 Bishops-gate, E.C. 2, the Banque Federal at Lausanne and investigations are being made to ascertain whether there are deposits in any of these banks. An investigation is also being made to ascertain whether the fraud committed under the various aliases had resulted in any transactions with other banks and whether there are deposits of funds or securities. Such funds and securities will also be sequestrated.

Little is known of the former life history of Carifalis. He declares that he was formerly a paper merchant with offices at No. 3 Tuder Street, London. Information may be sought at this address which he has given as well as from the firm of Whitall in Smyrna where he has also resided. He states that he has four sons: Leonidas who is in London (School~~s~~ of Economics), Platon who is on holiday in Paris, Jean and Theodore who are at present in Greece with the mother. According to the Belgian notification of 1926, article 11094 we learn that Theodore Carifalis was born on October 28, 1904 at Alexandria. On one occasion he was sentenced with his father to seven months imprisonment for fraud and false passports. Any information regarding these people and especially in regard to the plates where Theodore Carifalis has been staying will prove useful because it is possible his complicity in the present case may be subsequently established.

The Chiefs of Police in Switzerland and foreign countries to whom the present circular is being sent are kindly requewted to institute an active investigation with the object of ascertaining who Carifalis is, who are his accomplices and the persons with whom he has had relations, whether he has committed any other offences, whether he has any letter boxes besides those already referred to above.

Banks to which this circular has been sent are also requested to make an investigation with the object of ascertaining whether Carifalis has any deposits, accounts or safety deposits in any of the names of which a list is appended or in the names of members of his family.

(signed) Jaquillard,
Chief of Police,
i/c Criminal Investigation Dept.

List of Names.

Christo Carifalis
Theodore Carifalis
Cela de Santi
Cela Enrici
L. O. Baird
J. A. Craster
Sir Hohn Kerr
John J. Dennis
Frank R. Hiller
Xenophon Kallis
Walther H. Knogen
Collins
Knex or Charles Hunter Knock
Jphn Stewart Todd
Charles Bellet
Hudson
Black or Henri Blak
Darlymple
H. Dale-Dawson
A. C. Leake-Dawson

April 22, 1930.

A British stowaway returned to Shanghai from Kobe on the President Cleveland 18-4-30.

The man concerned, Frank E. Collins, is 18 years of age, and a native of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, in which town he has relatives. Previous to January 1930 he was employed by the International Nickel Company, with a factory in his home town, as a labourer.

On January 11, 1930, he boarded the "Empress of Asia" at Vancouver as a stowaway and reached Honolulu where he lived for about three weeks. His quest for work being unsuccessful he boarded the freight ship "Stanley Dollar" as a stowaway, under the impression that the ship was sailing direct to San Francisco. During this trip, his presence on board was discovered and he was handed over to the Immigration Authorities at Manila, who shipped him Hongkong where the competent Shipping Authorities invest his case and forthwith returned him to Manila on the "President Jefferson". Permission for him to land in that port was refused therefore he was compelled to work his passage to Shanghai on the same boat. Arriving in this city, Collins was allowed to land, but a few hours before the "President Jefferson" sailed, he again stowed away. Duringthe journey from Shanghai to Kobe his presence on board was discovered and he was handed over to the authorities at t e latter port. They in turn sent him back to Shanghai on the "President Cleveland."

Collins is at the present time being cared for at the Salvation Army Hostel, 12 Tsongchow Road, until arrangements can be made for his employment locally or until he can be returned to his native town.

D-1189

FM. 52

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Shanghai, 24: 4: 1930.

To Intelligence Section,

Please endeavour to locate the club to which reference is made.

866 East Yalu Rd

Club raided 6 am Apr 29, 1930 see I.R. of that date. JR

See D.R. 450.

Reg.
Please file.
1/5/30

REF. NO. 961
SH 30.000(2-30)

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY (NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

TELEPHONE 66301 (ALL DEPARTMENTS)
TELEGRAMS "SHAPOWERCO" SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

P. O. BOX
17 ...CHOW ROAD
SHANGHAI.

C.S. TAYLOR,
VICE PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER.

H. GORDON WRIGHT,
SECRETARY.

ACKNOWLEDGED
24/4/1930.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1189.
Date 24-4-30.

ENCLOSURES Pamphlets (2)
YOUR REFERENCE
OUR REFERENCE JMcK/22

23rd April 1930.

The Commissioner of Police,
Police Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Sir,

We beg to attach hereto two pamphlets which we found were being distributed to our Fearon Road Depot workmen on the 22nd instant.

We enclose herewith also the foreign translations of the pamphlets and trust that they will be of some interest to you.

Yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY
C. S. Taylor
C. S. Taylor
Vice President & General Manager

AMP

Special Notification to Fellow-Workers.

9.12.

An urgent Meeting will be held in the Club at 5.30 p.m. Tuesday, for the purpose of discussing the question of Club expenditure. At the meeting held last Saturday when the Club's monthly accounts were gone into, it was discovered that certain "running dogs" are attempting to break up the Club. This Meeting is therefore called to discuss measures for beating down the "running dogs". It is hoped that all fervent fellow-workers will attend.

Headquarters,

20th April, 1930.

K/N

22 APR. 1930

Translation of "Regulations regarding the organization of pickets in Shanghai".

1. Inasmuch as pickets will form the "motive force" and will lead in the demonstration on the 1st May, they must be organized in a definite manner in the various factories, shops, and schools in Shanghai.

2. Members of pickets must be the most courageous, resolute and fervent workmen, shop employés, students and others of the labouring classes, before they can take the lead in the mass movement.

3. Pickets must be secretly and carefully organized. They must be efficiently trained in ordinary times so that at any moment they can be mobilized as troops; in this way they will be in a position to fight gallantly against their enemies.

4. Units of the organization:-

   A. Five persons compose one "small picket", which will be led by one leader;

   B. Three "small pickets" compose one "middle picket" which will be led by a chief and an assistant.

   C. Three "middle pickets" compose one "great picket", which will be led by a chief and an assistant.

   D. A number of "great pickets" will make one "district picket", which will be ~~xx~~ led by a chief and an assistant.

   E. A number of "district pickets" will make one "general picket", for which a "general picket" headquarters will be established. In case the "small pickets" or "middle pickets" in a factory have expanded to a size larger than the number fixed, the system of three "small pickets "forming one" middle picket" and three "middle pickets" forming one "great picket" need not be adhered to; four or five "small pickets" may be organized into one "middle picket" and four or five "middle pickets" may be organized into one "great picket".

5. General Headquarters and District Headquarters:-

A. The General Headquarters are subject to the control of the May 1st Preparatory Committee.

B. The General Headquarters shall organize a "communication middle picket", a "rescue middle picket" and a "special service middle picket".

C. The General Headquarters shall have a chief, an assistant, a secretary and a general instructor.

D. A "district picket" must organize a "district picket" headquarters and each must have a communication, a rescue and a special service "small picket".

E. A "district picket" must have a chief, an assistant, and a district instructor.

F. "District pickets" are subject to the control of the General Headquarters and at the same time of the May 1st Preparatory Association.

K/N

22 APR. 1930

特別通告⊙⊙⊙⊙

工友們：

礼拜二下午五點半在俱樂部開緊急大會，討論會費問題，上礼拜六俱樂部開會結月費賬審查結果，知道有走狗從中作梗破壞。所以俱樂部召集大會討論打走狗辦法，望熱心工友大家一道來商量。

俱樂部謂

上海糾察隊組織條例

一、糾察隊是領導羣衆五一示威的中心力量，因此糾察隊應在上海各工廠各商店各學校中普遍和堅強的建立起來！

二、參加糾察隊的份子必須是最勇敢最堅決最熱心的工人店員學生及一切勞苦的羣衆們，然後才能領導羣衆鬪爭！

三、糾察隊必須有嚴密的組織，經常專門的訓練，隨時都可以調動集中，如軍隊一樣，然後才能與敵人作英勇的爭鬪！

四、糾察隊組織的基本系統是：

A、五人爲一小隊，小隊長一人，

B、三小隊爲一中隊，正副隊長各一人，

C、三中隊爲一大隊，正副隊長各一人，

D、若干大隊爲一區隊，正副隊長各一人，

E、若干區隊爲一總隊，設總隊部，

（如各工廠的小隊中隊的發展均超過已規定的數目時，則不必只機械三小隊爲一中隊三中隊一大隊，而可以四五小隊爲一中隊四五中隊爲一大隊）

五、總隊部與區隊部

A、總隊部隸屬於五一籌備會

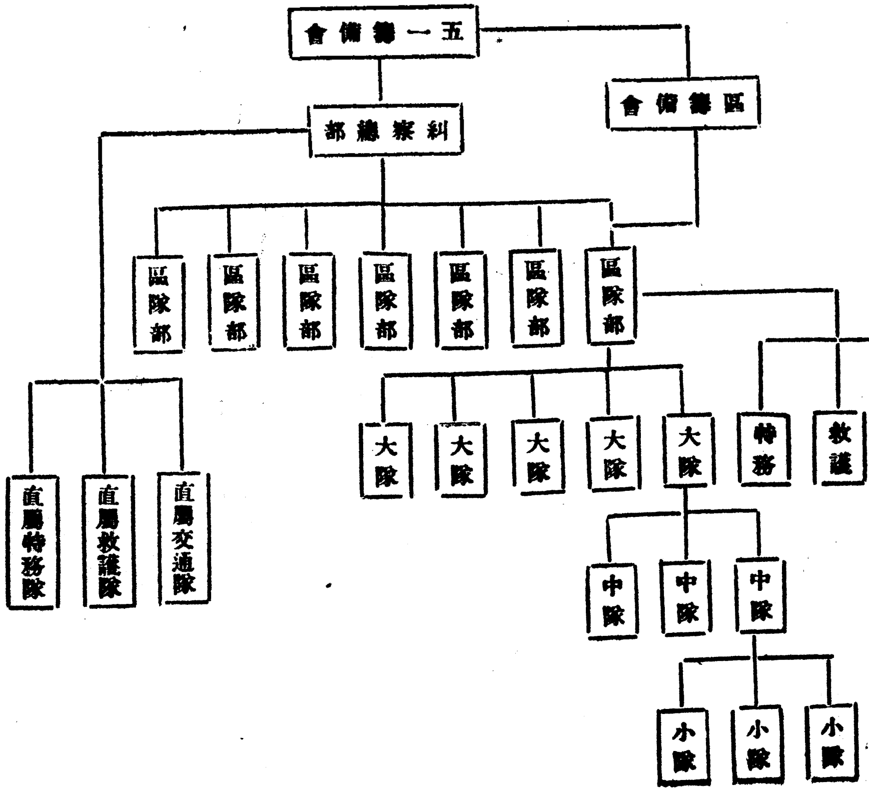
B、總隊部設交通救護，特務等中隊各一隊

C、總隊部有正副部長，秘書，總教訓練各一人

D、區隊應設一區隊部，並應有交通，救護，特務各一小隊

E、區隊應有正副隊長及區教練各一人

F、區隊部直屬於總隊部指揮，同時受區五一籌備會的領導。


五一籌備會
區籌備會
糾察總部
區隊部
區隊部
區隊部
區隊部
區隊部
區隊部
區隊部
交通
救護
特務
大隊
大隊
大隊
大隊
大隊
中隊
中隊
中隊
小隊
小隊
小隊
直屬交通隊
直屬救護隊
直屬特務隊

糾察隊組織系統圖表

D-1190

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D.1190.
Date. 29.4.30.

April 28, 30.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 224, dated April 23, 1930, enclosing copy of a confidential order received from the National Government, regarding a re-actionary publication entitled "Tan Tu" ( ) Vol. 3., and to inform you that enquiries at stories and agencies in the Settlement for the sale of books have failed to reveal any trace of the publication.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

for Commissioner of Police.

To
President,
Shanghai Special District Court.

逕覆者接奉
貴院四月廿三日第二二四號
公函并附抄國民政府
命令為查禁反動刊物
坦途第三冊在公共租界
發行一節刻經捕房詳為
調查迄業未查得該
反動刊物在本租界內有
何書店或機關經銷其
售情事相應函復查照
為荷此致
上海特區地方法院
楊院長
刑事
政治副總探長

File No. [illegible]

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

S. B. Chinese Section.

April 26, 1930.

Reactionary Literature.

Sir,

With reference to the attached, inquiries so far have failed to find the alleged reactionary publication entitled "Tan Tu" ( ) on sale at any of the Book-stores or Agencies in the Settlement, neither have we been able to procure a copy of the publication in question.

C.D.I.

Officer I/C
Special Branch.

Reg. Letter please

26:4:'30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. 1. a D. 1190
Date 24. 4. 30.

Rough *Translation of* a letter No.224 from the Shanghai Special District Court.

April 23, 1930.

Municipal Police.

Gentlemen,

I have to transmit for your information and necessary action copy of a confidential order received from the National Government through the Administrative Yuan, the Ministry of Interior Administration and the Kiangsu Provincial Government to the following effect:

> "Order is hereby given that a petition has been received from the Central Propaganda Department through the Secretariat of the Central Executive Committee and the Civil Officials' Department enclosing copy of a re-actionary publication entitled Tan Tu (坦途) Vol.3 edited by Huang Ih Eu and Cheu Tseng Ling, seized by the Tientsin Special District Kuomintang Reorganization Committee, and that strict steps should be adopted to prevent the circulation of such re-actionary printed matters."

(Chopped) The seal of Yang Shao-shun,
President of the Court.

Ch. Section,
For investigation and report please.
24.4.'30.

D-1191

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. I. O. D.1191.
Date 7.-.5.-.30.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 4, 1930.

I wish to direct special attention to attached article which appears today, May 4, in the "China Times", a newspaper which on the whole is friendly towards the Municipal Council and foreigners generally.

T.P. Givens
Officer in charge,
Special Branch.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

Noted
5/5

I.O. D 1191

Translation of extract from "China Times" of May 4, 1930.

"Over half a month has elapsed since the workers of the "China General Omnibus Company went on strike. As both the "employers and the workers have assumed a firm attitude, the "men have attempted to extend the strike in order to attract "the attention of the general public. The employers, however, "are training substitutes such as "White" Russians with a view "to rejecting the exhorbitant demands of the workers.

"1. The "White" Russians do not understand the Chinese "language, and as they are strangers it is doubtful if they "can perform their duties in an efficient manner, especially "in a cosmopolitan city like Shanghai. As they have been "unemployed for a long time and belong to an undesirable class, "misunderstandings with passengers are likely to occur.

"2. The cost of living for "White" Russians is higher than "that for Chinese workers. If the scale of pay of the Chinese "workmen be raised, the management will incur heavier "responsibilities, whereas if discrimination in favour of the "Russians is shown, ill-feeling ~~will~~ is likely to arise "amongst the Chinese workers.

"3. The best policy is for capitilists and labourers to "assume a ~~firm~~ conciliatory attitude but if each side assume "a firm and obstinate attitude, untoward incidents are likely "to arise.

"4. Since the slump in silver, people have experienced "hardship in maintaining their living and the number of "unemployed workers has increased. If "White" Russians are "are employed, it amounts to an oppression of Chinese workers "and great excitement will be created.

"A fundamental solution of the problem is for both parties "to manifest sincerity, explain its difficulties and assume "a conciliatory attitude."

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1930

THE CHINA GENERAL OMNIBUS CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

THE Company proposes to operate a service from St. George's to Garden Bridge via Bubbling Well and Nanking Roads as from 5th May, 1930.

This service is intended to assist passengers who require transport over the longer distances, and with a view to facilitating the handling of traffic it is proposed to charge a flat rate for any distance of THIRTY COPPERS.

These arrangements are only of an emergency nature.

I.R.
5.3.30

O/c Special Branch
Information
Whe 3/5/30

D.C. (Cr. and Sp. Branches),
Information
4/5/30.

D.R. 1/5/30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C.I.D. REGIST.
No. I. O. D. 1191
Date 2 - 5 - 30

File No.

Gordon Road Station,

Date April 30, 1930.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Further to Bus Drivers strike and Conductors.

Made by D.S.I.Crawford. *Forwarded by* Supt.

Sir,

The strike of the drivers continues, nothing further having developed, 10 additional conductors have reported for duty at the Depot office and are attending every day.

A letter was received by Moh Kyi Zien(馬積餘), compradore of the Bus Company, who lives at 56 Tien Dong Road, Meu Yuen Lee Alleyway, off Dixwell Road (茂源里五六號,天通路近狄思威路), Chapei. (Dixwell Road vicinity) in which they caution him to be careful. This letter was received by the compradore at the Depot office, on the morning of 30/4/30. Translation and letter attached.

This letter is aftermath of the meeting between the representatives and Mr. Benner on the 27/4/30, in which Moh Kyi Zien, acted as interpreter, and it is believed by the drivers that he has gone back on his word, as what was promised in the office was not posted outside the gate believing him to be responsible for the notice being not posted.

The drawing attached to the letter is an indication of the drivers feeling towards the Manager.

C. Crawford.
D.S.I.

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

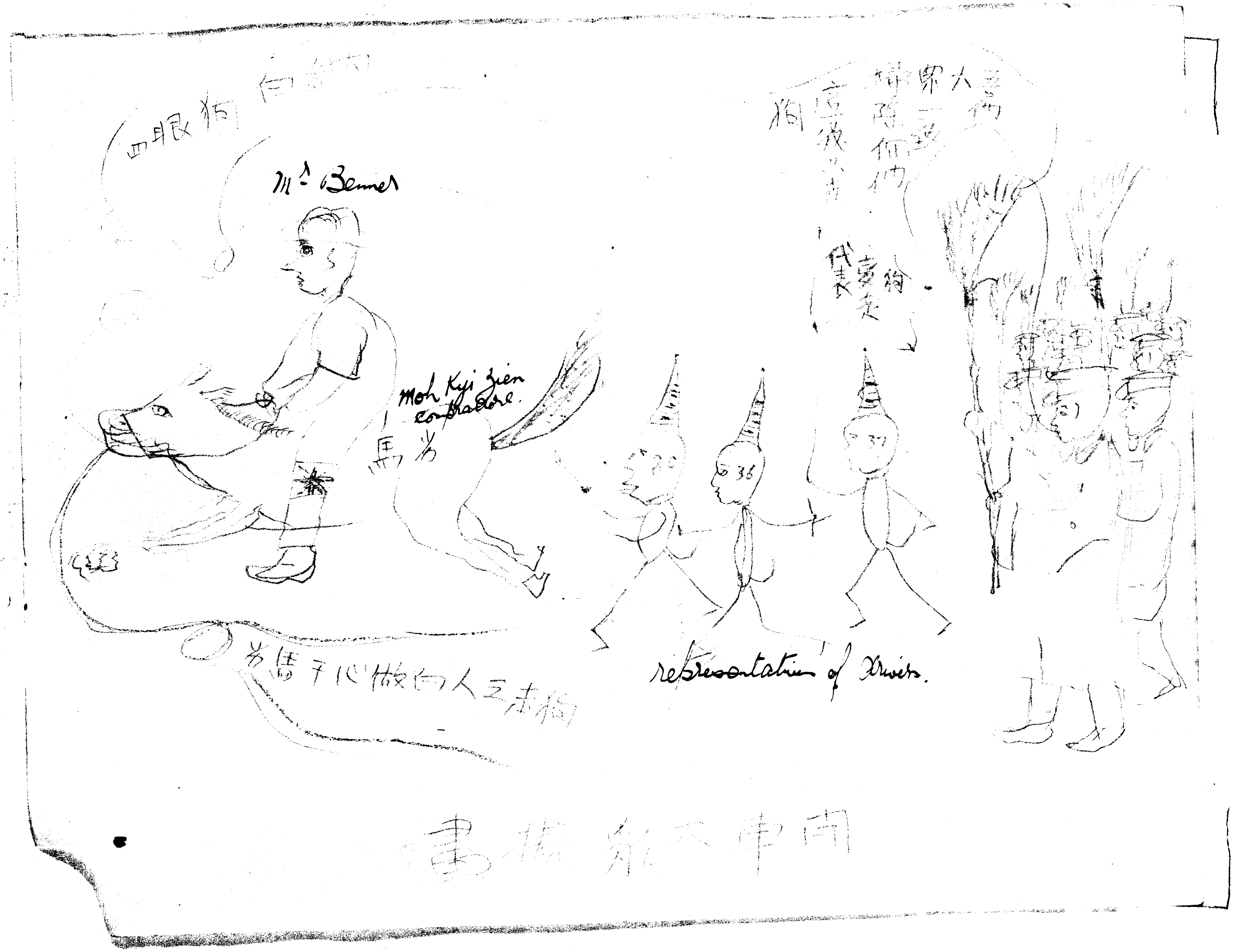
Translation of a letter addressed to Moh Kyi Zien,
Compradore of Bus Company.

To Mr. Kyi Zien,

The strike which we have carried out is entirely different from the one we had before. The object of our present strike is to obtain privilege of the Chinese employees of the Company, numbering to several hundred, and moreover the drivers have been ill-treated by the British people. After such strike has been started, the attitude of the management is much severe than before, it is due to the "running dogs" who have influenced the management, for which reason we have already fore-seen. The foreigners would not have been so "bold" to employ Russians to be our substitutes. The plots of those traitorous thieves have so far been "spolied" by us owing to our perseverance. The latter have now tried to put us into dangerous state by getting in touch with the three representatives, but through our "quick" information, we have not fallen into their trap. If you dare to make your appearance before us, we will have to take suitable steps towards you, or our greivance cannot be ceased, and you all shall meet with some untoward affair.

This is a warning from us.

From all Drivers.


四眼狗
Mr Bemer
Moh Kyi Zien
comprador.
馬劣
为馬子心做白人之走狗
representation of Thieves.
36
37
代表家狗

積乾先生馬眼見此次罷工不比以前第一
宗旨為謀數百華人之利益二為司機
等受英人之苛刻待遇苦不堪言既罷
後公司方面不但毫無覺悟强硬手段
甚於事前吾等早已料到華人中定有
公賊走狗從中作鬼不然外人無此大胆
輩除吾等拾用俄人使出種種欺壓手段
幸吾等主義憶堅公賊等一計未展空
用機関智罄計窮復利用福音句串三
個走狗代表通同作弊將吾等幾乎陷入
危險之境幸吾等消息靈通未中你走狗
奸計爾等罪惡已極衆怒難容望兒等四走
狗有胆出頭与衆會面大衆等自有相当酬謝
否則衆怨难息恐爾等四走狗將了於又利
之地步特此預告

開車全体通上

26:4:'30

Intell Section,

Please note and use in the usual way.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1191
Date 27 4

Gordon Road Station.

REPORT

Date April 25, 1930.

Subject (in full) Further Report on Strike of Bus Drivers an[illegible] Conductors.

Made by D.S.I.Crawford *Forwarded by*

Sir,

On the 24/4/30, at 3.30 p.m. a letter in Chinese was received at the Bus Depot, Connaught Road, addressed to Mr.Gibbons, Engineer in charge, (the letter and translation attached), in which the drivers put forth their grievances.

Another letter was received by the head clerk in the Traffic Department, under Mr. Chandler, his name is Lok Yung Shien (陸云先), in this letter they state they want him dismissed, as he is to hard on them. This man is assistant to Mr. Chandler and the drivers and conductors are fined by them for mis-deeds.

Conductors 70, 171, 122 and 124 approached Mr. Chandler in the Bus Company's premises and asked him to help them settle the affair, and when he mentioned he would take them to Mr. Benner, they stated it was useless seeing him, as he was always angry with them.

G. Crawford.
D.S.I.

Officer i/c.
Special Branch.

26.4.30.

Translation of a letter addressed to Loh Yung Shien.

21/4/30.

To Loh Yung Shien,

We know you are a Chinese and we are also Chinese. We are all aware that you have been finding fault with us. You are quite willing to be the running dog of the White People. You have advised the foreigner to oppress our drivers, the wages and gratuties have been "cut" down by the company. You think that yourself are wise, so you have flattered the Whites, but what about the "Right". Vivid enquiries have been made as to your notorious actions, and same have been proved to be true. There shall be no successful results unless you ~~are get rid of~~ leave the company. The brooms and other tools for "wiping" you out of the company, have been ready, and the righteousness and law will come upon you in the near future. Therefore you should think about yourself for these evil acts you have done, and reports the White people at once as soon as you receive this letter.

There is no question about our jobs as drivers, for we can obtain position in the outports.

Warning by all drivers.

COPY

(Translation of a letter)

The Engineering Department.

Dear Sir,

The strike is due to the improper management of the Traffic Superintendent who listens to Lok Yung Shien, who urges the superintendent to oppress the workers. The wages and gratuties are not shared equally or in their proper proportion. The Chief reason of the strike apart from the above named grievances is against this Lok Yung Shien. We ask for the instant dismissal of Lok Yung Shien. According to the rules of The Bus Co., the drivers are entitled to $2.00 increase per year, but owing to the unfair policy of the office the extra grant is not paid out as the office always make an excuse that the drivers are too slow or some other excuse. If the managements were to meet us in this instance the arrival at a speedy understanding would eventuate. An increase and reasonable distribution of salaries and gratuties in their proper propertion. We object to the uncalled for suspension of drivers for trumped up excuse of the office.

We will call off the strike if the Traffic Superintendent will discuss the questions fairly and honestly. We have no ill feeling towards the Company, but only against those who seem to make a practice of persuading or advicing the management against the work of the drivers. To show our goodness to the company (we the drivers) have not asked the mechanics or other servants of the Co. to go on strike in sympathy with us, we do not want this strike to reflect in anyway against Messrs. Gibbons & Lucas as they are in charge of departments which are not affected in anyway with our grievances. We wish to impress that we do not want any action taken by the Head Office against Messrs. Gibbons & Lucas to show our gratitude towards Messrs. Gibbon and Lucas for their painstaking way in which they have taught us how to drive and we have not asked the others to go on strike.

We, the drivers, wish to make quite plain that if no peaceful settlement comes of our strike, the others in the employ of the Company ~~maut~~ must not in anyway be affected and we will resign.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1191.
Date. 29. 4. 30.

THE SHOWDOWN Shanghai, 26th April, 1930

THE STRIKE OF THE BUS DRIVERS.

Some months ago it was suggested in the columns of this paper that a special department might be formed in the Municipal Council of the nature of a Labour Department which could take cognizance of labour troubles ahd disputes in the Settlement, and might act as a useful and sympathetic go-between the differing parties involved.

It still seems to us a desirable innovation, and the recent strike of the drivers of the China General Omnibus Company is a case in point in which such a 'Labour' department might render most useful service to the workmen, to the employers, and to the public alike.

At any rate, it would ensure that the whole circumstances which have led up to the Chinese drivers leaving their jobs and holding up the bus service would be placed before the public, fully and dispassionately.

If the men have legitimate grievances against the circumstances of their employment, these would become known.

On the other hand, if the bus company is treating their men fairly and considerately and their business in being held up by unreasonable or extortionate demands, this also should become known.

The travelling public are concerned in the why's and wherefore's of the strike because of the inconvenience that the enforced stoppage of the buses causes.

There has also been a recent labour trouble in the printing department of our contemporary, the "China Press", and it seems to us that these and kindred labour matters might very well be taken note of by a municipal Labour department with a view to adjusting the differences of the parties involved.

We advocate the formation of such a branch of municipal activities because, very often we feel sure, it would be able to arbitrate and adjust matters without any racial or political feelings being involved, and it could confer benefits on employers and employees alike.

26:4:'30

Reg.

Please pass to C.D.I. Robertson to note and then file carefully. I shall probably have occasion to ask for this file again in a day or two.

I.O.D. 1191

吉重壽 去開車卅六號 住重慶路周霞里477號

沈根生 開車 卅七號 住新興路292號

李田河 開車 109號 住極司非而路公益里33號

楊寶祥 開賣票52號 住鄧脫路八號

王飛 賣票 14號 住安南路126號

These persons will be located & instructed to turn up at 8.15 a

April 26

See also
D.R. 441.

HANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1191
Date 29-12-30

Mr. Given would like to see as many as possible, of these men at the Cinemas.

Attended to.
Given D.C.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Gordon Road Station.
C. D. REGISTRY
No. I. C. D. 1191
Date 27/4 1930

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date April 25, 1930

Subject (in full) Further Report on strike of Bus Drivers and Conductors.

Made by D.S.I. Crawford Forwarded by

Sir,

Attached please find the translation of the notice posted outside the front gate of China General Omnibus Company's Depot, and also the names of the Drivers' representatives.:

Kwan Hun Tai (關恩泰), Driver 80, living at Oan Hui Lee 文德里 Connaught Road, no number.

Zee Kung Zee (徐金寿), Driver 36, 477 Moo Loe Lee 马霍里, Ch~~a~~ungking ~~ping~~ Road.

Chen Ken Lou (沈根生), driver 37, 292 Kashing Road.

Lee Dai Chang (李岱昌), driver 171, 622 Pao An Fong 宝安坊, Gordon Road, this address is not right. Removed.

Lee Tien H (李田河), Driver 109, 33 Kung Yee Lee 公益里, Jessfield Road.

The conductors representatives are as follows:-

Zee Sz Tsao (錢世潮), conductor [illegible], 6, 44 Poashing Road, Chapei.

Zei Sih Ving (徐錫荣), Conductor, 89, 41 Pont St. Catherine.

Yung Ka Ching (楊家祥), conductor 52, 8 Dent Road.

Wong Fee (王飛), Conductor 14, 126 Annan Road.

Lou Wan An (朱文安), Conductor 102, 1102 Hung Fong Road, Chapei.

Some of the conductors were seen to-day 25/4/30, and were asked to get in touch with drivers, with a view to having them report at the station, but none have come forward yet. The conductors promised they will do their best.

D.S.I.

Copy

NOTICE

19th April,1930.

The Management regrets the action of the Drivers and Conductors in failing to report for duty this morning.

They realise however that this action is probably due to agitation by a small number of malcontents and for this reason desire to give the absentees the opportunity to resume their duties in order to avoid inconvenience to the Public and loss of wages and other benefits to employees. If any members of the Staff fail to report for duty as usual to-morrow morning:-

All absentees will be considered as desirous of terminating their employment with the Company and can obtain their wages up to April 18th on handing in their Uniforms and equipment.

All Provident Fund balances at the credit of the accounts of absentees will be forfeited in accordance with Rule 5 of the Staff Provident Fund.

The Licenses of all drivers who decide to terminate their employement with the Company will be automatically cancelled.

In view of the pleasant relations which have been maintained for over three years between the Company and the Staff and of the fair and generous treatment accorded to the Staff it is hoped that they will not allow themselves to be influenced and led away by evilly-disposed persons, but will continue to discharge their duties as hitherto.

By Order.

The China General Omnibus Co.
Ltd.

H.S.Benner.

Secretary.

1.0 D. 1191.

The Engineering Department.

Dear Sir,

The strike is due to the improper management of the Traffic Superintendent who listens to Lok Yung Shien who urges the Superintendent to oppress the workers. The wages and gratuities are not shared equally or in their proper proportion. The chief reason of the strike apart from the above named grievances is against this Lok Yung Shien. We ask for the instant dismissal of Lok Yung Shien. According to the rules of the Bus Company the drivers are entitled to $2.- increase per year, but owing to the unfair policy of the office the extra grant is not paid out, as the office always makes an excuse that the drivers are too slow or some other excuse. If the management were to meet us in this instance the arrival of a speedy understanding would eventuate. An increase and reasonable distribution of salaries and gratuities in their proper proportion. We object to the uncalled for suspension of drivers for trumped up excuses of the office.

We will call off the Strike if the Traffic Superintendent will discuss the question fairly and honestly. We have no ill feeling towards the Company, but only against those who seem to make a practice of persuading or advising the management against the work of the drivers. To show our goodness to the Company (we the drivers) have not asked the mechanics or other servants of the Company to do on strike in sympathy with us. We do not want this strike to reflect in any way against Messrs. Gibbons & Lucas as they are in charge of defts which are not affected in any way with our grievances. We wish to impress that we do not want any action taken by the Head Office against Messrs. Gibbons & Lucas to show our gratitude towards Messrs. Gibbons & Lucas for their painstaking way in which they have taught us how to drive. We have not asked to go on strike for.

We, the drivers, wish to make quite plain that if no peaceful settlement comes of our strike the other in the employ of the Company must not in any way be affected and we will resign.

D.R. 19/20. 4. 30.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C.I.D. REGISTR
No. I.O.D.1191
Date 24-4-30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Gordon Road Station,

Date April 19, 1930.

REPORT

ect (in full) Strike of the China General Omnibus Bus Drivers and Conductors ,43 Connaught Road.

Made by D.S.I.Crawford Forwarded by

See also D.R. 4/11

Sir,

On the 15th of April,1930,a deputation of the Bus Drivers presented their demands to Mr. Benner,Manager of the Depot at 43 Connaught Road in which they demanded a flat rate of $4.00 increase,and that the accident bonus of $1.00 be doubled also that the conductors are not fined if they omit to get down from the bus at stopping places,and the rule applied to Drivers be repealed in which they have to stop the engine of the Bus at the terminal for two minutes.

The company granted them an increase of $2.00 on salaries of $20. to $30.,and $3.00 on salaries of $30. to $50., but refused to give more or to repeal the orders in regard to Conductors and Bus Drivers,getting down from the bus and drivers stopping engines. These demands contained a three days limit, but on the 18/4/30,they decided to give another days grace.

On the 18/4/30,they were told that their demands would not be met,and after consultation [redacted] in the Companies premises,gave intimation to Mr. Benner that they would strike on the 19/4/30,which they did,none of the Drivers or Conductors turning up for work.

A Bus which is used to convey the conductors and Drivers from the Eastern district leaves Muirhead Road at 5.30 a.m. every morning,and this bus was stopped at Thibet and Nanking Roads corner,and the Drivers and Conductors who were in the bus all left the bus at this place,a number of Drivers and Conductors who live in Frenchtown meet this bus every morning. No rough play was indulged in. The bus returning to the Depot empty.

At 8 a.m. the 19/4/30,the fitters and inside workers arrived at the Depot by Bus,and commenced their respective jobs.

D.R. 19/20. 4. 30.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. D.6191
Date 24-4-30.

Gordon Road Station,

Date April 19, 1930.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Strike of the China General Omnibus Bus Drivers and Conductors ,43 Connaught Road.

Made by D.S.I.Crawford Forwarded by

See also D.[illegible]

Sir,

On the 15th of April,1930,a deputation of the Bus Drivers presented their demands to Mr. Benner,Manager of the Depot at 43 Connaught Road in which they demanded a flat rate of $4.00 increase,and that the accident bonus of $1.00 be doubled also that the conductors are not fined if they omit to get down from the bus at stopping places,and the rule applied to Drivers be repealed in which they have to stop the engine of the Bus at the terminal for two minutes.

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File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station.

REPORT

Date 19

ject (in full) Strike of bus Drivers and Conductors -2-

Made by Forwarded by

-2-

Nothing untoward has happened at the Depot.

Altogether there are 480 Drivers and Conductors on strike.

As far as can be ascertained the meetings were held in hotels in Hongkew district.

C. Crawford
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

stituted 12-24
4000-1-27

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Gordon Road Station. April 19, 1930.

Time and date reported 6 a.m. 19/4/30. Time and date I.O. informed 6.30 a.m. 19/4/30.

By whom reported Mr. Benner, British, Manager of Bus Depot.

Trade or profession of strikers Bus Drivers and Conductors.

Number of strikers 480 Male - Female - Apprentices

Employer's name, address and business China General Omnibus Coy, 43 Connaught Road.

Union to which strikers belong -

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Demanding an increase of salary. The Drivers want a $4.00 increase, and double bonus for a month clear of accidents.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence 15th April, 1930.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike Gave them an increase of $2.00 on salaries from $20. to $30. and $3.00 to those whose salaries are $30. to $50.00.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers Refuse to agree to their demands.

Names and addresses of strike leaders --

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration No.

Meeting places of strikers --

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike --

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike [redacted]. Three pamphlets calling on the Drivers and Conductors to strike found on the premises.

Name and address of printer of such circulars -

Precautions taken by Police Police are keeping watch in the vicinity of the Bus Depot.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

I.O.D. 1191.

Extract from Intelligence Report D.R.440

240 drivers and a similar number of conductors of China General Omnibus Co. failed to turn up for duty this morning. It appears that three representatives of the drivers on April 15 petitioned the Management for betterment in the increase (8 - 10%) of wages already intimated as coming into force from April 1 and that safety bonus (free from accident) be issued at double the present rate. A demand was also made that the Company give a favourable reply within three days otherwise the drivers would go on strike. On April 18 the three representatives were called to the Company's Office, Connaught Road and informed that after due consideration of the petition the management could not accede to the demands.

Prior to April 1, the pay of the drivers ranged from $25 to $30 plus safety bonus of $1.00 for the 1st month, $2.00 for the second and $3.00 (Max.) for the third.

The dispute so far has not extended to the depot workers, of whom there are about 350, - Inspectors (70) or Regulators (35). The bus services are paralyzed but so far there has been no disorder.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1191
Date 24-4-30

Rough Translation of letter received from Omni

April 23rd 1930.

April 21st 1930.

Inspector-in-charge,
Gordon Road Police Station.

Sir,

See also D.R. 441.

We beg to submit you the reason of our strike, as we have been employed by the China General Omnibus Co. for some years and have to learn that when the said company was begining they have only a few buses running for traffic and now have been increased to more than hundred buses. This is easy to know that their business carried on with profit and our salary is still as usual, but not only without increase of our pay, yet reduced our bonus and also issued some illtreat conditions. We were discussing to request the Company to revise the said conditions and it was discovered by the Company therefore they proposed a notice for a small increase, this is only to cover the eyes and ears of outsiders. They limit the drivers a definite time from place to place and they count for a monthly average of a correct time. In case of a little delay or fast both will be fined from our pay and also will cut off our duty for some days during which time we are forced to enter the learning school and to do some unpaid work. When we were driving buses on the crowded roads which we should drive slowly as to avoid accidents and it is naturally to be a little delay but we will be fined for incorrect of time. Recently everything is dearer than before we therefore request the Company to have our pay increased but without any effect, we are therefore compelled to strike from our work on 19-4-30 as to request the Company to reform the treatment and we will return to our work as soon as the arrangement is made. We will not make any disturbances and to break public peace.

The following is requirement of the Drivers.

(1) Salary from $23.00 to $50.00 to be increased $4.00 as rice allowance.

(2) Bonus 1 month good work $2.00
2 month good work $4.00
3 month good work $6.00
1 year good work $24.00

Continuation.

(3) In the event of the driver doing wrong he must not be taken from the bus to enter the school and he must also receive his usual pay accordingly.

(4) If not driving to correct time the driver is not to be fined and driving too fast will be fined.

(5) Drivers of old style buses to learn the new style buses they will change over each other.

Employees of the China
General Omnibus Co.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 23.4.1930.

To D.C. Divs.

Attached is a letter received by the S.I. i/c G.R. from the Omnibus Co's. strikers. Rough translation also attached.

D.C. Crime & Special Branch

For information

APR 23 1930

D.C. Divs

FM. 52

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 24:4:1930

To Reg.

Please pass to C.D.I. Robertson to note and then file.

End Of. **REEL NO. 3**

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE

PROJECT ~~NO.~~ FRU-2

REEL NO. 3

PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA	
STARTED:	(Date) 9/3/52 (Hour)	BEGINS WITH:	D-655 -1929 (Cont'd)
FINISHED:	(Date) 9/3/52 (Hour)	1.	D- 843 - 1930
TOTAL NO. OF HOURS		2.	D-917 - 1940
TOTAL NO. OF IMAGES	1335	3.	D-1131 - 1930
		4.	
APPROVED:		5.	
		6.	
		ENDS WITH:	D-1191 -1930

CERTIFICATION

THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED ~~BY:~~

9/3/52
(DATE)

Frettangl & Dittmold
(SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)

FORM NO. 60-93
FEB 1951

(31-36)

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

9

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

9

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